REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 3rd January 1903.

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No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fourth quarter of 1902.
	ENGLISH.			
	Quarterly.			
1	"Madras Review"	Madras	600	Oct. 1902.
	Monthly.			
2	"Indian Review"	Madras	1,000	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1902.
	Weekly.			
3	"East Coast News"	Waltair	200	4th, 18th and 28th Oct.; 3rd, 10th, 15th, 24th and 29th Nov.; and 6th, 13th and 22nd Dec. 1902.
4	"Times of Malabar"	Tellicherry	300	1st, 8th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 24th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th, 15th and 22nd Dec. 1902.
5	"South Indian Mail"	Madura	409	3rd, 9th and 16th Oct.; 1st, 5th, 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 26th Dec. 1902.
6	"Travancore Times"	Nagercoil	350	4th, 10th, 17th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 13th, 14th, 20th and 29th Nov.; and 5th, 12th, 18th and 26th Dec. 1902.
7	"The Native States"	Madras	..	1st, 9th, 15th, 22nd and 28th Oct.; 5th, 11th, 17th and 27th Nov.; and 3rd, 9th, 17th and 26th Dec. 1902.
	Bi-weekly.			
8	"West Coast Spectator"	Calicut	740	3rd, 6th, 10th, 17th, 20th, 25th, 28th and 31st Oct.; 3rd, 7th, 10th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Nov.; and 1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd and 26th Dec. 1902.
9	"Muhammadan"	Madras	500	3rd, 8th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 25th, 29th and 31st Oct; 4th, 7th, 11th, 18th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 24th, 26th and 30th Dec. 1902.
10	"Western Star"	Trivandrum	600	2nd, 8th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 28th and 29th Oct.; 1st, 4th, 7th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 29th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th, 13th, 16th and 20th Dec. 1902.
	Tri-weekly.			
11	"Evening Mail"	Bangalore	250	2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 28th, 29th and 31st Oct.; 6th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 24th, 27th and 29th Nov.; and 1st, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 26th and 29th Dec. 1902.
	Daily.			
12	"Hindu"	Madras	1,820 (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly included.)	Issues of all the dates of Oct, Nov. and Dec, 1902, Sundays and holidays excepted.
13	"Madras Standard"	Do.	About 2,000 (Daily and Tri-weekly included).	
14	"Daily Post"	Bangalore	400	
	VERNACULAR.			
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
15	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	675	Aug. and Sept. 1902.
16	"Gnana Bodhini"	Do.	500	Oct. and Nov. 1902.
17	"Yadartha Bhaskaran"	Do.	..	Do.
18	"Suguna Sundaram"	Turaiyur	500	July 1902.
	Bi-monthly.			
19	"Satyavarthamani"	Pasumalai	800	1st and 15th Oct.; 1st and 15th Nov.; and 15th Dec. 1902.
20	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini" ..	Bangalore	104	1st and 15th Oct.; 1st and 15th Nov.; and 1st Dec. 1902.
21	"Prapancha Oopakari"	Madras	200	1st and 15th Oct.; 1st, 15th and 30th Nov.; and 15th Dec. 1902.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fourth quarter of 1902.
	TAMIL—*cont.*			
	Weekly.			
22	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Oct.; and 1st Nov. 1902.
23	"Vikata Dutan"	Do.	1,200	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Oct.; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Nov. 1902.
24	"Lokopakari"	Do.	2,000	3rd, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th and 14th Nov.; and 12th, 17th and 26th Dec. 1902.
25	"Prapancha Mitran"	Do.	1,300	3rd, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Dec. 1902.
26	"Dravida Varthamani"	Do.	1,000	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 4th, 11th and 18th Dec. 1902.
27	"Prapancha Tharakai"	Do.	500	3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Oct; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Dec. 1902.
28	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	250	29th Sept.; 6th and 27th Oct.; 3rd, 10th and 24th Nov.; and 1st, 8th and 15th Dec. 1902.
29	"Nilalochani"	Negapatam	250	29th Sept.; 13th and 25th Oct.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Nov.; and 1st, 10th and 22nd Dec. 1902.
30	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	290	4th and 25th Oct.; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Nov.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Dec. 1902.
31	"Dakshana Deepam"	Salem	1,280	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Oct.; 1st, 8th, 15th and 29th Nov.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Dec. 1902.
32	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	1,000	4th, 11th and 25th Oct.; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Nov.; and 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th and 31st Dec. 1902.
33	"South Indian Mitran"	Dindigul	445	1st and 22nd Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Dec. 1902.
34	"Indian"	Kumbakónam	400	6th, 13th and 20th Oct.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Nov.; and 8th and 15th Dec. 1902.
35	"Lokánukúlan"	Do.	300	4th and 12th Oct.; and 20th and 27th Dec. 1902.
36	"The Muhammad Samadhani" ..	Karikal	..	29th Sept.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Oct. 1902.
37	"Tanjai Jananesan"	Tiruvâlúr (Tanjore dist.).	..	4th, 13th, 20th and 27th Dec. 1902.
	Bi-weekly.			
38	"Hindu Nésan"	Madras	700	1st, 4th, 8th, 10th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Oct.; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Nov.; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Dec. 1902.
	Daily.			
39	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	900	Issues of all the dates of Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1902, Sundays and holidays excepted.
	HINDUSTANI.			
40	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Madras	500	29th Sept.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Oct; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Nov.; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Dec. 1902.
41	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Do.	800	20th Sept.; 11th and 18th Oct.; 1st, 8th, 22nd and 29th Nov.; and 6th Dec. 1902.
42	"Tilism-i-Hairat"	Do.	250	5th and 25th Oct.; 5th, 15th and 25th Nov.; and 5th, 15th and 25th Dec. 1902.
43	"Alhami"	Do.	300	8th and 16th Oct.; 8th and 24th Nov.; and 1st, and 8th Dec. 1902.
44	"Mukhbir-i-Dakhan"	Do.	600	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Dec. 1902.
45	"Naier-i-Asifi"	Do.	400	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Dec. 1902.
46	"Aftab-i-Dakhan"	Do.	200	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 11th and 25th Dec. 1902.
47	"Tohfa-i-Qaisari"	Do.	..	25th and 29th Sept.; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Oct.; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Nov.; and 1st, 4th, 15th and 18th Dec. 1902.
48	"Qasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	575	25th and 29th Sept.; 2nd, 6th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Nov.; and 1st, 4th, 11th and 15th Dec. 1902.
49	"Mulk-o-Millat"	Hyderabad	150	21st and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 27th Nov.; and 4th and 11th Dec. 1902.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Muhammadan, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1902.

1. "Mystery ever breeds rumours. Behind the veiling hills lies Kabul—the Metropolis of Mystery and for the *quidnunc* a joy for ever, in that it affords food for many a figment. As it was in the days of Abdur Rahman so even is it now—now that a new Joseph reigneth, Habibulla, the chosen of his father, who, it is said, selected him for his superior capacity and carefully trained him as the executor of his plan of Afghan regeneration.

Afghan rumours.

"So far, the domestic peace has not been disturbed—the royal family of Kabul is, or appears to be, happy and united, so that a war of succession, the usual sequel of the outgoing of one ruler and the incoming of another, has not filled the land with slaughter and Simla with haunting imaginings. But some think things are too good to last, and look for a sudden hurricane in summer, as is witnessed by the rumour that the young ruler of Kabul has found it necessary to consign to duress his second brother—the same who went on a mission that failed to England. The report has been contradicted; indeed the prince named is the least likely of all the Amir's brothers to embark on conspiracies involving great personal risks. Outside, too, all the lions that once stood menacingly in the path are now rendered by age toothless: grey and decrepit, they do not suit the machinations of Russia who knows only too well how to make choice of suitable tools. The one move with which she is always credited as her opening gambit, interference in intestinal strife, turning the furrows for interposition, does not, at least at first sight, seem at all feasible.

"But the resources of Russia are infinite—turned back in one direction, she quickly starts up in another—in fine, she is the great transformation man of the political stage, so that one can never know in what guise she may appear behind the footlights. Failing means of disturbance afforded by the Afghans' restlessness, she has it left open to her to spring issues associated with frontier relations between herself and the ruler of Kabul, and it would appear that it is at this she would be at. We have heard a good deal of delimitations, arrangements and spheres of influence, but these are as fragile as a rope of sand, things made only to serve their day not for an eternity. The pact to which she put her hand but yesterday may to-day be torn to fragments under the cover of the familiar plea, 'changed circumstances,' which has come from her times out of number, ever since she began to prick across the Central Asian steppes; and now when her borders are conterminous with the Afghan marches, she is marking time for the next *coup*, the fear of which led to the famous expedient of a Buffer State designed to break the impact of two great Empires, and no little pains have been spared and no small sums of money have been lavished by England to realise the conception.

"Up till now things have gone well. But it would appear that the Cossacks' steed paws the ground and champs fretfully at the bit—a state of inaction is not at all to its mind. There were reports that Russia would deal direct with the Afghan Court. The usual assertions and denials followed. At length comes the admission conveyed by a recent wire that before the beginning of the Boer war Russia, ignoring England, had arrived at an understanding with the Amir of Kabul, which if true is a very serious matter as it implies, of course, the consent of that ruler in which case he has been guilty of a breach of faith with his allies, the English, who have subsidised him on the distinct understanding that no influence other than that of England should be recognised by him.

"The great Darbar is now on, and we cannot expect to hear anything very definite as to this disquieting rumour, until the lights are fled the garlands dead of that great sign and symbol. However, Lord Curzon may be trusted, even amidst the distractions of this great pageant, not to close his eyes to what is occurring concurrently in Afghanistan, so that if the note of festival should be suddenly transmuted into the clangor of war-clarions, he may be found armed *cap-a-pie* for the shock of battle.

"The intention of Russia to fling her Cossack cohorts on India has always been strenuously denied or, if granted, it is assumed that they will be hurled back with shattered ranks, and one factor in this certainty is the Amir—he it is assumed will join hands with us in rolling back the tide of war; and here is the rub. So far as words go it would appear that he is pledged to maintain a continuity of that policy which his father pursued, but how if hidden influences are at work to convince him that *Codlin* is the friend not *Shortt*—in other words, Russia not England. His father—the earthen ewer between those two iron pots, England and Russia—even when he showed a desire to cultivate the friendship of England did not quite throw off that reserve born of suspicion in his dealings with her, to the extent even of sturdily refusing to receive an English representative at his capital and looking with jealous eye on railway expansion. But he, so far as he could see his way before him, strove to express as much out of the substantial succulent alliance as would free Afghanistan from a position that went close to a protectorate which he felt derogated much from his position in the eyes of his subjects who might come to regard him as a vassal of England. To what extent he instilled into the mind of his successor his desire to secure for his country the status of a sovereign State we have no means of knowing; but if his teaching colours the view of the regnant Amir even ever so little it is impossible to say to what extent this predominant idea has fructified in the new soil and overshoots all that the sower designed in this connection.

"Of course, the Amir is held down by the terms of the old agreement between England and Afghanistan, but it is quite possible for him to foster an intention to push beyond its provisions, trusting to his belief that his good-will is indispensable to the policy that English statecraft mapped out to be pursued with the Buffer State and there is, therefore, always the chance of the unexpected happening. Afghanistan is pre-eminently the region of surprises. The Afghan nature is fickle. The Amir though not quite disposed to break with England and throw himself incontinently into the arms of Russia, may still desire to trim a little so as to realise that dream of independence which unquestionably stirred his father who, too old to push negotiations with his allies to straining point, has possibly left it to his heir to develop a policy that would tend to make the leading strings of England less irksome to Afghan pride.

"These surmises are based on the wire referred to, which, if it states the position accurately, is serious, as it makes the new departure on the part of the Amir not one in intention but one actually carried out; and Russia may meet the opposition of England with the argument of accomplished fact, in which case our provision for a war with the Amir on our side, would be dissipated and we should have to face Russia and Afghanistan in agreement—a serious thing, indeed. But though anxious, we would not just now push these considerations too far, for the obvious reason that the Empire is, so to speak, at play. Anyhow, we cannot but look anxiously forward to what may happen when Black Monday comes."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Police Zoolum at Khandwa.

2. "In connection with our stay at Khandwa for a day, a word about the Police *Zoolum* in that place will not be out of place. A few minutes after we secured our abode at a *Sarai*, which is a common name for choultry in these parts, not far

The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1902.

away from the railway stations, two persons, one representing himself to be a head constable in plain clothes, and the other man, a petty officer, who is able to converse a little in English, came to us and wanted to produce our ticket, stating that we have travelled from a plague-infected place. In complying with their request, I assured them that we are the passengers from Madras, a place which is free from plague, to the Delhi Darbar. Not being satisfied with my explanation, the supposed head constable, who is quite ignorant of the English language, looked at our ticket and at once pronounced his opinion that we have come from a plague-infected place, and that we were wanted by the plague authorities at the police station. Being annoyed at his folly and impertinence, Mr. G. Subramania Iyer answered him in a threatening language that he could not recognise him as a policeman in the absence of his uniform, and if any plague authorities wanted to see us they were welcome at our place. The two visitors, after a little hesitation and conversation with each other in Hindustani, left the place stating that we must take the consequences for our refusal to go with them. Subsequently a police constable with his uniform called at our place and asked us to go to the police station at once, in accordance with the alleged directions of the police inspector. He produced no letter to this effect from the police inspector. We replied as before that the police inspector was welcome at our place, if he had any business with us. The constable after standing outside at the gate for a while in vain, and after understanding that we would not yield to him disappeared and could not be found till we left the place next morning. Late in the night, a tall Muhammadan also representing himself to be a head constable in plain clothes in company with another approached us and wanted one of us to go to the police station as there was a charge of 'committing nuisance' hanging on us. Mr. G. S. Iyer replied rather in a witty manner that he might tell the Magistrate to excuse us for this so-called offence, as we were leaving the place on the following morning for Ahmedabad. The man left our place unwillingly, as he could not fleece us of anything, and it is with corrupt motive I learnt afterwards, that these persons (police constables) came to us one after another—in plain clothes—so that we might not note their numbers to report them to the higher authorities. On my subsequent enquiry, I also learnt that there were no plague authorities at this junction, as represented, and it is all a police myth. Many passengers that travel by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Ahmedabad, Ajmere, and other places halt daily at this important junction station, in order to change trains, and the readers of the *Madras Standard* might judge of the vagaries of the police here and of the ordinary illiterate travellers' sufferings at the hands of these heartless persons. My impression of these parts is that there are very few English educated persons, and one without the knowledge of Hindustani would find it extremely difficult to cope with these people whose behaviour is rude and corrupt towards strangers. Resuming our journey at 5 o'clock yesterday morning from Khandwa, we reached the Rutlam junction at 4-30 in the afternoon by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1902.

Counterfeiting Queen's coins.

3. "Many counterfeit coins are in currency here. Many persons are being cheated in this way. The Police have already arrested a person who plied on this nefarious trade with great ingenuity and with impunity. We trust the Police will rise to the occasion, and bring the culprits to book."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

THE SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Dec. 22nd, 1902.

Madura Municipality and the Town Police.

4. "Anybody that has studied the municipal executive duties will speak to the fact that the sanitation of a town cannot properly be kept up without the hearty co-operation of the Police. In this city of Madura, time was when owing to want of affinity between the Police and the Municipality the interest of the public suffered. But now things have changed, we are glad to note that the Town Police evince interest towards the prevention

of nuisance in the town, and the removal of obstruction in the street. But still this is not sufficient. During the time when Mr. Tillanayagam Pillay was the Chairman and Mr. Bartle was Inspector of Police, the condition of the town was ideally good, as there was a healthy rivalry between the subordinates of the two departments in the discharge of their duties. Mr. Bartle in his diary used to note the streets left uncleaned, drains not flushed, municipal lamps left neglected, and such defects which the Superintendent of Police used to forward the same to the Chairman for his remarks. The diaries of Sanitary Inspectors, whenever they contained notes of defaults of Police work, used to be sent to the Superintendent for his information. As to the lighting of the town, the Police were paying particular attention, as they were made to believe that the proper lighting of the town was very necessary as a check against crime. Places that usually form the haunts of vagabonds used to be reported for putting up fresh lights. But now this idea of the importance of lighting seems to have lost weight with the Police, as we have reason to think for the neglected condition of the lanterns and their lights during nights. We hope that this will invite the attention of the authorities concerned for favourable consideration.—X.Y.Z."

Madura Municipality Managership.

5. "We understand that M.R.Ry. P. Selvaraj Naidu Garu, the Chairman of the Madura Municipal Council, whose term of office is *shortly going to cease*, has filled up the vacancy of the Manager of his office by appointing a Matriculate from the Tinnevelly district. We cannot imagine that the Chairman found any difficulty in obtaining the candidature of a duly qualified *Matriculate* from the Madura district. But we are absolutely certain that, if the Chairman had invited applications, many *graduates* in the district, quite competent to discharge the duties of the post, would have applied. The appointment, however, is subject to the approval of Government. We hope our popular Collector Mr. Cardew will take the matter of this appointment into his earnest consideration and direct the Chairman to invite applications by notice in the newspapers.—A."

(k) General.

A nuisance in the Varadapen chatram on Campbell Road.

THE EVENING MAIL, *Bangalore*, Dec. 23rd, 1902.

6. "A correspondent writes:—We would draw the attention of the public and the station municipality especially to the great nuisance carried on in the *Varadapen* chatram on Campbell Road. This place has often had a notoriety for budmashes and ill-disciplined straggling soldiers. There are the dregs of all classes of natives assembled there and from morning to night a regular commotion dwells in the place. People proceeding on that road alone or in small numbers are often assailed by these vagabonds who inflict no small amount of trouble on them. Individuals and harmless females are mostly the ones who fall victims to this band of outlaws; people are waylaid and numerous riots break out between soldiers and these men in this solitary place. There is not a single policeman to be found there who can see to these nuisances. Besides being used as a notorious place for the above objects, there is gambling going throughout all parts of the day. The municipality as we have said before or the police might pay attention to this place and rid it of all these nasty scenes before further nuisance is committed."

The Ramzan scare.

THE WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 20th, 1902.

7. "Our Walavanad correspondent recently wrote about the scare prevailing in the Mappilla country regarding the possibilities of a disturbance. The authorities have shown extra alertness, and public peace has been fully assured. It is well known, however, that there is really hardly any occasion for all the anxiety that is felt. There are some men who consider it their interest to keep up a certain pitch of interest about Mappilla fanaticism just as there are certain officers who ought to curse the world if plague precautionary measures were straightway abandoned. Two Mappillas are now in custody. It is alleged against them that they meditated the slaughter of certain policemen. The

only evidence against them was that one of them was in possession of an unlicensed gun. We shall not mention here what, according to credible accounts, is at the bottom of this whole affair. But even on the face of things, the doings of the officials are far from defensible. They don't seem to be able to decide whether their prisoners are to be charged under the Mappilla Act or the Arms Act. Surely, they are not to be hanged on the strength of anonymous representations. And as for possessing arms without a license, here is a grievance which cultivators in jungly tracts most bitterly feel. They cannot live there without weapons of defence, and yet the Government refuses in many cases to allow them weapons. Complaints about refusals to grant licenses have often reached us from jungly regions both in Malabar and in Canara. If the cultivators who have to live in perpetual dread of wild beasts cannot hold guns by lawful means, they will do so by unlawful. The proper thing for the authorities is to be more generous in issuing licenses. It will perhaps be answered that if a large number of licenses are issued indiscriminately, there is the risk of their getting into the hands of dangerous characters. True; but that need not mean that those who carry on jungle cultivation surrounded by wild beasts should be refused protection. All *bonâ fide* cultivators who ask for licenses should be given them. They are men with large interest in the country and with influence upon other men. In fact the Police officers are not men to whom the responsibility of recommending the grant of license should be entrusted. The village adhikari would be the best man for this purpose."

THE SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Dec. 22nd, 1902.

Village sites.

8. "Want of space to expand is being felt to suffocation in many villages and we cannot imagine of a more urgent subject to deserve the attention of the Government. Plague is nothing but the wrath of God for accumulated folly of man congesting in groups in a limited area regardless of the laws of nature. We think the Government issued a circular some time back calling for such places to be reported for necessary action being taken in the matter. We hear now that the Government is to interfere in this matter, but leave the question to the people themselves. We are not able to believe this to be true as we cannot conceive of a more stupid if not dangerous policy in such matters. An Indian ryot is but a child in his ignorance and he depends entirely on the Government for the redress of his such grievances. In this district of Madura a good number of villagers suffer owing to want of sufficient accommodation for communal purposes, and we hope that our energetic Collector will be pleased to pay his best attention to this."

THE EVENING MAIL, *Bangalore*, Dec. 20th, 1902.

Death of a cooly girl.

9. "On Tuesday last, the 16th instant, a fatal accident occurred on Richmond Road, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, which we think calls for some notice and consideration, as being an avoidable accident, for the cause of which occurrence, in our opinion, the road contractor of the station municipality is clearly responsible, and for which the contractor should have been severely reprimanded and heavily fined by the Police authorities of the C Division, Richmond Town and Arab Lines, who held an inquest on the body of the victim, a young cooly girl of about 11 or 12 years of age. The facts of the case were, that on the day mentioned above, between 9 and 10 A.M., the girl formed one of a large batch of coolies, men, women and boys and girls of the victim's age who were dragging a huge stone road-roller over the repaired portions of the roadway, to which two very thick coir-ropes were attached, one on each side of the roller, when one of the ropes suddenly gave way, and three girls of about the same age fell to the ground, and the roller went over them, one of them being crushed to death on the spot, the roller completely smashing her hand, and the other two were so seriously injured as to necessitate their immediate removal to the Victoria Hospital in Bangalore City. There was the usual inquest held over the body of the dead child, by the police of the division, when a verdict of accidental death was returned, but no fine was levied either on the contractor or his maistry, who was present at the spot when the accident occurred. The maistry gave two rupees to the victim's

father to help him in the expenses for the burial of the child, and that was all. The evidence at the inquest showed that the rope which gave way was rotten at that part which was closest to the roller, and at which the three girls were pulling. Two points here call for remark. The first point is, why it was that any rotten rope was allowed to be used at all, for a purpose the carrying out of which is always full of risk to the lives and limbs of the workers? How is it that the contractors for road repairs in Bangalore Civil and Military Station or the overseers (maistries) they employ to supervise the work are not, as a matter of strict rule and regulation, compelled to show the kind of ropes they use for the rollers? Should it not be an imperative duty imposed upon the municipal inspectors or overseers to make a rigid examination of the road-rollers and their equipment, especially in the matter of the ropes used, before the rollers are placed at the disposal of the road contractors? Apparently, in this case, no such absolutely necessary and merciful a precaution was taken by anyone,—the contractor or his maistry, or any supervising municipal officer—who is responsible for the safe carrying out of road repairs in Bangalore Civil and Military Station. The whole work appears to be carried out on quite a haphazard and *laissez faire* system, or, rather, we should say, on no system at all. The lives of the common road coolies are taken at the valuation of unconsidered trifles, it seems to us, alike by the Engineer department of the municipality, and an unconscious imitation of so much culpable negligence, by the road contractors and their overseers. It is a matter, we emphatically affirm, for very grave consideration and prompt action on the part of the station municipality, who is bound now to cause strict enquiry to be made into the matter, and bring the road contractor to book, and, in some way, have him punished severely for so deplorable but avoidable an accident, and the parents of the victim be awarded some substantial compensation at the expense of the road contractor; and this brings us to the second point, and that relates to the singular omission, on the part of the Police of C Division, which held the inquest over the body of the deceased, to inflict a substantial fine on the road contractor, which might have been handed over to the parents of the deceased. Why was such a glaring omission perpetrated, in a case so sad, cruel, and so absolutely avoidable? We are sure the District Magistrate of the station would have had no hesitation in sanctioning so well-deserved a punishment on the road contractor. It is not too late. The road contractor and his maistry should be prosecuted for culpable negligence in the discharge of a public duty which was incumbent on them."

IV.—Native States.

10. "Who will deliver us from the sad plight of this daily, hourly, and momentary inconvenience, annoyance, hardship, distress, starvation, misery and what not, occasioned by the prevailing chuckrum difficulty?—is the chorus of complaint that has been echoing and re-echoing for the past three weeks from one end of this country to the other. And this plaintive cry is but swelling and not subsiding. This is the case not because all of our people are ignorant or are disposed to ignore the fact that the authorities have great sympathy for them in this season of sore affliction. They would fain help the people out of the bottomless pit which has suddenly been sprung under their unsuspecting feet; but most unfortunately the various measures which the good intentions of our Government, of which there could be no mistake, have as yet devised, have not been of much practical benefit to save the people from their pitiable predicament. Firstly, the Government by working the mint at Trivandrum at high pressure are striving to issue each day as many new coins as the machine can possibly turn out. But this by no means helps them to fulfil their promise to the people that when the silver chuckrums are presented at the treasuries new coins will be supplied in exchange for them. Consequently, hundreds of people are sent away day after day by our Treasury officers

The Silver Chuckrum.

The Travancore Times, *Nagercoil*, Dec. 22nd, 1902.

saying that they have no new coins to give. Again, how limited must be the supply of new coins at the treasuries may be judged by the circumstance that only those who take to them such small quantities of silver chuckrums as are equivalent to just a couple of rupees or so, have any chance of getting the coins they have gone in quest of. In the face of this most irksome experience the people cannot help questioning the forethought exercised by our authorities before promulgating the proclamation in regard to the withdrawal from circulation of the old chuckrums. Secondly, we understand that strict orders have been issued to the Treasury officers that too much care could not be used in accepting genuine silver chuckrums. This can certainly only mean that as there are spurious silver coins in circulation in the country, the Treasury men should not allow themselves to be carried away by any prejudice against all chuckrums. But the Muthalpidies have invariably taken the orders in the sense that they could not take too much care in *rejecting* silver chuckrums and so they have been rejecting as bad the very chuckrums which they had issued as good ones, just before the proclamation became public. Thirdly, the Acting Diwan, coming to understand that all Government institutions such as Kelvies, Unjel Offices, Custom Houses, Cutcherries, etc., refused to take the old coins from the people, very kindly sent round prompt notices to all the departments to the effect that the conduct of Government servants who thus ignored and discredited the very spirit of the proclamation would be liable to severe notice from the Government. This had a corrective influence upon the said institutions just for a moment and the condition of the public on this score also is now as deplorable as ever. But what is the cause of this apparently callous and mischievous attitude on the part of the men in charge of the above-said establishments? The secret is more or less this. They are mortally afraid of the all-powerful *Muthalpidy*. They may have received from the public the best of chuckrums. But the Muthalpidy may condemn them for all that. There is none to sit in judgment over him and his verdict is final. So the people feel that they have been caught in an inextricable mesh. The condition of most of the public servants is no better. Now, we may refer to a fourth measure. We understand the Diwan has notified his intention to modify the proclamation permitting the silver chuckrum to remain in circulation till August 1903. But it is extremely difficult to perceive how this will improve the situation. Perhaps the safest course will be to cancel the proclamation itself, reviving it when the Government are in possession of a stock of the new coins sufficient to be given in exchange for the silver chuckrums. In the meantime, the issuing of silver chuckrums to the public from the treasuries should be absolutely stopped and the people should be invited to credit at their leisure their silver chuckrums to the Government treasuries. It is satisfactory to note that the Government appear to have under contemplation the cancellation of the proclamation, and the sooner this is done the better.

FAR AND NEAR.

"(*Rambler.*)

"The country is palpitating with passionate emotion, because we have not as yet seen the end of the woe brought down upon it by the currency proclamation. 'All her people sigh, they seek bread; how is she become as a widow!' one would exclaim as the Jewish Prophet did once. The present administration is remarkable for many acts; but none will be ever remembered so bitterly as the currency muddle.

"The currency crisis is not without its significance, which it is well for us to realize. Travancore to the visitors was a paradise, whose prosperity was evidenced by the happy smile of the people and the balance in the State purse. They could not see that there was much poverty among the people. Had the ryots possessed a reasonable store of food, they would have been able to tide over an emergency like the present. But the unhappy experience has showed us that there are not a small number who had nothing with them.

Would men see that the country is not so prosperous as it is generally believed to be?

"We are glad that the authorities, instead of throwing away the newspaper reports as historical nonsense, have realized the gravity of the situation. We do not point to their Olympian Mansions and say, in the words of Tennyson,—

> "There they live and lie reclined,
> On the hills like gods together careless of mankind."

"This is the only consolation to the people that the authorities are alive to the occasion and strain every nerve to lift the country from where the currency proclamation has precipitated it.

"It has been arranged that the poor shall be given new coins in the treasuries first and treated with kindness. But this is more in writing than in practice. A friend who went to the taluk treasury tells me that the poor were shut out from the premises while those who could talk English were let in. After waiting 10 hours, he succeeded in getting change for a few rupees and came out, when a starving man fell before him and clung to his feet. The wretched man had been waiting for four days with a few chuckrams in his possession, *starving in the meantime*, and my friend, shocked by his miserable appearance, gave him the change he required. Let the civilized world know how the orders of a civilized Government are carried out by a set of men whose want of education makes them heartless.

"The Unjel offices, not excluding the local office, refuse to accept the silver chuckram. The post office requires the British coins and will have nothing to do with the Malayalam coins, whose value is to be trusted as you will trust your head in Turkey. Poverty increases crime, though several of our poor starve and die without a complaint. The treasury men have become nawabs within these few weeks,—they have made their fortune out of the lifeblood of the ordinary people. A satisfactory measure has yet to be invented by our statesmen to improve matters. Will not the introduction of paper-money do something to mitigate the misery of the people? Well, let us see, how this crisis is overcome."

11. "The public of Travancore are suffering much for want of copper coins. The poor as well as merchants cannot get copper in lieu of chuckrams which are being withdrawn. The public have appealed to the Travancore Government." — The West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Dec. 20th, 1902.

12. "The agreement made by His Highness the Nizam with the Government of India in regard to the Berar districts, announced in our columns yesterday, marks an important epoch in the history of the relations between the Government of India and the Nizam. As we observed yesterday this arrangement was, to all intents and purposes, settled with the Nizam by His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Hyderabad. The present announcement by the Government of India is but the formal confirmation of the personal agreement as the result of the negotiations between the latter and the Home Government. We may here pause to briefly recapitulate the origin of the Hyderabad Contingent for the maintenance of which the Berar districts were held in trust. By the treaty of 1801 the Nizam was bound to furnish a Military Contingent, in time of war, of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horse. But it was later on found that the force maintained by the Nizam was not efficient and the Nizam was accordingly asked to maintain a permanent force reduced to half the number of native troops but to be disciplined and commanded by European officers. This new body of troops was known as the Nizam's Contingent as distinguished from the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. But the Nizam could not provide the necessary funds for the maintenance of the contingent, and large advances had to be made by the British Government to meet the expenditure, until a debt accumulated to half a million sterling. After Lord Ellenborough, who insisted upon the liquidation of the debt on pain of the British Government taking over territory and revenue, Lord Dalhousie — The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1902.

The Berar question.

concluded a treaty in 1853 by which the Nizam's Contingent was placed on a new footing, consisting of 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry and four field batteries, and Lord Dalhousie took over the territory of the Berar to be held in trust. How far this was justifiable by the stern logic of facts will be plain from the following words of Colonel Hastings Fraser :—

"'No cause or ground whatever existed for the transfer then (1853) made, except the alleged debt of about fifty lakhs claimed for the pay of the contingent. This pecuniary claim had no solid foundation. In common with several other members of the Court of Directors, Colonel Sykes, M.P., expressed a strong doubt whether a legal, equitable or moral responsibility could be fixed upon the Nizam for the repayment of the total advances made by the British Government. Sir Charles Metcalfe, as Resident, and many eminent Indian Councillors and Directors acknowledged that the contingent force, for which the alleged debt was incurred, was imposed on the Nizam through a Minister set up by the British Government, and so sustained entirely for British objects and interests; that the force also afforded us extensive patronage and only performed the contract work of the subsidiary force already paid for in advance by the Nizam—at the Nizam's expense. Even on a fair settlement of accounts of these two forces, a large balance ought to have been struck in 1853 in favour of the Nizam.'

"In a despatch to the Secretary of State for India, Lord Canning observed, in 1861,—

"'It was explained to the Nizam that the Government of India desired to hold the Assigned Districts not in sovereignty but in trust, and for so long as the contingent was kept up and no longer. Also that it desired to hold only so much of the Assigned Districts as would meet the actual charges provided for in the treaty and yield 12½ per cent. on the gross revenue towards the payment of the expenses of the administration. The Berar districts, he was told, would "still form an integral part of His Highness's dominions and would be restored to him entire, whenever it would seem fit to the two Governments to terminate the engagement under which the contingent was kept up."'

"Thus it is borne out that Berar has been held not in sovereignty but in trust, and that it formed an integral part of His Highness's dominions. And it is also evident that His Highness is entitled to its restoration when the contingent should cease to exist as a distinct military establishment at his cost. This view of the matter was vividly set forth in an excellent memorial submitted to His Excellency early this year.

"Now His Highness leases Berar to the Government for a fixed and perpetual rent of Rs. 25 lakhs per annum. We are informed that the deed reaffirms the sovereignty of the Nizam over the Assigned Districts but retains to the British Government full and exclusive jurisdiction and authority over this area. The Government of India reserve to themselves the power to administer the Assigned Districts in whatever manner it may think desirable, and further to redistribute, reduce, reorganise and control the forces now composing the Hyderabad Contingent,—of course due provision being made for the protection of the Nizam's Dominions. Out of the 25 lakhs due to the Nizam every year, 15 lakhs will be applied in part payment of the Berar and Hyderabad loans. In the correspondence that has passed, the Government of India also propose a reduction of the Hyderabad Contingent to 4,500 or 5,000 men to be maintained at a reduced number of stations, such reduction, however, to be conditional on the Nizam reducing his irregular forces to 12,000, which the Nizam promises to do gradually if possible. The Government further explains its intention of eventually incorporating the Hyderabad Contingent with the Indian Army, thereby abolishing it as an independent auxiliary force. Such, in the main, is the nature of the arrangement that has just been concluded with the Nizam. The strong hand of Lord Curzon is clear in every term of the settlement. Indeed, what strikes one is the adjustment of the problem by His Lordship in a manner that was scarcely

expected by the most sanguine supporters of the Nizam in regard to the Berar question. The memorial submitted some time ago in connection with this question contended for the right of the Nizam to his own. Admirers of Lord Curzon must, of course, congratulate His Excellency on the arrangement that has been effected which will, no doubt, remain a leading landmark in his administration; but no cause or ground has as yet been made public for the particular mode of settlement adopted by the Government of India."

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

13. "This year's harvest holds a gloomy prospect to the mirassidars. The recent rains have much damaged the growing crops. A new unheard of source of mischief to the crops is the countless number of water-rats in the fields which devour the ears of the corn as soon as they are put forth by the paddy stalks. The ryots allege that this is a very strange phenomenon in the history of their agricultural fortunes." The Madras Standard, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1902.

A strange agricultural phenomenon.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

14. "There was a time when the Congress excited feelings of the bitterest antagonism in official and Anglo-Indian circles and when expressions of hostility caused considerable excitement among the followers of the movement. Latterly, however, the opponents have become inured to the politics of new India while our people do not much trouble themselves about what others say. The increasing toleration, if not indifference on both sides, have smoothed political controversy and the result is an apparent lack of enthusiasm in the Congress movement on the part of our people. The charm of novelty no longer exists, and the fear of revolutionary reforms no longer haunts the minds of responsible and irresponsible Anglo-Indians. In India accordingly neither the annual session of the Congress nor anything said about it in the intervals excites feeling. But it is perceptible that the Congress is influencing the course of events very much. If it has not achieved as much as it expected, it has slowly opened the eyes of our rulers to the dark spots in the administration and has stimulated enquiry and investigation. Many of the matters which are now engaging the attention of Lord Curzon were brought into prominence and pressed upon the notice of the Government by the Congress. For some of the reforms which have been achieved within recent years the credit is entirely due to the Congress. It is, no doubt, the fashion among certain people to say, when a reform is accomplished that it would have been undertaken by the Government itself without the efforts of the Congress. This is an assertion of wisdom which comes after the event; but we do not mind it so long as we get what we want and what we undoubtedly deserve. The Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1902.

Critics of the Congress.

"It is, however, instructive to point out that every reform, so far accomplished, was opposed most vehemently at the beginning. We remember how strong was the opposition to the reform of the Legislative Councils; but when it was at the point of being accomplished, our opponents comforted themselves by saying that the reform had been already contemplated. Five years ago the plea for extended irrigation works was received with a chorus of abuse. But Lord Curzon has been annually increasing the budget allotment for irrigation and has appointed the Irrigation Commission, which is now carrying on its inquiries. The subject of police reform has engaged the attention of the Congress almost from the beginning of its existence, and yet it was left to Lord Curzon to take up the matter. The separation of judicial and executive functions, which is intimately connected with it, is also one of the oldest subjects included in the Congress programme. That has also been left to Lord Curzon to take into consideration. It is not necessary to specify more instances. Enough to say that the Congress is rendering material assistance to the Government in improving the administration.

This has yet to be formally recognised by men in authority, but we have no doubt that it is well known to them. It is a matter for immense satisfaction not only that opposition to the movement and the consequent bitterness of controversy have ceased, but that active efforts are being taken to enquire into the matters set forth at our annual meetings. Notwithstanding this satisfactory state of feeling and attitude there appear to be people living on the outskirts of the Peninsula who badly require to be educated about the Congress and its aims. Ignorance is not easily removed in any country; and, in a place like Burma, which is so far removed from India proper, foreign residents may have ample excuse for their awful ignorance about the Congress; and ignorance, as is well known, breeds bigotry and fanaticism. If, therefore, an Anglo-Burmese paper falls foul of the Hon'ble Mr. Eardley Norton for a speech which he made on the Congress in Rangoon recently, ignorance and bigotry naturally account for the outburst of feeling. If Mr. Norton had spoken anywhere in India what he spoke to a Rangoon audience, nobody would have lost his head or temper; but to the Anglo-Burmese journal apparently the Indian National Congress was a new theme, at least one with which it had not become familiar. The result is a volley of abuse on Mr. Norton, on the Congress, and on the natives of India.

"A summary of the speech which Mr. Norton delivered will be found in another column; and it is a wonder to us how the Rangoon paper could become so excited over it as to speak of the speech as one 'which for arrogant, tactless, blatant radicalism would be hard to beat anywhere.' The journal discovers consolation in the fact that 'fortunately for the interests of England in the East, few Englishmen can be found who with any first hand knowledge of the country are prepared to advocate the views held by Mr. Norton.' This may be so; but it is nevertheless a fact that even those Englishmen who most hate the Congress show an increasing willingness to admit the fairness, the expediency and the necessity of the proposals which the Congress make and urge. The Rangoon journal exists far apart in a distant corner of the Empire and has no opportunity of knowing the feelings of responsible Englishmen in this country. It is, however, entitled to indulge in its ignorance and in its gratifying hope. But it oversteps its bounds when it proceeds to observe that 'if the perennial crop of seditious speeches and viper brood of lying vernacular papers is as it seems to be the chief product of the Congress, then the organization called not only for the sarcasm of Viceroys but the opposition of every loyal official in the land.' We do not know what position this journal occupies in Rangoon; but if it is the authorized mouth-piece of the local Anglo-Burmese community, we have reason to regret it, for journals like this do little but foment discord between races, and we know that responsible men are anxious to discourage the mischief as much as possible."

THE NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1902.

Delhi Darbar: return visits to Indian princes.

15. "The correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper describes rather graphically the sense of resentment prevailing in Delhi at the decision of the Viceroy not to return the visits of Indian princes. The writer goes on to say how happy the princes will be if they were accorded by the Viceroy the esteemed return visit. Perhaps when Lord Curzon sees how keenly the return visit is appreciated by the princes he might change his mind. But to us the question has a constitutional bearing apart from the matter of individual gratification which princes may derive from the viceregal visit. It has been hitherto an acknowledged maxim of State functions that whenever a ruler pays a visit to a representative of the Paramount Power, that visit shall be returned. Although it is not the return visit of the Viceroy that makes life worth living for an Indian ruler, still it is true that to deny him the return visit is to deprive him of one of his cardinal privileges, to bring him down from the high status he occupies as a ruler and a born prince. It imposes upon him the *duty* of visiting the Viceroy without the *right* that the visit will be returned and reduces him to the level of a mere subject so far as this question is concerned. The position is even worse than

that of an ordinary subject, for on no subject is the duty laid of visiting the Viceroy, and an Indian ruler is bound to do what is not obligatory on a common subject and for doing it will be treated no better than an ordinary subject. The position is clearly untenable; either all the visits must be retained or all the visits must go—to retain the one and drop the other is to initiate a grave departure which can only end in one more humiliating change to the princes of India.

"A question occurs to us for which it is really difficult to find a solution. What if in such a case as the above the Viceroy of India acts against acknowledged tradition, throwing to the winds the feeling of the princes, the resentment of their subjects, 'the howls of the Native Press'? What if?—Herein lies the peculiar weakness in the position of the princes of India. They cannot agitate their grievances as the leaders of public opinion in British India do. They cannot even petition as a body like the Indian colonists of South Africa. All constitutional method of agitation is beyond their reach and they are the very embodiment of loyalty. We do not of course mean to say that individually a prince cannot submit to the consideration of His Excellency what might concern him, but he must be a bold prince who will constitute himself the mouth-piece of his brother princes; and as for combined constitutional action they cannot dream of it under the elaborated net work of attention which the Government of India deigns to throw round the princes. Well it looks as if there were no go. But we are assured of this that the 'processes of the sun' must bring some agreeable solution.

"We wonder what all is expected of the Delhi Darbar. It is not simply the people and the princes that have their expectations rivetted on the great function to prove of some abiding value to them. The Viceroy himself expects that a great deal of the outlay will be realized by an adroitly conducted sale, and the Secretary of State harbours the fond hope that the presence of the South African colonial guests will make matters easier for him in dealing with the colonial authorities in the matter of Indian grievances in South Africa. Compared with all these the expectation of Sir Edwin Arnold that the Darbar will lead to a stroke of legislation for the preservation of that species which will make the Darbar the gorgeous show it is certain to be, is indeed a modest expectation—unless it prove the last straw that breaks the camel's neck."

16. "No peaceful event in the long and varied history of India has been awaited with greater eagerness as an event of political significance than the one that the first day of the Near Year is to witness. In fact it stands unique even in the hoary records of this country. If the British Government in India is a phenomenon for which history fails to furnish a parallel equally so will be the opening event of the coming year. After 44 years of the transfer of the country from a mercantile company to the Crown, the Coronation of the first Emperor of India will be announced—an Emperor of all the Indias as no Emperor was ever before. This in itself carries with it an import scarcely possible to exaggerate and deserves to be celebrated as an event in the history of India and England alike. But it has a deeper significance than strikes the eye or arrests the imagination—a significance due partly to the Hindu conception of Coronation, partly to the magnificient manner, in spite of all failings and faults in which England has performed her mission in India, and the unerring appreciation of the people and the princes of India of this fact. The assumption of sovereignty by Her late Majesty was wound up with the Magna Charta of India's princes and peoples; and what is the Hindu conception of coronation? That it is an event that brings abiding benefit and joy to every class of the subject population and that is precisely how the assumption of sovereignty by Queen Victoria came to be celebrated in India. Since then India has advanced and become thoroughly alive to the part that this relation between

Is the Darbar to have any political significance?

the two countries is to play in the history of both. The Coronation of King Edward coming after all this cannot but be awaited as an event of indelible significance to India. It might perhaps require some effort on the part of an Englishman who is a stranger to Indian ways of thinking to realize why the Coronation, which is not a political event in England to any vital extent, should be mainly so in India. The difference is due to the difference in the political mould of the two countries. The genius of English politics has been democratic ever since it began a political career; but in India it has been profoundly monarchic, and this difference is so real that although monarchy may be shaken in England it is certain to find a heaven in India. We would even venture the statement that as long as England finds India necessary to her so long will she also find monarchy also necessary in England. India's connection with England has affected her political constitution as vitally, although not to so wide an extent as India herself has been affected by England. The sovereign of England has become more stable and broad based ever since the sovereignty of India vested in that sovereign. The genius of Indian politics being monarchic, the question is how have those results which are the fruits of progress in the West been achieved in the East? By a method distinctly and eminently monarchic. Honours, privileges and rights, remission of taxation, and the spread of plenty were not fought for and obtained by a democratic population, but were the royal gifts of the sovereign on occasions of royal festivities. Thus Coronation in India has become identified with an epoch-marking period. We are of course referring to the best in the political history of India. And it will be seen that progress thus achieved strengthened the love of the people for monarchy and the monarch: it was progress not at the expense of royalty but progress that strengthened royalty. Thus the Coronation has been eminently a political event in India. And the question is will the forthcoming event be a political event as well? There is ample evidence from the speeches and writings of Lord Curzon that he has understood India as few have understood her; in fact he, of all persons, can least afford to miss the opportunities furnished by the Darbar for a man of his political instincts. Ever since the Queen's Proclamation, India has not been taken an inch nearer the realization of that noble Charter by any act of royal grace although every decay found India and Great Britain nearer than before. The Golden Jubilee and the Diamond Jubilee were occasions that ought to have been appropriately marked by the practical application of some of the principles of the Charter to the existing facts in India. Still India failed to receive any grant of royal favour on both the occasions. But the Coronation Darbar in India is too historic—an event to be consigned to a programme of unmitigated *tamasha* bringing with it no message of royal grants to the princes and people. Nor can it be for a moment supposed that there is not enough need for such a message. The taxation is more pressing than the overburdened country can bear, and the people are becoming more and more susceptible to attacks of epidemics and famine. Some thousands are dying every week of the plague and the monsoon is watched every year with the gravest anxiety as an event of life and death. There is no question we are becoming poorer in vitality, whether the contention may be with regard to the poverty problem. Struggle and competition have become much keener and our staying power seems almost to have gone. The field labourers, land-owners, indigenous artisans, mill-owners and manufacturers and the educated classes,—all have become strangely enough equally depressed and find themselves sinking from year to year. The evils of a foreign bureaucracy have not been to any real extent counteracted by institutions which would prove a safeguard and a corrective. Everywhere the articles of foreign manufacture from brittle glassware to barristers-at-law have an easy preference with the inevitable result of the country sinking deeper in poverty. Under these conditions some relief to any of these depressed classes cannot go in vain. The salt-tax—the worst of all Indian taxes—the inequitous cotton duty, the oppressive system of rent enhancement, the overflooding the country with foreign manufactures subject to no restraint whatever, may

furnish some scope for the exercise of royal grace and initiate a policy whereby the vitality of the country might be a little bit pulled up. On the administrative side, a larger field may be thrown open to indigenous talent fulfilling at once one of the promises of the Proclamation and relieving the strain of an overcostly administration; a simultaneous Indian Civil Service examination may be instituted in memory of the event. A little of that 'real living representation', of which Mr. Gladstone spoke, referring to Indian Legislative Councils may be vouchsafed, increasing efficiency and lessening discontent. The unrighteous difference which the law of the country makes and which is nothing less than a political folly of the first magnitude between the European and Native subjects of His Majesty may be removed from the Statute Book in memory of the country passing under the sway of the first British Emperor. Nor is there less scope for the Darbar to be signallised as a political event in regard to his Imperial Majesty's suzerainty over the princes of India. Their status and dignity may be advanced in a variety of ways if no actual enlargement of territorial sovereignty, as suggested by Sir Charles Dilke, can be contemplated at present. At any rate, in the case of some of the princes where there is room for justice to prevail over hasty and ill-judged decisions of the Supreme Government in India or for mercy to temper justice as in the case of the Maharaja of Jhallawar, the benefit of royal grace may be granted. And in those cases where the Indian Government requires a great deal of effort to rise to bare justice, to keep to its sworn engagements because of circumstances of overpowering temptation, as in the now hopeless case of the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam, the Darbar may afford the required momentum. And, again, if anything is liable to be abused at present, it is the chaotic system prevailing now of the trial of Indian princes. The maxim that a peer must be tried by his peers may so far be respected as one of the Coronation gifts to the country that the Imperial Proclamation may declare that no Indian prince shall be liable to be tried by any tribunal other than one which is consisted of a fixed proportion of Indian princes. Indeed, scope there is enough to endue the Darbar with a political importance which will go far and wide to draw in closer bonds of intimacy the two countries and should the occasion be sadly missed, although the best wellwishers of England in India might lament the political fatuity, nothing can make good the argus-eyed blindness that loses so splendid an opportunity, the impenetrable selfishness that refuses to forget self on so great a unifying occasion, and the country will feel a distressing vacuum in spite of all the display that India's wealth might purchase. Will Lord Curzon rise to the occasion and prevent so sad a result of the Delhi Darbar?"

17. "We have repeatedly said in our columns that the Coronation celebration of His Imperial Majesty at Delhi must be followed by some substantial boons granted to the people of this country. Abolition of the salt-tax and raising the taxable minimum of the income-tax have been urged by the Indian section of the press as the two most useful gifts that are calculated to create immense satisfaction among the people. The Government are pledged to abolish the salt-tax, and if we are to take seriously the unqualified utterances of succeeding generation of statesman who have strongly condemned the imposition of this tax and the continuance of it till now, we may hope that in the wake of the Delhi Darbar the abolition of this tax, so very heavily pressing upon the poor people, will certainly follow. As regards the question of release of prisoners, the latest information is that about 10 per cent. of the prisoners in Indian jails will be set free, or 11,000 in all. This does not include the Andamans where some 400 prisoners of good behaviour will most probably obtain their liberty."

THE MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1902.

Coronation boons.

18. "The horrors of the plague have now almost disappeared. Closer contact and daily acquaintance with this fell demon has made the people brave the calamities that follow in its train. As the *Indian Mirror* humorously points out the plague

Spread of plague.

has now become a recognised factor in our social fabric—so much so that its absence is likely to create a palpable void. The feeling of consternation and dismay that used to centre round the outbreak of plague in any part of India a few years before has now given room to philosophic resignation. In spite of Professor Haffkine's serum and the tall talk about the efficacy of inoculation, the plague has not budged an inch. To-day it is with us in all its severity, in all its extensive grasp, and in all its harrowing pain as it was when first it made its appearance here, but the people have only begun to look upon it as a necessary visitation that may have its own use, for there is nothing useless on the surface of the earth in carrying away the surfeit population of our country. And people have not been wanting who have pressed this economic theory of the advent of plague. Any stick is good to beat a dog with, and in India any epidemic is only useful in some way or other. We have no quarrel with those who hold such views; but we are bound to remind the Government who are doing all they can to check its spread by importing special foreign plague doctors at an immense cost to the country that their preventive measures till now have not yielded as much fruit as we were led to suppose and to anticipate. The latest issue of the *Pioneer* just to hand says that at the present time the plague deaths for the whole of India are about 2,000 daily—a terrible rate of mortality, no doubt, as our contemporary admits. Far from the effects of plague being mitigated and kept within bounds, the disease is gathering strength with the swift silent rotation of time and it is high time that the Government tackle this question with all the resources in their command."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th December, contains a long article on the expedition to the Somaliland, with minute details of the number of officers and soldiers on each side, the campaigns hitherto undertaken, their results, etc. This article is concluded with the remark that, although the Mulla has not yet encountered the British in the open field, it is probable that he will prove a heroic warrior like General DeWet, that he is said to have a greater number of armed men than the British, and that without the aid of Abyssinia and Italy it is not easy for the British to capture him.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 30th, 1902.

The expedition to the Somaliland.

II.—Home Administration.

(*g*) *Forests.*

20. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 24th December, referring to the increase of offences against the Forest laws during the last few years, states that this is due to the severity of the magistrates who have tried these cases and not to the efficiency of the forest administration.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1902.

Increase of offences against the Forest laws.

IV.—Native States.

21. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 15th December, complains that the order of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore withdrawing the "*chakrams*" from the current coins of that State, has caused a good deal of trouble especially to the poor people, and suggests that, to obviate this difficulty, a sufficient number of the new coins substituted for these "*chakrams*" should be issued at an early date, and that till then the "*chakrams*" should be treated as current coins.

Travancore Abhimani, *Nagercoil*, Dec. 15th, 1902.

Withdrawal of the "*chakrams*" from the current coins of the Travancore State.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd December, also draws the attention of the Travancore Darbar to the necessity of effecting a speedy remedy for this.

22. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 25th December, has an extract from the *Hindustani* (place of publication not mentioned) anent the final settlement of the Berar question. The editor of the *Hindustani* disapproves of the settlement, and says that it would have been better had a price been settled and given to the Nizam instead of the yearly payment of a fixed sum.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1902.

The Berar question.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

23. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 24th December, referring to the work done by the Indian National Congress during the last several years, observes that it has been a great aid to the British administration, and that the time will soon come when this fact will be admitted by the Government itself.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1902.

The Indian National Congress at Ahmedabad.

The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 27th December, however, speaking disparagingly of the Congress movement, observes that though its leaders formerly used to be very vehement in their attacks against the ruling power, they have now learnt to moderate their tone. This paper further exhorts the people to divert their attention to the more important works of annihilating the wide differences existing among the several classes of the community,

and of improving the native industries instead of wasting their energies in contending with Government for political privileges.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 27th December, after extolling the abilities of the President, Mr. Surendranath Bannerji, comes to the conclusion that the last Congress at Ahmedabad has been a complete success.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th December, holds the same opinion on this subject.

The *Dravidavarthumani*, of the 4th December, thinks that the subjects proposed to be discussed in the Congress of this year are not open to objection except in the case of two propositions. But this paper further observes that the selection of Mr. Surendranath Bannerji as the President of the Congress has created some discontent and dissatisfaction among the public.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1902.

The Viceroys and Governors of modern days.

24. A correspondent to the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 24th December, writes:—Unlike in former days, young and inexperienced men are sent out to India to rule over our country as Governors and Viceroys in the place of His Majesty the King-Emperor. But there is one important difference between the Viceroys and Governors of the ancient and the modern days. The latter say on the very day of their arrival in India that they will always work for the benefit of our people. They tour round the country on the pretext of personally ascertaining the grievances of the people and of doing good to them. They visit the Native States also, remain there as the guests of the Native Princes, hunt in their forests and thus put them to enormous expense. When His Excellency Lord Curzon came here on his tour through Southern India, Lady Curzon, being unable to bear the heat of these parts, left for the Mysore State. Probably His Excellency was very unhappy when Lady Curzon was away from him, and, having also been tired of replying to the several addresses presented to him in the other parts of the country, His Excellency began to find fault with the people's addresses at Madras, instead of giving suitable replies to them and trying to remedy the evils therein pointed out. Lord Curzon has to remain here only for a year more, and what good is he going to do within this short period, which will pass away, if His Excellency once goes to and returns from Simla for the summer and visits the other parts of the country not yet seen by him? To return to our own Presidency, what has His Excellency Lord Ampthill done during the last two years of his administration? His Excellency is going to this district and that and is the guest of this or that Native Prince. Are these all the duties of the Viceroys and Governors who are paid thousands of rupees every month? His Excellency the Governor will soon pass the remaining part of his five years in going to and returning from Ootacamund, in his visits, tours, banquets and revelries like the Delhi Darbar, and probably when he returns home, he will have to speak only about the pleasures he has enjoyed in India and not about the good he has done to the people. The ministers of His Majesty's Government in England are alone to blame for this.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 30th, 1902.

The Indians in Natal.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th December, referring to the condition of the Indian emigrants in Natal, states that they are treated very harshly by the European colonists there, and that to crown their ill-treatment, an association named the "White League" has been recently formed, the members of which have bound themselves not to let or sell any of their houses, lands, shops or other property to any member of an Asiatic race. This paper requests that Mr. Chamberlain, who is now on a tour in South Africa, may be pleased to notice the miserable condition of the Indians there and try to improve their status by granting them all the privileges enjoyed by the white men.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1902.

Delhi Darbar.

26. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 25th December, has a congratulatory ode in honour of the approaching proclamation of the celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor at the Delhi Darbar.

[Issued 10th January 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 2 OF 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 10th January 1903.

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No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fourth quarter of 1902.
	VERNACULAR.			
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	4,700	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1902.
2	"Satwasadhani"	Do.	200	Aug. and Sept. 1902.
3	"Gurubodhini"	Berhampur	Not known.	Nov. 1902.
4	"Prapannajanaranjani"	Do.	..	Sept. 1902.
5	"Saraswati"	Cocanada	500	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1902.
6	"Kalawathi"	Rajahmundry	200	Nov. 1902.
7	"Lawvarthamani"	Madras	300	June and July 1902.
8	"Sunday School Lesson Book (with News)."	Guntúr	450	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1902.
9	"Hindu Sundari"	Ellore	Not known.	Sept., Oct. and Nov. 1902.
	Bi-monthly.			
10	"Kistna Patrika"	Masulipatam	500	15th Sept.; 1st and 15th Oct.; 1st and 15th Nov.; and 1st and 15th Dec. 1902.
11	"Dharmavadini"	Bápatla	Not known.	8th and 24th Oct. and 24th Nov. 1902.
	Weekly.			
12	"Desabhimani"	Bezwada	300	30th Sept.; 7th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 11th, 18th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd and 16th Dec. 1902.
13	"Sarvajanopakari"	Do.	100	29th Sept., and 6th, 13th and 20th Oct. 1902.
14	"Ravi"	Cocanada	300	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Dec. 1902.
15	"Desopakari"	Ellore	340	28th Sept.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Oct.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Nov.; and 7th, 14th and 21st Dec. 1902.
	Bi-weekly.			
16	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	650	27th Sept.; 1st, 4th, 8th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Oct.; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Nov.; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th and 20th Dec. 1902.
17	"Sasilekha"	Do.	550	30th Sept.; 3rd, 7th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Oct.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Dec. 1902.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
18	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Mysore	4,318	25th Sept.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Dec. 1902.
19	"Nadegannadi"	Do.	1,080	23rd and 30th Sept.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Dec. 1902.
20	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Do.	Weekly 600 / Bi-weekly 200.	21st and 28th Sept.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Oct.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Nov. 1902. / 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Nov.; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st Dec. 1902.
21	"Suryodaya Prakasika"	Bangalore	560	24th Sept.; 1st, 8th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Dec. 1902.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
22	"Kerala Sobhini"	Ottappalam	400	8th, 21st and 31st Oct.; 10th, 20th and 30th Nov.; and 10th and 20th Dec. 1902.
23	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	185	1st, 11th and 21st Oct.; 1st, 11th and 21st Nov.; and 1st and 11th Dec. 1902.
	Bi-weekly.			
24	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,800	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Oct.; 1st, 4th, 8th, 12th, 16th, 22nd and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 6th, 10th and 19th Dec. 1902.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fourth quarter of 1902.
	MALAYALAM—*cont.* *Weekly.*			
25	"Manorama"	Calicut	460	29th Sept.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Oct.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Nov.; and 1st, 8th and 15th Dec. 1902.
26	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	600	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th and 17th Dec. 1902.
27	"Kerala Patrika"	Do.	560	4th and 15th Oct.; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Nov.; and 6th and 13th Dec. 1902.
28	"Malayali"	Tangasséri	1,256	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Oct.; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Nov.; and 6th, 13th and 20th Dec. 1902.
29	"Nazrani Dipika"	Kóttayam	500	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th and 17th Dec. 1902.
30	"Kerala Panchika"	Trivandrum	1,000	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Oct.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Nov.; and 8th and 15th Dec 1902.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 8th, 1903.

Coronation celebrations.

1. "From the numerous letters and telegrams that have been pouring into our columns it is evident that the Coronation has been celebrated not only in towns of importance but in villages and hamlets as well with due pomp. In many instances the festivities have run over two days and more. One peculiar feature has been the feeding of a large number of the poor and the clothing of the ragged. Another universal feature has been the prayers in temples, mosques and churches for the long lives of their Majesties. Last but not the least has been the Darbar and the procession of the Royal pictures. It is impossible to print *in extenso* the glowing accounts received. All breathe the same spirit of profound loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of the Sovereign."

The Native States, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1903.

Statesmanship or Imperialism.

2. "We do not know if England can or will adequately realise the intense disappointment that fills every Indian at the manner in which the party ascendant in the councils of the Empire to-day has chosen to distance England and India from each other. It seems to us that it is not the Government of India alone that is drifting but that British statesmanship itself has embarked upon a career of drift, not merely unprofitable but assuredly mischievous. The House of Commons which ten years ago was a potent factor in restraining excesses can make to-day but a feeble attempt to curb the exuberance of overvaulting imperialism. The party which is identified with all those features which constitute political sobriety and national righteousness stands to the dismay of India a party divided, without cohesion, without an inspiring leader, and, as it seems, without power for good or for evil. The British public are steeped in ignorance of the affairs of this country, and India has been unable to rouse them to a sense of that duty they owe to their dependency. And the party Press of England treats India as a party question and puts away all further trouble of thought. If such were not the conditions to which British rule in India is subject, the Delhi Darbar would not have become the capital blunder that it is, would not have been a huge disappointment purchased at a phenomenal cost. We are sorry, infinitely sorry, that the Darbar should have, instead of drawing India and England closer distanced the one from the other and so signally failed to keep up historic continuity. It has estranged by failing to cement, has loosened the bonds by failing to draw the ties closer and has shed a melancholy light on the most cherished of our charters. India prayed to God not on her behalf alone and quite as much on behalf of the great British nation that the proclamation of the Son will lit up the proclamation of the Mother and would show to the world that Great Britain and India have been under the Queen Mother to advance in political fellowship and mutual trust. But that proclamation is indeed the most remarkable in history and is unique in the records of India. The people of India have looked upon it not as a State document of half truths and pseudo purpose, but as a document to which the national veracity of Great Britain was pledged. It was esteemed and treasured up as their political charter. But to the thoughtful and to those who have known what it is to come into contact with Englishmen and to imbibe their literature it was more than a political charter; it was a charter of incorporation of England and India in one bond of growing progress and greatness. For a foundation so splendidly laid has the present proclamation brought one decent brick? It cannot be that the superstructure can all at once be built up, but is it justice or statesmanship

that India should be simply asked to gaze at the plan and purpose and retire and this after all the incidents and years that have intervened between the two proclamations? It is herein we find the hand of destiny working against national will.

"Those who are responsible for the present political feeling would have shown greater insight if they had not convened the Darbar, or had convened it on lines far less superb. For the attempt to rival the grandeur of the East on the historic site of Indraprastha and to surpass the West, at a time when the country had not shaken off the grip of the plague and the effect of successive famines is a wantonness if it should leave nothing tangible behind, except adding one more instance to the disappointments of eager and expectant India. For then India would not have been awakened to the sad plight in which she is and will have to be, to the consciousness of the glaring realities of the West, to the unpleasant necessity to adjust her ideas and aspirations in the light of the solemnity that has taken place. For then, there would not have been the bubble to burst and make the people of India sadder and wiser. Perhaps the question may be flung at them whether the Government is responsible if they should form unwarranted expectations and become disappointed. True, it is a fault of the Oriental, but was the Darbar on Occidental lines? On so 'solemn' an occasion we would be wanting in our duty to the British rulers of India if we should fail to make one most relevant observation. Some critics of India choose to acknowledge the unimpeachable loyalty of India not knowing that it is no compliment to the great Dependency. In being loyal to Britain, India is only to herself, and is that a compliment? We will not take credit for being loyal, for that will be taking credit for sanity. But we want to be *treated as loyal fellow-subjects.* All that India has been seeking is that she shall not be chilled in heart by her being passed over, despite occasion, despite solemnity, despite her most cherished expectations and the strongest grounds for receiving justice and equity. Has no Englishman realised what it is for a loyal and devoted heart to drag a heavy weight, to painfully plod through without buoyancy and hope, but with loyalty unpeckable? In fact, is there no misery that might eat into one's heart? and what strength of purpose, what power of execution can such a one wield although loyalty may be in every fibre of his? India is to-day in this unenviable condition, and all the more wretched that a Viceroy who can dive into Indian feeling as few Englishmen can has been so cruelly unmindful of this aspect in the most noteworthy event of his Viceroyalty."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Jan. 7th, 1903.

3. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th January, complains of the inconveniences which the people are put to owing to the free use of false weights and measures by the traders and shopkeepers in the Calicut municipality. It says that the police of the place who should find out these malpractices of the shopkeepers, but as they are indifferent to this matter, the article suggests that the sanitary inspectors of the municipality should be authorised to inspect the weights and measures used by the shopkeepers carrying on trade within the municipal limits.

False weights and measures used by shopkeepers in the Calicut municipality.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 9th, 1903.

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th January, says:—The Land Revenue problem, which the Congress has been so long discussing, is the most important of the subjects that deserve the immediate attention of Government. But opinion is unfortunately divided in this matter. The Government and its supporters assert that the condition of the ryots is at present very satisfactory and that the resources of the country have been gradually improving. But this is denied by men like Messrs. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Digby, Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir William Wedderburn, who have studied the real condition of the people. There is no doubt that the Government goes on increasing the land-tax contrary to the interests of the people and having an eye only on the income of the State. Though the Revenue authorities are fully alive to the difficulties of the ryots in paying the heavy and unbearable taxes imposed on their lands, they do not represent them to the higher authorities, but employ all sorts of coercive measures to collect the land-tax from the ryots. Thus, as the Revenue officers owing to self-interest fail to represent the true state of affairs to the higher authorities, the sufferings of the people are not known to Government. It is an undeniable truth that most of the ryots borrow money from the Sowcars only for paying the land revenue, and not, as the Government thinks, for celebrating marriages, etc., on a grand scale. But the Government is unwilling to believe this truth. That the land-tax is unbearable is a universal complaint in this country. If our Government wants to see the people in a prosperous condition and to make them love the British administration, the land-tax should be reduced. As Lord Curzon has stated in his Darbar speech at Delhi that some good will be done to the people in honour of the Coronation, it is hoped that it will be something like the reduction of land-tax.

The Land Revenue problem.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 15th, 1902.

5. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 15th December, remarks that it is very unreasonable that the duty on salt, which is absolutely necessary for both man and beast, should have been imposed by Government. In no other civilized country is that duty levied. Formerly it was imposed whenever funds were wanted. In the last budget submitted to the Parliament a large surplus was shown,

The salt-tax.

but the Secretary of State for India replied to a proposal to abolish the salt-duty that it could not be so done as more money was required to be spent on the Indian Army. He added that there was no complaint from the people against the duty, and that it argued therefore that the Indians were not affected by it. The paper insinuates that the Secretary of State is perhaps not aware of the resolutions that are annually passed on the subject of salt-duty in the National Congress meetings. It is not possible, says the paper, to expect any good to the country as long as officers so very indifferent to such matters remain in office. When the salt-duty was first imposed, it was given out that it would be abolished as early as possible. Whenever the matter was moved, the Government put it off by declaring that though it was intending to remove the duty, it could not do so as its funds were not enough. Now that there is a surplus, it is unjust on the part of the Government to set up new and unnecessary items of expenditure as indispensable and excuse itself by pretending that no complaint has been made against the duty.

Kerala Sobhini, *Pattambi*, Dec. 30th, 1902.

Complaints about the Salt peons of Malabar.

6. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 30th December, complains at some length on the many hardships which the poor tappers of Malabar are put to owing to the high-handedness of the Salt peons of the place. It appears that these peons are more dreaded by the people than the police, and they do not in the least scruple to bring false charges against innocent people. As even the licensed tappers are often unnecessarily molested by these Salt peons, the tappers make it a point to give a certain sum of money to each of the Salt peons as well as to certain sub-inspectors in order that they might not bring false charges against them and put them to unnecessary hardship. As it has become difficult to the tappers to get on with their trade peaceably owing to the oppression of the Salt peons, the paper hopes that the authorities concerned will make enquiries in the matter and redress the grievances of the tappers.

(*k*) *General.*

Desabhimani, *Bezwada*, Dec. 16th, 1902.

Encumbered estates in the North Arcot district.

7. The *Desabhimani*, of the 16th December, writes that though the estates of Karvetnagar and Kálahasti have been under the management of the Court of Wards ever since 1899, it is said that they have not been able to fully pay even the interest due to creditors, and remarks that if at this crisis the Court of Wards should withdraw its management and leave the estates to themselves, it would be like leaving the lamb at the mercy of the wolf. As the Government has once undertaken their management with a view to prevent their ruin, it may repay, the paper opines, the debts from its own treasury on the security of the estates, improve the sources of irrigation, postpone the collection of peshkash for a few years and thus better their condition.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1902.

Burdens of the Indian ryots.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th December, says that a taluk official has expressed himself as follows about the expenses that the ryot has to incur in his dealings with the Government officials. Though the English administration is in many respects commendable, it is defective in some respects. The Government is quite unable to check the corruption that obtains in the Revenue and other departments. There are two important points of difference between the British administration of the country and the Government under the old native rulers. Formerly only a few officials had to be bribed, but now a large number of them have to be similarly satisfied. The ryot has to please not only the Revenue, the Police, and the Salt and Abkári officials, he has as well to gratify the vaccinator and the civil court amins. As the ryot has to do with all these public servants, his business suffers if they are not sufficiently bribed. The other point of difference between the present administration and that of the old rulers is that bribe may be taken now safely, while formerly the public servants were terribly afraid to receive

bribes. Since evidence is not easily forthcoming in bribe cases as the giver as well as the taker are liable to punishment now under the Penal Code, it is but rarely that the guilty are convicted. Whereas formerly, the fact was too well known if an official was in the habit of taking bribes or if he was living beyond his legal earnings, and he was accordingly summarily punished. In these days the wicked escape unpunished, while the innocent are taken to task for every insignificant offence. The village munsif, the revenue inspector and the tahsildar worry the ryots in turns, while even the Sub-Collector and Collector obtain bribes in a way from them in the shape of supplies during their tours, as they are not unaware of the articles supplied being worth much more than what they are charged for. The Police officers also obtain bribes by various means. The station-house officer may transform an accidental death into a murder case and a theft into perjury. The inferior offices in the Police department are not manned by respectable persons. As the Police officers have many means at their command to bring a man into trouble, the ryot is obliged to bribe them. He has also to please the Public Works department overseer for submitting estimates to Government for tank repairs and the Forest watchman to disuade him from falsely charging him for cattle trespass into the reserved forests. Though it is a contested point that the ryot is becoming poorer and poorer day by day owing to heavy taxation, it is nevertheless true that the ryot is not in a position to pay bribes to the several public officers. The heads of offices are requested to enquire into the subject carefully and to put down corruption in the administration of the country.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Dec. 30th, 1902.

Disinfection in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

9. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 30th December, referring to the disinfecting of the houses in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, says:—Seeing that the Resident directed the disinfection of the houses only after the intensity of the plague had begun to abate, it is not fair to ascribe the subsidence of the disease solely to this cause, inasmuch as the epidemic did not abate in the least in Belgaum though a large amount of money was spent there in disinfecting the houses. And further as the European doctors themselves state that the antiseptic property of corrosive sublimate vanishes when it comes in contact with lime, it would appear that the present disinfection process is a mere waste of money.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 7th, 1903.

Complaint about the ferry-keepers of South Malabar.

10. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th January, complains that during the recent heavy rains most of the ferrykeepers of South Malabar put the people to much inconvenience by levying a higher toll from them than usual and keeping them at the ferry for a long time without taking them over unless they paid very heavy rates. It hopes that the authorities concerned will make enquiries in the matter and issue strict orders to the ferrykeepers not to levy any toll in excess of the ordinary rates.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 24th, 1902.

Kandaharis pillaging certain places in the Mysore Province.

11. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 24th December, says that the Kandaharis are committing depredations without any hindrance. The towns of Koppa and Tirthahalli have been pillaged and a rich person in Balehonnur has been robbed. The ryots are being assaulted and their carts, bullocks, asses, etc., seized. It looks as if Nadir Shah's people have again invaded India. Is there nobody who can punish these dacoits? To whom are the people, asks the paper, to apply for help at this juncture?

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 7th, 1903.

The ill-paid shanbhogues.

12. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 7th January, says:—As the shanbhogues (village accountants) in the Mysore Province are paid only from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per annum, which amount is quite insufficient for their maintenance, they are obliged to find some other sources to supplement their income. They levy

blackmail from the ryots and if any of these helpless creatures refuse to pay, then woe to him; they will concoct some case or other against him and tease him as much as they can, and sometimes they even cause him to be soundly thrashed. Unless these shanbhogues are paid decently they will not cease to have recourse to foul means. The paper therefore hopes that their emoluments will be increased so as to enable them to maintain themselves, without any extraneous income.

The condition of the ryots in Mysore.

13. The editor of the same paper, in an open letter to the Maharaja of Mysore, says that, as the minor tanks on which the ryots chiefly depend for cultivation are not properly looked after, as almost all the grazing grounds have been absorbed by plantations, as a tax is levied on the carts used in carrying manure, and as houses have also been taxed, the condition of the ryots has become very miserable. The editor therefore urges on His Highness the necessity of making a tour throughout the province with a view to looking into the state of things and taking steps to remedy the evils mentioned above.

The Travancore Government to open canals and other irrigation works in the interior of the State.

NAZRANI DIPIKA, *Ottappalam*, Dec. 24th, 1902.

14. A leader in the *Nazrani Dipika*, of the 24th December, complains of the indifference shown by the Travancore Sirkar in the matter of rendering some pecuniary assistance to the farmers and landholders of the interior parts of the State, to open canals and make other irrigation works. It appears that there are large tracts of fertile lands in the interior of the State, which are neglected by the farmers owing to the absence of proper canals and other irrigation works. It hopes that the Government will turn its attention to this matter and do the needful.

The Berar question.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Jan. 1st, 1903.

15. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 1st January, in connection with the settlement of the Berar question by the Viceroy, writes that no one expected that the British Government, famous for its upright and honest dealings, would have recourse to dishonest means in the settlement of the Berar question. This question was settled by the mutual consultation of the Viceroy and the Resident. Never have the feelings of the Muhammadan public been wounded so greatly as on this occasion. The Resident no doubt received the honour of "Knight" for his meritorious service in this special matter. Lord Curzon deserves even more than this.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Honours list issued during the Delhi Darbar.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1903.

16. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 7th January, complains that the Honours list issued during the Delhi Darbar has not only been meagre, but has actually ignored the claims of several highly deserving non-official gentlemen of the country.

Money wasted on the Darbar had better been utilised in establishing industrial schools.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Dec. 24th, 1902.

17. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 24th December, referring to the establishment of an industrial school in Calcutta for imparting free instruction to Jain and Hindu youths in gold and silver smiths' work, engraving, etc., regrets that the Viceroy did not realise that if the money that is being wasted on account of the Delhi Darbar both by the Government and by the visitors be utilised in founding similar industrial schools, loyalty would be better engrained in the hearts of the people of India.

Making merry while plague is raging.

18. The same paper says:—Seeing that the Government of India is engaged in the rejoicings of the Delhi Darbar while the plague is carrying away thousands of people every week, it can safely be asserted that our rulers of India have bid good-bye to all sense of duty. In good old days, if a single untimely death occurred in any family, the King used to

grieve as if the accident had happened to one of his own children and to fear whether the mishap might not have been brought about in consequence of any drawback on his part. But now the Government does not care if the people die even in thousands. Sir William Wedderburn referring to the Darbar observes that if, instead of wasting millions of rupees on useless pomp, the same amount were spent in removing the evils under which India is groaning, the people would have better cause to be loyal. And this opinion is endorsed by the *Daily News* and other English newspapers. Even granting that, if the Darbar had not been decided upon, the money now being wasted would not have been utilised in improving the sanitation of India and removing other evils, if the Viceroy, instead of holding the Darbar, had directed all the Native Chiefs, Government officials, merchants and other inhabitants of towns and villages that they should commemorate His Majesty King Edward's Coronation by forming a fund and utilising it in the sanitary improvement of every town and village within six months, and if the Viceroy had given out that he would personally inspect every province in order to ascertain how far the improvements have been carried out, there is not the least doubt that the whole of India would have been more healthy and the plague would have disappeared and further the Viceroy's fame would have increased a thousand times more. Some are of opinion that condemning the Delhi Darbar is rank disloyalty. This is not true, inasmuch as it is the duty of every one, remarks the paper, to point out what is right, however unpleasant it may be.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 24th, 1902.

Europeans murdering natives with impunity.

19. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 24th December, referring to the acquittal of the European coffee-planter in Sylhet who had been charged before a magistrate with having kicked a cooly woman to death, remarks that this is yet another instance to show that the Europeans can murder natives with impunity.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Jan. 1st, 1903.

The main object of the Darbar.

20. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 1st January, says:—The main object of His Majesty the King in authorising the Viceroy to hold the Darbar is to impress upon the people of India that, though they differ in colour, caste or creed, though they speak different languages and observe different customs, they are united under one Sovereign and thus form one homogenous whole; that they should therefore cast off all petty differences and jealousies and unite together for the purpose of advancing the interests of their mother country. The paper further observes that just like the colonies subject to the British Government, India also will in course of time be granted self-Government. But in order to deserve the privilege of self-Government there must be unity among the people. So long as they do not free their minds from jealousies, etc., they will not be capable of governing themselves. As the late Sir T. Madhava Rau observed, the Southern parts of India will, in the event of the evacuation of this country by the British, fall a prey to the Northern Muhammadans. The paper therefore urges the people to forget all differences and regard themselves as one nation.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Dec. 31st, 1902.

Is pomp necessary to a Viceroy?

21. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 31st December, in discussing the question whether pomp is necessary to a Viceroy, comes to the conclusion that it is not, and states that the Viceroy should be paid just enough to maintain his position and not to indulge in unnecessary pomp. Even in England where millionaires abound, the high officials are generally chosen from among the comparatively poorer classes. Lord John Russell gets only £6,000 per annum and his debts had to be paid by his brother. Yet this has not in any way detracted from his dignity and respectability.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 7th, 1903.

High-handedness of the Europeans.

22. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 7th January, says that Europeans have no regard for the lives of the Indians. They rank them with the beasts. Near Jullundher in Bengal a certain European seeing a Muhammadan lad taking away a bird which he had shot began to beat him

with the butt end of his rifle and when he saw that two other Muhammadans were coming to the lad's rescue, he fired on them, killing one and wounding the other. Then again in Shingrikhel village three soldiers, on being refused entrance into a house from which the male members had been absent, set fire to the house and were decamping in a boat when they were seized by the police and charged before the magistrate. Though a large number of such offences have been committed, in none of them have the delinquents been punished adequately. It is this that encourages the Europeans to deal with the Indians as if they were no better than beasts.

Lawless behaviour of the soldiers during the execution of one of their comrades in Belgaum.

23. The same paper says:—The soldier who had shot his European officer in Belgaum having been sentenced to death, a new gallows was erected outside the jail to hang him. And as it was a rare sight to see a European hanged, people naturally flocked in large numbers to witness the scene. The mounted soldiers who were in attendance being enraged at this, ran their horses upon these people and gave many a woman and child a good beating. Further, they entered the plague camp near by, seized the occupants of the huts and bade them "quick march." If the Europeans did not want the natives to be present on the occasion, the execution could have been performed inside the jail compound as usual. Or if it was regarded as a sacrilege to hang a European on a gallows on which Indians are generally hanged, then an order could have been issued prohibiting the Indians from attending the execution. The paper hopes that the Bombay Government will inquire into the matter and punish the offenders.

The Delhi Darbar.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1903.

24. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 10th January, writes:—At the time of the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Lord Dufferin, the then Viceroy of India, promised to increase the number of members in the several Legislative Councils and carried out his promise at least to a small extent. But it is to be regretted that at the Coronation Darbar recently held at Delhi no mention was made of any such reforms being effected. Will it not be advantageous to our country if some competent Indians be admitted into the Executive Councils of the Viceroy, the Provincial Governors and the Secretary of State for India? As these Councils have not even a single Indian member at present, they are unable to ascertain and redress the actual grievances of the people. What benefit have the famine-stricken Indians derived from the Delhi Darbar? Will they not consider it a great boon if the salt-tax be reduced a little, though not entirely abolished? The Delhi Darbar has disappointed the people of this country who were long expecting that this tax would be reduced in honour of the coronation. The Viceroy has held out some hopes for us, but we see no signs of these hopes being realised in the near future.

The *Desopakari*, of the 4th January, writing on the Delhi Darbar, says that ancient India recognised only "six emperors" as described in a "Sasnkrit stanza composed more than five thousand years ago." But now, it says, there is an emperor whose name (His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII) has to be added to that illustrious list as the Seventh Emperor. Although the celebration of the coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII resembles for the most part the performance of the memorable Rajasuya by Yudhistira, the eldest of the historic five Pandavas at Hastinapura, the modern Delhi, 3,044 years ago, the former surpasses the latter inasmuch as Yudhistira was not then proclaimed *Emperor*. The paper continues the simile and compares the Provincial Governors to the four brothers of Yudhistira and Lord Curzon to Sri Krishna who played such an important part at the said Rajasuya. The triumph of the Pandavas over the descendants of Jarasandha just before the Rajasuya finds a parallel, the paper adds, in the conquest of the Boers by the English just before the present coronation.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 30th December, writing about the coronation celebrations, says that it is exceedingly glad to write that the grand doings of

His Excellency the Viceroy for the past one year and more have ended very successfully. The coronation of Yudhistira five thousand years ago at Hastinapura (the modern Delhi) is a matter that can only be read in books, whereas the coronation of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII is an "actual grand event in our own life time."

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 7th January, writing about the Delhi Darbar, says that the long-expected Darbar has come and gone. It is glad that the desire which His Excellency Lord Curzon has cherished for a long time to celebrate the event most successfully has been fulfilled without any hitch. Never was there in British India an assemblage so magnificent as the present one. It was graced by the presence of representatives who were animated with feelings of profound loyalty to, and devoted affection for, their Sovereign. In the presence of Princes, Chiefs and subjects, His Majesty the King Edward VII was proclaimed Emperor with great solemnity. His Excellency the Viceroy conducted the "Darbar ceremony most reverentially" and his speech on that auspicious occasion was characterized with "inspiring loyalty and enthusiasm." Those who had often read or heard his remarkable speeches expected a more brilliant one, but were sadly disappointed. His Majesty the King-Emperor's message to his Indian subjects not only shows his sympathy and love for them, but also echoes the pledges of Her Majesty, the late Queen-Empress, to "concede the rights and liberties of the people, to respect their status, and to promote their welfare." A message of this description cannot but be appreciated all over the Indian Continent. It has given great pleasure to the people to hear that their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales are to visit India soon. The sympathy of His Majesty the King-Emperor for the Indian Princes and the public at large is largely due to his personal acquaintance with them during his visit to India when he was Prince of Wales. It is also a source of great pleasure that His Majesty has sent their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to represent his royal family. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is indeed popular and highly esteemed. The paper hopes that his visit to India may result in the removal of the political disabilities of the people though to some extent. In any country when a King or Emperor is crowned it is a custom that rewards and concessions are granted to the subjects, and it is not therefore unreasonable to expect such concessions on the present occasion. If at a celebration like this, where the chief object of the people is to demonstrate their loyalty to the British throne, no concessions are granted, the celebration itself loses its due value. "For evincing feelings of gratitude neither concessions were granted nor promises of future grants made." The privileges granted and the promises made in the Proclamation of 1858 are now neglected. The proposed remission of interest for three years on famine loans granted to Indian Princes is insignificant when compared with the magnitude of the occasion. The claims of Indians to honours have not been liberally considered. The ryot population is disappointed at the statement of the Viceroy making remissions in assessments depend upon financial prosperity. The paper concludes that although His Majesty's Indian subjects who have expected great concessions on this auspicious occasion are disappointed, they are nevertheless with one voice praying for the long life, health and prosperity of their Imperial Majesties, King Edward VII and Queen Alexandria.

The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 31st December, says that even some Englishmen do not approve of the idea of holding such a grand and costly Darbar, several newspapers say that inasmuch as India has been suffering from a series of famines during the last 25 years, if the money that is now being wasted over the pageantry were spent in ameliorating the condition of the poor, loyalty would have taken firmer root in the hearts of the people of India; that the Viceroy has not only wasted a large amount of public money but has also by setting an example of wastefulness caused the Native Chiefs and other visitors to incur enormous expenditure; that the holding of the Darbar resembles the performance of a mock marriage by children between two dolls with great

pomp and expense, for in neither case can it be said that the benefits or pleasure derived are commensurate with the amount of money spent; that in olden times the people used to get some material concessions on such occasions and so they are now expecting that some measure will be introduced to place the natives of India on an equal footing with the Europeans; that while the British are giving out that they rule India only for the benefit of the Indians they are in reality looking to their own interests; that they pacify the political agitators by conferring some empty honours upon them, and carry on the administration almost despotically; and that they in spite of their avowed impartiality do not treat the Europeans and natives alike. Though all this is true, yet some good may be derived from the Darbar. The Native Chiefs will be enabled to observe with their own eyes the unity, perseverance and the business capacity of the British people and also how, though their administration is not entirely conducive to the welfare of the subjects, they bring the people under their control and make them obey the rulers and how without any prejudice to their interests they govern the people with as much justice as possible. If the Native Chiefs derive some benefit from this observation in governing their States, then the money spent by them will not have been spent wholly in vain.

The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th December, has the following in English:—

"LONG LIVE HIS GRACIOUS MAJESTY!

"This is at present, and rightly too, the all-absorbing current topic of the journals and the masses in every continent, including our new fellow-subjects and voluntary allies, the Boers of South Africa. That enthusiasm should reign supreme for such an important festive epoch, in India especially, is nothing extraordinary in view of the fact, that it is close on half a century, since the British power succeeded to the throne of the Mogul, and just twenty-five yeras since Victoria the Good was proclaimed Kaiser-i-Hind at the capital of the Indian Muhammadan Empire. Awakening from the sorrow which damped the hearts of her Indian subjects, by the death of the much-lamented Mother-Empress, it is a relief and cause for gratitude by Providence that her benign rule is to be succeeded by her worthy son—our august liege Sovereign Edward VII—who seems bent in spirit and acts to follow her late Majesty's foot-steps. Truely, the 9th August last will for long be red-letter day to the subjects of an empire on which the sun never sets, and which sees happy and auspicious indications of prosperity in the conclusion of peace with our late enemies, and the assumption by His Imperial Majesty of such royal titles as were never before possessed by any King of England or Emperor of India. Although to ourselves the official celebration of the event is 1st January 1903, when the proclamation at Delhi is to take place, it is superfluous for us to assert that privately there is not a single coloured individual, whose heart on Coronation Day has not palpitated in unison with that of the representative members of our Coronation Contingent in England, who took part in the magnificent pageant, showing to foreign visitors and colonials the loyalty and personal characteristics of those born and bred in the 'brightest gem of the British Empire.'

"To Muhammadans especially, who believe that monarchy is the successor of theocracy, and who are religiously enjoined to be loyal to their Sovereign, even if he be an alien in faith, the present occasion is one pregnant with much joy inasmuch as they have been divinely favoured in India with a righteous Government by '*Ahli-Kitabs*'!

"While we hail this opportunity to do our bounden duty of offering prayers and alms, we are sanguine that the authorities, in their joyous mood and magnanimous frame of mind, would immortalize the occasion by removing certain disabilities and granting some privileges to the masses, which will ever be hailed as the blessed Magna Charta of the new century and the new reign—both outward and visible signs of allegiance and reciprocation.

"The British *Raj*, we must acknowledge, is in many ways a God-sent improvement on previous and indigenous systems of Government obtaining in oriental lands, where the religious *spirit* is but a sham, and for all contentment, peace and prosperity, equal rights, tolerance, and the benefits of scientific research and philanthropic measures, which we enjoy, we give humble and cordial thanks to the Almighty God of all nations, and determine as brethren of one great family, to unite in maintaining concord, the earnest of which, we fain illustrate, by our present action.

"In conclusion, as representing the Muhammadan community of Mysore in particular, and all classes and creeds in general, we sincerely and respectfully offer our earnest congratulations to His Majesty and the Indian Government, on this memorable occasion, praying that the King of Kings, the Heavenly King, would bless, guide and prosper our new Emperor,—the first English non-Muslim Sovereign—with a birthright to the Empire of the Great Mogul, and owning sway over more Muhammadan subjects than even the Turkish Empire.

"God bless King Edward: long live our Emperor!!!

"Congratulation and a Retrospect.

"This is the biennial anniversary of the accession of the mightiest and most enlightened of the lineage of Saxon Royalty—an unique event which has recurred after a lapse of three generations, and in a new and to-be glorious century of peace and progress, what a world of thought and mixed feelings are comprehended in this fact? What infinite movements, joys and sorrows, schemes of policy and revolution, broken hearts, patriotism and magnificent enterprises have been achieved during the interim, and hopes of psychic research and philanthropy been blighted by interested pill-makers and penny a liners! It is however an inscrutable destiny which has ordained us to the privilege of living in a crisis so stirring, eventful and pregnant one, never to be forgotten in history as the era of science, liberty and the rights of humanity. The glory of the age we live in is as yet hidden from the masses, who but know a trifle of the potentialities of atmospheric and terrestrial (but not personal) magnets-influence the cause of all such events as described above. Even now there are silent thinkers among us, whose names are to fill the earth, move the world and fire the human mind, with new and daring hopes of happiness. Chatham's speech on the American War and its originators is recalled to our mind most vividly, in contrast to that of Lord Suffolk's and the present Secretary of State for the Colonies; and well hath it been incorporated in our school 'Readers' for the edification, in example more than precept, of our rising generation. The genius of our constitution is ever built on the Islamic principle of public opinion, and now is the time for lustration.

"With reference to the anti-Asiatic feelings at the Cape and the Antipodes, and the invidious distinctions made by bureaucracy as between subjects, these will, we are sanguine, vanish soon with the facilities for true enlightenment, religious tolerance, free trade, transport and international intercourse and marriages, which shall hasten universal peace, and emancipation unfettered by precedent. Then shall citizens voluntarily emigrate, seeing deserts transformed into civilised colonies, guided by wise policy and equitable laws, which do not crush out national character, which is cherised by the storehouse of historic recollections and practical lessons of patriotism and self-denial. This new age will not seek to 'put a padlock on our minds,' but will encourage research remembering:

"That who're content to idly stand,
Nor strive, success to gain,
Will get a ticket to Canaan,
And then will miss the train.
They may be noble, may be good,
And may be loyal more or less,
But all that will be understood,
Will be their tangible success!"

"The character, energy and resources of a country are reflected and imaged forth in the conceptions of its great and taciturn minds filled with impulses which make them utter the sentiments they feel and are inspired by social impression—such do not *create* but obey the spirit of the age, which laughs at preconceptions, and by an unconscious instinct adapts itself to other minds, searching for the master note, which awakens vibrations. Britain, the Thermopylæ of the World, should decide that freedom to do good (despite possibility of abuse) shall survive and not be gagged. Disclaiming Lyndhurst we ask, shall we, who have for close on a century been partakers in every peril, be denied to participate in the glory of England! We feel that our noble Viceroy will answer 'No'!

"THE DARBAR-AI-KHAISARI AT DELHI ON 1ST JANUARY 1903.

"The year 1903 opens with an epoch unparalleled in the history of the Bharat-Khanda or the continent of Bharat or India. Janus, with his double faces turned opposite ways, blesses the Coronation of His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty Edward VII in London on the 9th August last, and the initiation of the present year with the grandest Darbar-ai-Khaisari of unique splendour and magnificence, in the remembered annals of the Asiatic clime, in commemoration thereof, in the time-consecrated capital of the world famous peacock throne in the far-off-east. India from remotest antiquity had been the object of unfailing aspiration to the foreign nations, as exemplified in the conquests of the Iranian Dara and Macedonian Secundar or the renowned Alexander the Great of old; even the neighbouring Ghazna and the distant Samarcand once counted India among their dependencies. The Miltonic phrase 'Wealth of Armuz or of Ind' in the second book of the 'Paradise Lost', was sufficiently proverbial to render this celebrated country an object of such allurement to aliens. The Arabs, in the actuation of the spirit of this verse of the Koran: 'Thus have we placed you, *O Arabians*, an intermediate nation, that ye may be witness over the *rest* of mankind, and that the apostle may be witness over you'—Chapter II beginning of the second Juz introduced learning and civilization into the benighted regions of Europe through the medium of schools in Spain. The British improved thereupon through the natural dint of the renovation and regeneration of their own talents. India of such attractions could hardly escape ambition of the British nation of such accomplishments; and these again have discharged their indebtedness to Asia in their benign efforts of sympathy to their fellow-beings, in the diffusion of their thus refined knowledge and culture into India. Their connection with this country originated in commercial relations; and dates from the charter of Queen Elizabeth of England of the last day of 1599 A.D. to a body of London merchants; and the gradual transmulation of their commercial character into a political and governing body, grew out of the Indian events between 1751 and 1757 A.D. The wholesome seed of the British sovereignty, in the congenial Indian soil, was first sown by that heaven-born strategist, the talented Lord Clive, at the siege of Arcot, in Southern India in 1751; and did sprout out, with a spirit of wonderful penetration, into a germ of tangible perception and substantiality, in the battle of Plassey in Bengal in 1757. The fabric of the English Empire in India rose eventually into a goodly frame of blessedness under many other architects of merit and renown. The unfortunate Mutiny of 1857, disastrous as it was in ostensible consequences, was yet a real boon in hidden mystery. As an outcome thereof, the company ceased to exist, and India was transferred to the Crown of Great Britain in 1858, with the soothing balsam of paternal blessings, to the Indian nations in the Allahabad proclamation of that year—a document as dear and precious to us in India as the Magna Charta of King John to the people of England in the British Constitution. By this direct assumption of the fate of the millions in India by the benevolent Crown of England, countless boons of happiness have flowed for the well-being of the Indian nations of all creeds and races from the beggar to the ruler; and God willing, will be streaming out in beneficent sympathy down

to the remotest future. The Imperial tone and hue was imparted to the British Sovereignty in the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi of 1877, when the Good Queen Her late lamented Majesty Victoria was proclaimed the Empress of India; and, now, we hail Her Majesty's worthy son Edward VII as the first British Emperor of India. Happily this present Imperial Darbar at Delhi is solemnized on the same day as the Muhammadan feast of the Ramzan Khutba or Eed-ul-Fitr. Heaven of blessedness has ordained a singular coincidence. The circumcision of Jesus, the commencement of the Christian year with the usual festivities, and the rejoicings of the Muhammadan feast of Ramzan add unabating lustre and matchless glow to this most sublime and solemn event; and render it a matter of indelible perpetuation in the minds of all. Thus to-day there is universal joy all over this terrestrial orb in token of the blessed coronation of His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty Edward VII. Blessed be the event! long and prosperous be His Most Gracious Majesty's Imperial sway! and, may it fare for ever with happiness! Amen!!!

"BANGALORE'S ODE OF JOY AND LOYALTY.

"(*Coronation Darbar, January* 1903.)

"All hail! To the King Edward, our Sovereign liege and lord,
Enthroned in might to reign o'er us, by High Consent of God;
Proclaimed this day *Imperator*, right gladly do we sing:
'God bless our Queen Alexandra, preserve and save our King'.
Thou guardian of our rights and faiths, accept our homage, pray,
We Britons, Aryans, Muslims, thy loyal subjects say,
From heirs of Queen Victoria, we'll never, never swerve,
But help frustrate their enemies, with lealty and *nerve*.
Thanks be to Allahu-Tala, for sparing us thy life,
When illness overtook thee, from sipido and strife,
The gayest and the kindest King, with revels us to fill,
Well might his subjects love him, feel gloomy when he's ill.
We know that to our Padsha-i-Hind, eternal truth is shown,
By DIVINE grace that GOD IS ONE, and *heaven* is His Throne;
Who looks on all with pity, sends from the source of light
Wisdom unto mortal kings, to teach and guide aright.
Like Victoria thou'rt gracious, thy heart is full of love,
For the poor thou art solicitous, with mercy from above.
The hospitals bear witness thou would'st all may attain,
True power and *psychic* knowledge to relieve sorrow and pain.

"*L'envoi.*

"Then glory be to God on High, obeisance to our King,
From vassals and from subjects near and far,
The Boer, Somali, Afridi, the National Anthem ring
Cordially chorusing the prayer of the *Kasim-ul-Akhbar*.
O! Delhi of historic fame, the classic Hastinapore,
Where the Aryan Lord Arzoon held Darbar 5,000 years ago,
What beneficent changes the hand of Time hath wrought,
To show to future ages, there's truth in human lot.

U.H.S.

"THE CORONATION CONGRATULATION TO HIS MOST GRACIOUS IMPERIAL MAJESTY EDWARD VII, KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND EMPEROR OF INDIA.

"Now is the period of mourning past;
And the coronation joy came at last.
The good old Empress is, to mercy, gone;
O God! bless her son's reign next to come on.
In Her Majesty we had a mother;
O Edward! be to us a kind father.
Thou deputy on earth of God above!

Bestow on subjects thy mercy and love.
For thy welfare do kings and nations pray;
All faiths and creeds flourish under thy sway.
Islam finds in thee Defender of Truth;
Let God and Muhammad bless thee for sooth.
By Beit-ullah's house and Medina's shrine,
Ever, on thy head, divine blessings shine!
This terrestrial sphere, in all its ends,
Response of homage and loyalty, sends
Over the bosom of the boundless main,
The sweet mannah of thy power doth rain.
The glistening luminary of day,
Ne'r, to thy realms, could setting farewell say;
Firmly bound by oath, as a servant sworn,
Ne'r, by absence, has, allegiance, torn.
The rolling year, in annual sweep,
In all changes, ov'r thy realms, watch, doth keep;
And varying seasons, in their array,
Concurrently perform service each day.
India's gems and Australia's gold,
For thy pleasure, do their treasures unfold.
Pamban pearls and Africa's dazzling mine,
To please thee, always, supplicating shine.
Motley tribes and clans; races manifold,
Lo! thy sceptre, in subjection, doth hold.
The foreign monarchs, powerful and brave,
Indeed, thy friendship and alliance, crave.
Be model of good; and hold virtue fast;
Let thy fair name, for generations, last.
Hail, O! kind heaven! our Seventh Edward;
O his stars of luck! be your course onward.
O Abbas! let this be thy lasting lay,
Long live the good Emperor of the day!
Health and happiness in unfading bloom;
Lasting sunshine of joy without a gloom,
O God! give to our Emperor dear
Providential care over him without fear!!!
Words, on currents of loyal love, do sail;
Harbours of hearts, these glad tidings, do hail.

"The Delhi Khaisari Darbar.

"The celestial orbs, with music ring;
The heavenly choir, happy descant, sing.
The angels of God and inspired seers,
In blessings, pour their hearts without fears.
The entire nature, in cheerful round,
Welcomes the event in joy's raptured bound.
Our monarch of earth, the gracious sire,
Now sits enthroned in lofty halls and spire,
Edward the Seventh, to-day, wears the crown,
Which the Jamschid's head despairs for renown.
The fetes of to-day, in splendour, defy
Those at which Rascheed's heart, indeed, doth sigh.
Bagdad's fabled pomp, Spain's Moslem lustre,
The gay gilded scenes of to-day foster.
Where gone Bokhara's vaunted wealth of old?
Where is the pea-cock throne in stories told?
There semblances, in London, now we see;
There, God has said, let treasures piled be.
Awake, O lyre and muses of the earth!
Celebrate the event in song and mirth.
Hafiz! rise from thy dust in gladsome day;
Tribute of song, on the occasion, pay.
Sadi revived! let thy didactic verse,
Virtues of the King, to ages, rehearse.
In renewed Firdusi's historic pen,
Account of Eward's reign, to future, run.
This earth, in land and water, truly bows;
The feelings of homage and fealty, shows.

Thou prop of Christian and hope of Moslem!
Long may flourish thy happy diadem!
Now, we, Moslems of Mysore one and all,
Boundless boons from heaven, upon thee, call.
Abbas! sharing in feelings, gladly, say,
Long live the British *Khaisar* of the day.
O Great God! bless the Delhi *Darbar* now,
The bard invokes boons from heaven above,
In this ancient seat of royalty gay;
Where Pandus, Turks and Moguls held the sway;
Where far distant nations struggled of yore,
For whole Hind's fate in fields of ruddy gone;
Where royal pomp, in splendour's thriving bloom,
In bold challenge, ov'r the world, flung a gloom;
Whereto sweeping *Chronos* could only say,
'No city so old as this till to-day.'
In this city, for whose palatial dreams,
In wish, Kremlin of Moscow, loudly, screams;
In this chosen seat, where Mars ruled supreme,
Is proclaimed, name of Britain's kingly cream.
To this occasion, happy and sublime,
Flock the princes of Asia's famous clime.
Afghan throne strives, in its raptures, to share;
Even Japan sends proxies bold and fair.
Rajas and Nabobs of the royal root,
To display willing homage, press their suit.
In fealty, the distant Khan wends his way;
And, on *Khaisar*, invokes heavenly ray.
For Edward, Hind's *Khaisar* and England's King,
In prayers, each heart's silver chord doth ring.

"Tumkur, Mysore State. "ABBAS BEIG."

The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 1st January, writes to say that the public hoped that due honour would be paid to His Highness the Nizam in the Darbar, but Lord Curzon's policy would not allow this. The policy of former Viceroys was to win the good-will of their subjects, but Lord Curzon's policy is quite opposed to this. Lord Curzon does not care for public opinion on his reforms and measures. He wants all, without exception, to bow down to his iron rule. His Highness the Nizam is neither a subordinate nor a servant of the British Government. He is an independent ruler. He attended the Darbar in the capacity of a friend of the British Government. His Highness, to our great surprise, obtained a seat below that of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. This treatment is an open insult to His Highness the Nizam. If the plea is urged by Lord Curzon that want of time obliged him to adopt this procedure, then the question arises how did Lord Curzon find time to attend to the dinner parties of the Governors of Madras and Bombay. The *Naier*, in conclusion, says it remains to be seen how our popular Viceroy will treat His Highness the Nizam—the religious head of the Mussalmans—on the 3rd of January, the date fixed for the award of honours and titles, and what the people of India will receive in exchange for the several crores of rupees sacrificed by them for the amusement of the Government on this occasion.

[Issued 17th January 1903.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 17th January 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States.

Western Star, *Trivandrum.* Jan. 10th, 1903.

Travancore chuckrams.

1. "Here is another wail about chuckrams. A Trivandrumite complains:—The recent proclamation cancelling the former royal proclamation and enjoining all to take chuckrams seems to render little help in removing the real difficulty. The taluk treasury gives out chuckrams. No copper coins can be got from the treasury or from the bazaars for rupees. The bazaarmen positively refuse to take chuckrams. And what are the people to do? They have chuckrams and rupees and no copper coins. The people are in a dilemma. Both the rich and the poor are in hot water, though there is a proclamation to take all Sirkar chuckrams. But what is the use of proclamations if the bazaarmen refuse to act up to it, and if the Government has not the power of enforcing them?

"A Mavelikara correspondent writes:—The chuckram trouble has risen to such serious proportions that there is hardly left 10 per cent. of good chuckrams after the stern scrutiny made at the treasury. To add to the vexations of the chuckram crisis, I would, in this connection, mention an additional trouble under which people here, especially the poor of the place, are labouring. For every chuckram changed there is a loss of two cash, and consequently there would be a loss of one chuckram for every seven chuckrams—a loss amply sufficient to starve a poor family. On these considerations, I would suggest that the constabulary here give the suffering poor their helping hand by making it a part of their duties to compel the merchants and others to give proper value in copper for chuckrams when changed in the Mavelikara market. More of this in future."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Madras Standard, *Madras,* Jan. 11th, 1903.

Lord Curzon and the Delhi Exhibition.

2. The *Madras Standard*, of the 11th January, has the following leader:—

"We have already, in a previous issue, made some desultory general observations regarding the outstanding features of the Delhi Art Exhibition, which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy the other day. That the exhibition was a signal and unqualified success, viewed from whatever standpoint, is now generally admitted; and if we refer to the subject again, it is simply for the purpose of saying one word as to the distinctive interest and value of the exhibits themselves, and commending once again the speech of Lord Curzon to the careful consideration of our countrymen. The exhibition was, in truth, a revelation not only of the inherent wealth of India as a country famous for its rare art work and products, but also of the resources, still unrealised and unexploited, lying within the range of the ordinary craftsman of the bazaars. The exhibits, which are in the nature not only of the best available specimens of the familiar art products associated with the great centres of Indian craftsmanship, but also of examples of that rarer work, the secret of which has been kept by single families and passed on from generation to generation, have been got together from far and near, after infinite pains, by the Director, Dr. George Watt; and they comprise the multifarious products of India as they are still being produced by Indian workmen, according to traditional methods and principles handed down from father to son. Dr. Watt is well-known as a master of method;

and in the arrangement of the exhibits at Delhi, he adopted a plan similar to that tried with such success in regard to the collection of the economic products at the Calcutta Museum; in other words, the classification strictly corresponded with the exhibits themselves, and not the places from which they were received. The division was into ten classes. Thus we have in Class I, Metal Wares and Ornaments; Class II, Stones, Glass, and Earthen Wares; Class III, Wood Work; Class IV, Animal Products—Ivory, Horn, Shell-work, Leather, Skins, etc.; Class V, Lac, Lacquer, etc.; Class VI, Textiles (in the condition in which they leave the loom); Class VII, Dyeing and Printing; Class VIII, Embroidery, Braiding, and Lace; Class IX, Carpets, Rugs, etc.; Class X, Fine Arts, *e.g.*, Sculpture, Painting, Book Illustration, etc. The aim of the classification was to show clearly the development of every art from the rudest up to the most perfect forms. It may be said that this arrangement was too rigid and arbitrary, but it will be seen that it has its own advantage, namely, its extreme clearness and consequent value to the student and the intelligent craftsman, by virtue of its enabling him to compare the productions in one kind of all parts of India.

"The huge majority of the exhibits were almost essentially Indian in character; and the exceptionally striking juxtaposition of the real examples, the pure and living designs of the east as may be seen in the standards and samples of the past, beside the few frightening examples of the sham, debased, and bad modern models satirically set up alongside the loan collection by Dr. Watt, provided an effective retort in the shape of a visible and tangible warning. Vitality, some critics tell us, has disappeared from Indian art. They tell us that the craftsman of to-day merely repeats the old forms—'as though his whole vocation were endless imitation.' The Madras room in the exhibition affords a practical commentary on this view of Indian art. We quote the graphic description of this room furnished by a contemporary:—

"'Every visitor will visit and will study with eagerness the Madras room, with its massive carved furniture and copper *repousse* work. This may be interpreted as in some sense a counterblast to Dr. Watt and his method. In the Madras School of Arts, which vigorous and flourishing institution is responsible for the room as it stands, there is no blind worship of the past because it is not the present, no affection or admiration for Indian art because it is not occidental. The craftsman who is employed by the Madras school is not left to his instincts and traditional impulses. He is carefully and consciously directed; the field of his initiative is scrupulously delimited. The furniture which makes so superb a show in the specimen room at Delhi is definitely western in structure and aim; it is Dravidian only in decoration. A European mind supplies the outline, the measurement, the broad character; oriental ingenuity and fancy are confined to the ornament. Thereby, it is declared by the directors of the school, you get from the Indian craftsman an art product which is far finer, for being modern in use and idea and for being inspired by the demands of living civilisation rather than by the superstitious or atrophied conceptions of a religion and social order from which all reality has passed away.'

"Coming now to the speech delivered by Lord Curzon at the opening of the exhibition, his admiration for oriental design and his contempt for the tawdry, gaudy, cheap and evanescent imitations on the model of European utilitarianism, formed at once its essential keynote and fundamental characteristic. Ever since His Excellency has been in this country he has taken a deep personal interest in, and made a careful study of, the art industries and handicrafts of this country, and lamented their progressive deterioration and decline. And it was a happy inspiration of his to connect the exhibition with the Darbar—wherein he found the long-sought opportunity of doing something to resuscitate the threatened handicrafts, to show to the world of what India is still capable, and, if possible, to arrest the process of decay. He eloquently expatiated on the impossibility of reviving the ancient arts of India by the patronage of globe-trotters; and in his reference to the folly

of wealthy Indians neglecting the arts of their own people and resorting to Birmingham and Tottenham Court Road, he made a happy, but none the less, effective hit:

"'I am one of those, as I have said, who believe that no national art is capable of continued existence, unless it satisfies the ideals and expresses the wants of the nation that has produced it. No art can be kept alive by globe-trotters of curio-hunters alone. If it has got to that point, it becomes a mere mechanical reproduction of certain fashionable patterns; and when fashion changes and they cease to be popular, it dies. If Indian art, therefore, is to continue to flourish or is to be revived, it can only be if the Indian chiefs and aristocracy and people of culture and high degree undertake to patronise it. So long as they prefer to fill their palaces with flaming Brussels carpets, with Tottenham Court Road furniture, with cheap Italian Mosaics, with French oleographs, with Austrian lustres, and with German tissues and cheap brocades, I fear there is not much hope.'

"We trust that these words of His Excellency will bear the best of practical fruits, and that Indian arts and industries will be fairly and fully developed with the aid and co-operation of the princes and people of this country. We trust that his pointed condemnation of patronizing foreigners, at the expense of his Indian competitors, has struck home; and will specially carry conviction to the minds of his princely hearers, and will thus tend to bring about the industrial salvation of our countrymen."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

3. The *Dravidavarthamani*, of the 15th January, observes, with regret, that some misunderstanding has arisen between England and Russia, as four men-of-war belonging to the latter have recently passed through the Strait of Dardenelles and sailed along the coast of Asia Minor in violation of the terms of the international treaty, and hopes that these petty differences, which, if they ripen into a war, will be a great calamity to both these countries, will soon disappear.

Dravidavarthamani, *Madras*, Jan. 15th, 1903.

Misunderstanding between England and Russia.

4. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 14th January, says:—After the departure of the German Emperor from England, both the German and the British nations entered into a war with Venezuela. The British have not, as yet, paid off all the expenses of the war in South Africa, and crores of rupees will yet have to be spent before complete order is restored in that country. England is groaning under difficulties and misfortunes. People who have lost their dear relations in South Africa are wailing helplessly. The country has been burdened with taxes. British trade has declined. To add to this the English are now involved in a war with Venezuela. This has caused great discontent among the British people. The conduct of the German Emperor in this matter is viewed with general dissatisfaction. He is held responsible for this state of things. The fact that the British take this view of the situation shows that they have grown wiser. The British possessions are scattered over the whole surface of the globe and if they are so minded, the English will never lack an excuse for making war with neighbouring nations. The British Government, however flourishing its exchequer might be, cannot but ultimately lose its stability and its resources, if it persists in this policy. We are glad to note that this opinion is gaining ground among the British public.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Jan. 14th, 1903.

War with Venezuela.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th January, regrets to note that Mr. Grimley, the Acting District and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, has appointed five Pariahs as process-servers in his court, and states that this is likely to cause much public inconvenience as these Pariah process-servers will have to visit, in the course of their official duties, the houses of Brahmans and other Hindus whose caste rules do not permit them to approach the Pariahs.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 15th, 1903.

Appointment of Pariah process-servers in the District Court of Trichinopoly.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th January, writes:—For the last four or five years, the receipts of the Government of India have exceeded their expenditure, leaving an annual surplus of about four crores of rupees. It is therefore asked why the Government should collect taxes far in excess of the actual demands of the State, seeing that the object of

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1903.

Necessity for reducing the salt-tax.

taxation in modern times is simply to secure the pecuniary means of administration and not to hoard wealth and bury it in the ground as in ancient days. It will therefore be only against the interests of the people, if the Government collect from them larger sums of money than are required for expenditure. But during the last five years the Government of India have had a surplus of about 20 crores of rupees, and have been spending them improperly in extending the railways and increasing the strength of the army. The budget estimates for the current and the ensuing years also show that a similar surplus will be left. It is strongly contended by the friends of India that these surplus amounts should go only to reduce the burden of taxation and not to increase the strength of the army or to extend the railways. His Excellency the Viceroy also has stated in his speech at the Delhi Darbar that some concession would be granted to the people in honour of the Coronation. Under these circumstances, some advocate the reduction of the salt-tax and some the abolition of the excise duty on the weaving industry, while some others want to do away with the income-tax. But the salt-tax is the one which harasses the poor most and its reduction will be a great boon to the masses, because, owing to the high price at which salt is sold at present, they are not able to use a sufficient quantity of this article and thus fall victims to dangerous diseases like cholera and diarrhœa. It is also thought that cattle die in large numbers owing to the failure of their owners to supply them with the required quantity of salt. It is stated that this article is also used as manure for certain kinds of land. It is therefore highly desirable that this tax should be reduced in preference to any other.

IV.—Native States.

Tohfa-i-Qaisari, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1902.

7. The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 22nd December, refers to the settlement of the Berar question, and says that it can neither approve nor disapprove of it. However it thinks that whatever has been done is good.

Berar question.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1903.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th January, observes that the magnificence of the Delhi Darbar is likely to lead its visitors from England and other countries to disbelieve the loud complaints of the Indians about their poverty, and to give credit to all the representations of Lord George Hamilton as to their prosperity.

Effect of the Delhi Darbar on its visitors.

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, Jan. 17th, 1903.

9. The *Jananukulan*, of the 17th January, states that, although the Delhi Darbar was a complete success, the poor Indian ryots, who were expecting ever since the accession of His Majesty Edward VII that some portion of their heavy land-tax would be reduced in honour of the coronation, have been sadly disappointed and have now no other alternative than to content themselves with their hard lot placing their trust in God alone.

Disappointment of the people in the Coronation Darbar.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1903.

10. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 17th January, invites the attention of the Government and the High Court to the existence of a rule that the Sheriffs of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta vacate their offices when on any account they leave their respective Presidency, and requests the Government to decide, at an early date, whether or not this rule applies to Mr. Beauchamp, the present Sheriff of Madras, and if it does, to appoint another gentleman in his place, since all the acts he now does as the Sheriff of Madras will become void and the public concerned will have to suffer for it in case a flaw is afterwards discovered in his right to continue in that office.

A rule regarding the Sheriff of Madras.

11. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 14th January, says:—The people had expected that the King-Emperor's Coronation would be the occasion of His Majesty's poor subjects receiving some concessions. But they have been disappointed in these expectations. It would seem that the Darbar was run solely for the purpose of proclaiming the might of the British Empire and of making a display of the grandeur of the Indian Princes to show that India is prosperous under the British rule, and lastly of giving the Europeans an opportunity to behold a magnificent spectacle the like of which they had not even dreamt of. Lord Curzon has remitted the interest for the next three years on loans advanced to the Native States by the British Government. One cannot indeed be sufficiently grateful to His Excellency for this inestimable boon. Again, it is no matter for wonder that the number of released prisoners throughout India was over 13,000. The number would still have been small enough had it been four times what it actually was. In connection with the Darbar, the Indian Princes have been obliged to spend lakhs of rupees and the less wealthy of them have been forced to go into debts. In all the towns and cities the expenses of the Darbar festivities have been met from private contributions and people have been put to great loss. The Europeans have had to spend nothing. The British Government have recovered the expenses of the Darbar by the sale of tickets.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 14th, 1903.

The Delhi Darbar.

The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 5th January, congratulates Lord Curzon on the success which attended the Delhi Darbar, but referring to His Excellency's speech says that it had no promise that the well-being of the people would be looked to. A declaration of a proposal to abolish the income-tax, which was imposed after the last Burma war, and which presses hardly upon the people, would have been welcome to them. The Berar question having been solved to the satisfaction of the British Government, it was hoped that His Highness the Nizam would receive the title of "King." G.C.B. is not a suitable title for him. The title G.C.B. may now be read Grand Conquest of the Berars instead of Grand Cross of the Bath.

Referring to the titles granted in Madras, it says that only two Madrasis out of many other deserving persons were honoured.

12. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th January, referring to the speech made by His Excellency the Viceroy during the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, says that although the Viceroy has promised that some good will be done to the people of India in commemoration of the Darbar, yet he has not expressed a definite opinion as to the form in which that will be done. Some say that the salt-tax will be reduced. If this is true, it will no doubt be beneficial to the people. But it is doubtful whether any reduction in the salt-tax will be materially felt by the people at large, as the reduction, if at all made, will not exceed a pie per head of the population. But it is feared that the expectation of the people as to any favourable concessions being made to them will not be realised.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 10th, 1903.

The Coronation Darbar.

A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 9th January, referring to the same subject, says that the people of India expected that some rights and privileges would be conferred on them in commemoration of the Coronation Darbar. But nothing of the sort has yet been done. Although Lord Curzon is not disposed to do any good to the people in connection with and in commemoration of the Darbar, yet as five crores of rupees have been wasted for that purpose, this occasion will ever be remembered by the people of India.

13. The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 25th December, has a leader under the heading "The Paymaster's Office and Commutation Bonuses" in which the editor draws a contrast between the past and the present management, and says that under the past management stipendiaries commuting their stipends did not receive their share in full owing to the deceit of agents. But this practice has, since Muhammad Muin-ud-din Sahib assumed

TOHFA-I-QAISARI, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1902.

Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, and the commutation bonuses.

charge of the managership, been greatly mended. The present manager is sympathetically trying to see to the well-being of poor stipendiaries. Whenever a petition for commutation is presented he gets acquainted with the party either personally or by proxy and satisfies himself as to the contents of the petition. Then a commutation is recommended to Government and after receipt of its sanction bonuses are given to the parties concerned in the presence of the Paymaster. Thus no agent or subordinate finds an opportunity for embezzlement. In many cases landed property is purchased and given to the parties and its deeds are preserved in the office to save it from mortgage or sale.

The editor thanks the Paymaster and his manager for the same, and thinks that if the Paymaster carries out the suggestions of the manager many more reforms will be effected in connection with the office.

TOHFA-I-QAISARI, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1903.

Death of the Prince of Arcot.

14. The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 5th January, reports with great regret the death of the Prince of Arcot, and says that he did not receive the treatment he expected at the Delhi Darbar which probably worked on his mind and resulted in his death. The editor hopes that his successor will be accorded good treatment and will be honoured with the title of Prince.

The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 8th January, also echoes the feelings of the *Tohfa* in this respect, and hopes that the Government will not only grant the title of Prince to his successor but also extend to him the honour of a salute.

The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 12th January, refers to the placing of a wreath on the coffin of the Prince of Arcot by a clerk of the Chief Secretariat on behalf of His Excellency the Governor, and says that it is a matter for wonder that the task which belongs to the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, has been placed in the hands of the clerk, and that it is not known why the manager of the Paymaster's office has not been selected for the purpose, in spite of the fact that he appeared busily engaged in the work from the date of the receipt of the news of the death of the Prince up to the date of the coming of his remains in Madras.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 8th, 1903.

Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

15. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th January, has a congratulatory ode from a correspondent in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

[Issued 24th January 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 4 of 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 24th January 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Jan. 21st, 1903.

1. A Cochin correspondent writes as follows under date of the 15th January :—

Cochin Municipality.

"The sanitation of our municipality is, I am afraid, carried out not in an appreciable manner. The drains in Calvetty are often uncleansed and filthy and the nasty smell that emanates from such drains will only foster epidemic diseases.

"The municipal lamps in Amaravathi are not properly lighted and the number of lamps itself seems to have been reduced recently in the same locality. I earnestly hope that our efficient Chairman will see to such defects and correct before long."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1903.

2. The following letter appears in the *Madras Standard* of the 21st January :—

Madras Municipality — An insanitary ditch in Korukkupettai.

"Sir,—At the spot bordering the north-east line of the Madras Railway to the western extremity of Yagappah Naicken Street in the first division of the Madras Municipality, there is a large sheet of water in the shape of a big pond. It is said that this so-called pond was formed by the excavation of an enormous quantity of mud for the earth-work of the above line. The pond is nothing but a stagnant pool of water at all times of the year. Flesh and blood cannot bear the disagreeable smell emanating therefrom. Like adding fuel to fire, gutter water from the neighbouring parts flow into it, when the place becomes flooded during the rainy season. It is surprising that such a crowded locality as Korukkupettai with a number of lime-kilns on the other side should be allowed to stink in this wise. A bird whispers that some of the residents of the place have lately forwarded a petition of complaint to our City Municipal Corporation, but how far it is true I am not in a position to say. I give the story only as on dit, that is, what people say. In the light of these circumstances, I request the President and the Divisional Commissioners to kindly visit the insanitary ditch, and direct its being closed or filled to the level of the ground. If they would kindly do so, I dare say there will be an end of the knock-me-down smell. I hope that, for the sake of public health, some notice may be taken of this little note. I write this for public good.

"T.K P."

(h) *Railways.*

3. The same paper publishes the following letter :—

Necessity for a waiting-room for the first and second class passengers at the Badagara and Quilandi stations on the Madras Railway.

"Sir,—In the extension from Calicut to Cannanore of the Madras Railway there are two stations next in importance to Tellicherry, viz., Badagara and Quilandi. The former is the seat of the tahsildar of a taluk, and the latter that of a deputy tahsildar. Both these stations are the seats of district munsifs' courts, sub-registrar's office and hospitals. These stations are increasing in importance, consequent upon the introduction of the railway. Passengers, great and small, who have occasion to come to these stations are put to considerable inconvenience.

"Through oversight, probably, no waiting-rooms for first and second class passengers have been constructed in these stations. Want of such accommodation is day by day more and more keenly felt.

"As it is highly undesirable that the kindness of an obliging station-master should be frequently encroached upon, and as it is equally so, that the better class of men should either be allowed to remain with the third-class passengers, or left to shift for themselves in the station platform where there is hardly space for seats, it is sincerely hoped that the railway authorities will direct their early attention to the construction of a waiting-room for first and second class passengers, both in Badagara and Quilandi.

"K. SWAMI."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

4. "Great hardship continues to be felt in consequence of the prevailing difficulty as to the use of silver *chuckrums* in Travancore. These have ceased to be counted as legal tender, and the scare in consequence has been so great that the value of other current coins has also depreciated proportionately. No merchant would take any silver *chuckrums* and those who do hold them find no use for them. They are not accepted by the Sirkar in payment of taxes or other remittances. No doubt, the Government some time ago cancelled the proclamation relating to the use of these coins; but apparently this has, not to any noticeable extent, improved the situation or allayed the general consternation. The only way to mitigate the evil is for the Government to take steps to supply at once the amount of new coins required fully to replace the old *chuckrums*; and to issue stringent orders that all genuine silver *chuckrums* may be received and retained at the Government treasuries. There is indeed no standard of judging genuine silver *chuckrums* and the people in consequence are at the mercy of the underlings of the Treasury office."

The silver *chuckrums*.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 24th, 1903.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

5. "The blind worship of military glory and the unthinking admiration of brute force as demonstrated in prolonged and destructive wars and a forward policy, have led a certain section of Anglo-Indian writers to hold up the Marquis Wellesley as the beau-ideal of an Indian ruler; and to talk as if Dalhousie alone, in modern days, came up to the Wellesley standard. In such a rating of statesmanship, the names of Bentinck or Lawrence or Ripon could have admittedly no place; and if we may so far anticipate the verdict of events, it would be curious at the present moment to consider what Lord Curzon has already during the past four years accomplished for India, and to estimate the right place of his *régime* in Indian history. As the striking and central figure in the recent picturesque and historic pageant at Delhi, he has naturally attracted on himself great public interest; and as a result, two distinct biographical sketches of the Viceroy have already appeared within the past few days. One of them, entitled 'Lord Curzon in India: 1898–1903,' depicts him as a pre-eminently superior Viceroy, and purports to be not only an enthusiastic and out-and-out appreciation of his work in every branch of Indian administration, but a veritable apotheosis of 'the rising young politician of versatile talents' of a dozen years ago, both as a man and as a ruler.

"The writer flings at our face the astounding statement, at the very outset, that the recent Darbar at Delhi is not only 'the culmination and the crowning moment of Lord Curzon's Indian career,' but that his 'remaining year of office can only be spent in winding up the threads which have already been prepared.' Mr. Lipsett—for that is the writer's name—is not content with christening Lord Curzon as 'the best Viceroy since Lawrence,' but must needs give flavour to his unrestrained and profuse eulogy by the remark

"The best Viceroy since Lawrence."

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 20th, 1903.

that we might have to go back to the Marquis Wellesley for an equal. The brusqueness of Lord Curzon's manner he contrasts with the courtly suavity of Lord Dufferin, adding characteristically the saving clause: 'But look at the difference of calibre between the two men.' Mr. Lipsett's love for his hero passes the love of biographers: occasionally his disproportioned and indiscriminating praise reveals a tinge of servility; and his judgment warped by partisanship is lamentably faulty. The result is that his book fails to be a faithful picture of either the man or the ruler, and can in no sense be accepted as a final or impartial verdict on Lord Curzon's rule. Here, for example, is Mr. Lipsett's estimate of Lord Curzon's personality, ostensibly Napoleonic in its strength—a good specimen at once of his logic and his eulogy. Adverting to the fact that during more than three years India has been denuded of a large part of her usual garrison of white troops, Mr. Lipsett goes the length of claiming that 'the single personality of Lord Curzon has supplied the place of those 10,000 British soldiers; by his mingled moderation and firmness he has prevented all manifestation of unrest within the boundaries of Hindustan, and so discounted the danger of affording any encouragement to our watchful enemies beyond its confines.' This is simply brag and fustain; for though Lord Curzon may be a capable Viceroy, there is no warrant whatever for the assertion that there would have been 'unrest' if a lesser star had, during the immediate past, shone on the Viceregal firmament.

"The other biographical sketch of the Viceroy, to which reference has already been made, appeared serially in the *Englishman*. It is from the pen of Mr. Claude Campbell, compiler of 'Glimpses of Bengal,' and it brings, of course, Lord Curzon's career completely up to date. He does not, however, go beyond the present year like Mr. Lipsett, and though thoroughly appreciative generally, he is more chary of tributes of praise. Excepting only Lord Dalhousie who was four years his junior, Lord Curzon was the youngest Viceroy sent out to India by the late Queen, and his appointment was described by a great authority at the time as 'a splendid experiment.' As a final estimate of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, Mr. Campbell is content to observe in this connection: 'When in the fullness of time His Excellency comes to lay down his charge, there can be little doubt the verdict will be that the 'splendid experiment' has proved a 'brilliant success."' 'The Native Press, thinks Mr. Campbell, is 'probably the most exacting in the world'; and the fact that it 'has never been so loud in its praise of other rulers as it has been of Lord Curzon,' he adduces as a testimony of his wide popularity, and of the generous and sympathetic character of his administration. That the Native Press has been unduly extolling the present Viceroy or that it has been giving him anything more than his just meed of praise on occasion, will no doubt be news to many. If Mr. Campbell is right, it only shows that the charge so often levelled against the Native Press—that it usurps the functions of an Opposition and makes it its one business to attack the Government in season and out of season—is far from being true. Lord Curzon indeed has travelled widely, and before his being appointed Viceroy in 1898 had gone twice round the world. He visited Central Asia, the Pamirs, Siam, Indo-China, Corea, Japan, Persia and Afghanistan; and thus came to have a personal knowledge of the rulers of some of these Eastern kingdoms. 'A born traveller born with eyes to see,' he has since his assumption of the Viceroyalty made frequent tours through the length and breadth of the land, and seen with his own eyes remote and outlying parts of the Empire—here imparting tactful words of counsel and there sounding friendly notes of warning. He visited Manipur in 1901, and in reply to an address presented to him there, he said: 'I have come here in pursuance of a definite resolution formed when first I was appointed to be Viceroy of India, namely, that I would, so far as health and circumstances might permit, visit all the outlying States and parts of India during my term of office as well as the better known and the more important.' In his dealings with Native States, the Viceroy has been more or less friendly to their rulers. He has interested himself in the formation of the young Chiefs' colleges, and of the Imperial Cadet Corps,

widened the scope of the Imperial Service Cavalry, and called into requisition the services of the rulers and the resources of their States on a wider ground of action in the service of the Empire. He has generally behaved 'as their patron and protector and friend.' In his notification discountenancing the travelling of foreign princes abroad and more particularly in his recent settlement of the Berar question, he could not in any sense be said to have acted in the interests of these States. It is said of Lord Curzon that 'when in the East he could be as Oriental as the best of them. The Delhi Darbar which has been the subject of much criticism, was inaugurated by him as an accepted and acceptable feature of ceremonial life in the East; and an immense sum of money was thus frittered away in a mere unsubstantial pageant. Such in outline are the main features of the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon; able, energetic in advancing reform and improvement, and marked by a desire to carry public opinion along with him; but not uniformly wise and at times too stern and masterful. Lord Lytton has been said by a recent writer to have taken Antony and Verres as his models. This is stern criticism, no doubt, but it would be sheer absurdity to compare that unfortunate proconsul with the present brilliant Viceroy of India. Equally unwarrantable would it be to soar so high as Olympus and say that he is *facile princeps* of modern Viceroys: that he has no parallel or finds a parallel in Wellesley alone.

"If only the practical outcome of Lord Curzon's four years' administration has been as good as his words, he would really deserve the compliment that he has received from his admirers that he is the best Viceroy after Lawrence. Nothing can be grander than the short speech he made at Gaya. He compared the British rule with that of Asoka, and said that while the Empire of Great Britain in India was wider and more compact than that of Asoka—a perfectly true statement—in regard to 'the objects that animated British rule and that of Asoka, a positive identity might be traced.' 'It was the pride of Asoka's administration, just as it is the aspiration of ours,' said His Excellency, 'that it was characterised by liberality, toleration, justice and humanity. It has memorials which are enduring, not because they are inscribed on rock and stone, but because they record the rule of principles that will live as long as the world lives. If our Darbar is to be remembered, and if the dominion which it has commemorated is also to endure, it will only be because the same causes have ensured for it a similar destiny.' All this is excellent, and so far as by speeches, full of grand ideas and rare literary grace, the ruler can impart reassurance and hope to the minds of the people, Lord Curzon's speeches will have that effect. Within the four years that he has presided over the Government of this country he has made perhaps more speeches than any of his predecessors did during their whole term, and every one of them has breathed an air of broad sympathies and noble ideals. But when we proceed to verify the substance of his speeches in the actual administration, what do we find? There is as much difference between the two as there is between the precepts of a philosopher and the needs of a businessman. British rule in India, with all its excellencies and with all great things that it has done for the people of this country, is yet open to criticism in the many acts of omission and commission of which it has been guilty in the past; and of the result of that rule in regard to one of the most vital features of Government, namely, its result on the material condition of the people, it may be doubted whether after all the instinctive predilection of nations for a native rule with all its drawbacks—however serious—over an alien dominion, however beneficial—is not founded on reason and experience. British rule has by no means been a divine dispensation perfect and infallible, but Lord Curzon's eulogies would be appropriate only if it were such a dispensation."

6. "How does Mr. Chamberlain propose to distinguish undesirable immigrants from Asiatics? Yet, unless the distinction between the two is well defined, and all quibbling and twisting of it in favour of the Colonial bias were rendered impossible, the distinction might not have been laid down at all. The Colonial

Emigration.

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1903.

Governments have too often adopted the trick of concealing their anti-Asiatic feelings in ambiguous verbiage, thus promising, so far as words go, legal fairness of treatment, but breaking the promise in the practical administration of the law. When will an Asiatic be an undesirable immigrant? Is it to be defined in the law so that there might be no mistake about it, or is it to be left to the discretion of the Executive Government? Even the law, when it is favourable to the immigrant, is unscrupulously twisted and misinterpreted by the Colonial courts; but under the discretion of the Executive Government, the immigrant will get anything but justice. The Australian law lays down that Indians may be admitted if at the time of their landing they are able to read and write. But it is notorious that though white men are allowed to land even if they are thoroughly illiterate, Indians, even though they may satisfy this literary test, are kept out. The same is the case in all the colonies. Indians must be an extremely simple people if they expect anything like justice or fairness from the dominant white race of the colonies. Still, while they dislike the coloured man, their greed for the coloured man's money is unlimited. The Australians, while so inimical to Indians, are shamelessly putting forward a claim for admission into the Civil Service of India through the door of a competitive examination conducted at Melbourne—a concession which has been repeatedly refused to the Indian people. Englishmen are so far partial to the Colonials as to defend or explain away their anti-Indian spirit. But is it not fair to the Indians to allow them to reciprocate in their own way this inimical feeling? Why should they be allowed to trade in our country, to obtain official posts here, or to otherwise reap benefit from India? Why should not the Government prohibit all emigration to the colonies, and insist on their just and humane treatment of our people as the minimum price of their service in the colonies? Lord George Hamilton said something like this when he was recently interviewed on this matter by Indian friends. We hope he will have the strength of mind to give effect to it."

Indians in Natal.

7. The same paper has the following:—"'NATALIAN' has written a forcible letter to the *Natal Advertiser*, of 10th December 1902, controverting, or as the phrase goes, 'giving the lie direct', to some of the statements made by one Mr. Munroe, presumably an advocate of the cause, or rather interests, of the 'white masters' in South Africa. He has had the 'pluck' to come forward 'as a public man' and has been pleased to expatiate on the 'extreme laziness, depravity and debauchery' of the Indians in Natal. It is worse than useless to tell such critics that their opinion of the men of the 'benighted land' is entirely wrong, and that the police reports throughout the colony go to show that the Indians are 'a peaceful and law-abiding people,' and that they, far from being lazy, depraved and demoralized men, have shown themselves 'very active and orderly.' On the coast of Natal there is abundant evidence of their industrious habits and even in the immediate vicinity of Durban, one finds a large tract of country, which was rejected by Europeans as useless, but which, by dint of the unceasing toil of the time-expired Indians, has become a productive and valuable piece of land. It appears that Mr. Munroe has stated that the Indians emigrate from India of their own free will, but this does not appear to be the opinion of the indentured coolies themselves. There is a grim humour about the phrase 'free will' as applied to these unfortunate coolies who are most heartlessly and brutally treated, and the less said about it the better. Further, the contract under which the coolies leave India is seldom if ever adhered to by the employer. The clause that labourers shall work for nine hours per diem is found to be conveniently elastic and in most cases the poor men are 'kicked to work' for fifteen hours or more. Again the suggestion made by Mr. Munroe that the indentures should terminate in India appears to 'Natalian' to be so very one-sided as to carry its refutation with it. From the point of view of the Indians it would be better if immigration ceased altogether, for then no more of their countrymen would suffer, but it is an admitted fact that Natal cannot afford

to dispense with this reliable source of labour. The prominence given to the many disabilities suffered by the Natal Indians in the Ahmedabad Congress, the coming of a Cooly Recruiting Deputation shortly to India and now Mr. Chamberlain's tour in South Africa, point, we hope, to a near future of the redress of the grievances of the long suffering Indian coolies there."

8. "Our Cannanore correspondent writes (20th instant):—There was another landslip at the Chala cutting on Saturday last and one man was killed and two were seriously injured. This, following closely upon the three fatalities (also due to a landslip) of last month, seems to call urgently for an inquiry as to whether proper precautions are or are not taken against such accidents."

Landslips.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 21st, 1903.

9. A correspondent writes as follows to the editor, *Daily Post*:—

"Sir,—One of the most coveted spots for a morning walk near the city is the Dharmambudhi tank bund. All day long railway passengers are seen streaming along the bund. In the evening many young boys engage themselves in healthy sports on the green sward of the bed; and elderly people often take a stroll around the bund. The bridge on the eastern side affords a beautiful seat. Such is the importance of the tank.

"But unfortunately the sanitation of the place has been sadly neglected. . . . The entire length of the eastern side of the tank will be a hot bed of plague germs if things continue as at present. It is high time for the City Fathers to 'awake, arise' and take drastic measures to put an end to the recurrence of such nuisance in or near the tank and confer an everlasting boon on the public."

Dharmambudhi tank bund.

Daily Post, *Bangalore*, Jan. 21st, 1903.

10. "We have had enough of Coronation celebration letters from the mofussil—enough to fill columns after columns of our space, and even the most casual reader must be struck with the loyalty of the people from one end to the other of the Presidency. The burden of the various letters and telegrams are more or less of a monotonous kind, and we do not think that any useful purpose will be served by publishing any more letters of this nature. The loyalty of our people has never been doubted, and on the auspicious occasion of both the Coronation at London, and the Darbar at Delhi, Indians have given unmistakable expression to their intense attachment to the throne and person of His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII."

Coronation celebrations.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 22nd, 1903.

11. "Anglo-Indian papers have written a large quantity of stale cant about the moral results of the Delhi Darbar. The following from the *Times of India* is a fair sample of this:—

"'But far beyond this, and of the largest importance to the people of India, will be the new sense of unity which the Darbar has created. They have realised in very truth that they are, for the first time in many centuries, bound together in a political organisation centring in a common head. Congresses have held aloft in vain the dream of an United India; and while their demagogues have ranted and raved, the British Raj has done this thing. It has shown the people that they are really united, and it has shown them where the true bonds of unity lie. In willing loyalty to the British Crown, in mutual striving towards one common end beneath the ægis of a rule that makes for freedom and tolerance and order, that is the way of political salvation. And who shall say what new hopes and aspirations, what fresh and inspiring vistas of progress towards a higher level, this new sense of kinship may not evoke? If it helps forward the fruition of these things, the Darbar will not have been held in vain. 'India a Nation,' may well have been its watchword, far more than that of any Congress.'

"High-sounding gibberish! It is impossible that the Darbar can do what the Congress is doing and has partly accomplished. The Congress has done a far greater work than the Darbar can possibly do, in the imagination

The Congress and the Darbar.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1903.

of its wildest admirers. United India cannot be the fruit of elephant processions or the marshalling of troops. Lord Curzon's Darbar is, in every detail as well as in the conception of its end, a reproduction of Lord Lytton's Darbar; and there was nothing in the latter to prevent it from producing the same moral results that Lord Curzon's Darbar is expected to produce. But can these panegyrists honestly say that to any the slightest extent has the demonstration of 1877 contributed towards the production of a United India. As we have said, it is not by fleeting shows, however grand and impressive for the moment, that the true unity of a nation, of which a sense of common interest and common hopes are the only foundation, can be brought about. That the princes and people are united in willing loyalty to the throne, we grant. But loyalty to the throne can no more unite Hindus and Muhammadans into a bond of brotherhood, than it can the Indians and the white men of Natal. Nor did the Darbar point to one common end touching the higher feelings of the people and their higher interests, which under the influences represented by it, will accomplish the unity of India. The Darbar symbolised none of India's interests, while it was designed as a striking symbol of England's might and glory; and the only way in which it can be said to have united, for a moment, the hearts of the spectators is, that one and all of them felt their dependance on British rule and their utter helplessness without the shadow of its over-lordship. This feeling is always latent in our hearts, and is brought into living sense on occasions. The Darbar has done it more vividly than any other occasion can do. But such a sentiment so long as it remains only a sentiment, mostly dormant, can have no practical effect on the life of the nation. It must be constantly roused into life and strengthened by concrete instances in the measures and policies of the Government. This is not the function of the Darbar, but is the most prominent function of the Indian National Congress. The writer in the columns of our contemporary, who in extolling the moral results of the Darbar, pours ridicule on the Indian Congress, writes in the spirit of a partisan. To the Indian people the Congress is a dearer institution than the dazzling show at Delhi. It is the one central object round which the hopes and energies of our people, in the political field, gathers. The nation will gladly forego a hundred Darbars and the eloquent commonplaces of Lord Curzon; but the missing of a single sitting of the Congress will bring disappointment and despair to their minds."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Jan. 24th, 1903.

Are Asiatics undesirables?

12. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 24th January, says:—It is well known that Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, is now on a tour in South Africa. But all our expectations, that his visits to that country would produce some good to the hard-working Indian emigrants in Natal, have become vain. When he stayed at Pretoria, the Chamber of Commerce of that city presented to him an address of welcome. Although Mr. Chamberlain's reply to that address was treated as strictly confidential, its contents have somehow oozed out. We expected that Mr. Chamberlain, who had up to this time only heard of the sufferings of the Indian emigrants there, would now see them with his own eyes and sympathise with their hard lot. But Mr. Chamberlain's confidential reply has entirely disappointed us. Probably he never thought that this reply would see the light of day. He said: "If the increase of Asiatic elements in South Africa be considered dangerous to the country, the whites should pass laws for the purpose of preventing such increase. They should not be excluded expressly as 'Asiatics', but should be named in the enactment as 'Undesirables.'" We do not know whether this is the product of Mr. Chamberlain's ingenuity or only a slip of his tongue. Whatever that may be, there is no use of depending hereafter upon his sympathy and help, seeing that he has now expressed his opinion that our countrymen should be excluded from South Africa. On the eve of his departure from England, a memorial was submitted to him praying that he should improve the condition of the Indian emigrants in Natal, who have become very miserable since the declaration of the Transvaal War. When we were confident that Mr. Chamberlain would do them some good, and were about to convince him of some important points on the subject, we hear to our astonishment that he wants to drive the Indians out of South Africa by passing an enactment. Lord Curzon has earned the name of a great and able Viceroy. So, we hope that, before leaving India, His Excellency will protect the Indians by passing an Act to prohibit them from emigrating to South Africa. We may be sure of such an enactment being passed at an early date, if it is true that the benign British Government is interested in the welfare of its subjects.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Kerala Sobhini, *Ottappalam*, Jan. 18th, 1903.

Complaints about the Police.

13. A sub-leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 18th January, bitterly complains of the injustice and high-handedness practiced by some of the Police officers in India. It says that most of the subordinate officers being uneducated and corrupt, abuse the power vested in them so much so that the people everywhere have begun to curse the department and its officers. The superior officers being in most cases Europeans, who are unacquainted with the language and customs of the country, are not in a position to find out, and put a stop to, the malpractices of their subordinates. If respectable and educated natives who are acquainted with the language and customs of the country given higher appointments in the department, it will be impossible for the subordinate officers to do anything without their knowledge.

(*b*) *Courts.*

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 24th, 1903.

14. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 24th January, says:—The British Government piques itself upon its impartiality. But the way in which the courts mete out punishment to the British soldiers guilty of murder is a blot on the fair name of British justice. In August last five soldiers belonging to the Lincolnshire Regiment stationed at Trichinopoly, while out shooting were forbidden by the forest ranger to shoot game in the reserve forests without written license. Thereupon one of the soldiers fired at him, wounding him in the left thigh, and the others beat him with the butt end of their guns inflicting several wounds on the head. The assault case was tried before the District Magistrate. But he acquitted the soldiers on the ground that there was no clear evidence to fasten the guilt on the accused. This decision reached the ears of the Government of India, and the Government Pleader was asked to move the High Court to have the offenders committed to the High Court Sessions. The High Court has directed the District Magistrate accordingly. If the British Government shape their policy on the lines laid down in Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's Proclamation and punish the guilty and protect the innocent unbiassed by racial prejudices, they will assuredly implant in the hearts of the Indian people feelings of unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Government.

British soldiers committing murder with impunity.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1903.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd January, referring to the Report of the Universities Commission, observes that it is highly desirable that the Government of Madras, for whose opinion this report has now been referred, should consult the leading gentlemen among the natives of this Presidency, before submitting their views to the Government of India.

The Universities Commission.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Jan. 18th, 1903.

16. The *Desopakari*, of the 18th January, writing about the Ellore Taluk Board, remarks that the people were very glad to hear that arrangements were being made for the construction of a road from Chebrolu railway station to Raichur *vid* Narayanapuram, but regrets that the proposal was not approved of by the Board in their last meeting, as the Board had otherwise to spare Rs. 4,000 over and above the Rs 1,000 granted by Government for "Railway feeder roads." The paper asks why the Government grant should not be utilized for a road to a place at a shorter distance. On one side of this Chebrolu station there is the village Thallapuram and on another side Narayanapuram, near the canal. The ryots of these villages raise about 1,000 *puttis* of grain, and find it very difficult to take it to the canal. They petitioned the Board very often in vain. The paper hopes that with the Rs. 1,000 allotted by Government, the Board will construct the road (as the cost will not exceed that allotment) either to Thallapuram or Narayanapuram and earn the gratitude of the public.

Railway feeder roads.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 17th, 1903.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th January, writing about the remission of land revenue, states that the Government has passed certain resolutions regarding the grant of remissions of assessment. But in passing those resolutions, the Government does not seem to have properly considered the claims and rights of the ryots. The Government's contention is that the ryots cannot justly claim any remissions when their crops fail. Perhaps it is the absence of any rules regarding remissions that makes the Government declare that it is not bound to grant remissions. "Diwan Bahadur Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar has written that proper rules should be made as regards remissions. But his

Land revenue remission.

suggestion is not agreeable to Government, for, if as suggested by him it makes such rules, it will have to submit itself to the provisions of those rules. In the estimation of Government, it seems that no Regulations or Acts are necessary. Any contested points about lands must generally be settled according to the customs of the country, and these customs have the same force as the provisions of Acts. But the Government thinks that customs in this matter can be created so as to suit their pleasure, and that any new rule introduced will, in course of time, become a custom. From the enquiry made about the land-holders in 1882, it may be seen that the Government has a right to a portion of the produce of the land, and that so long as that portion is paid to it, the ryot has an unquestionable right of ownership in the land. From time immemorial, it has been the custom for Government to receive a share of the produce of the land." So, when the produce happens to be meagre or when the land yields nothing, the Government has also to suffer the loss of its share. Never before was the ryot's claim to remission disregarded. Moreover, Revenue officers were formerly appointed to ascertain the actual loss sustained by the ryots owing to poor harvests. Remission is, therefore, an important element in the ryotwari system. Though there are no Regulations and Acts which enable the ryot to claim remission, still bare justice gives him that right. The Famine Commission also recommended that remissions should be made during bad seasons. The Government has been granting remissions to ryots for more than a hundred years even without being asked for by the ryots. The Government made open declarations that there should be proper regulations for granting remissions when the crops failed, and the paper is at a loss to know why the Government should now act contrarily.

Reclamation of waste lands.

18. The *Sasilekha*, of the 20th January, says that the Famine Commission having expressed their opinion that famine in India could be made less rigorous if the landless inhabitants of the soil could be induced to take up numerous waste lands that are available, the Government of India has directed the Government of Madras to carry out the Famine Commission's recommendations. The Board of Revenue enquired into the matter as per orders of Government and published a big report. In that report they state that the *cowle* system has not been working well for the reason that the ryot has to pay assessment for the very year in which any waste land is taken on *cowle* for cultivation, even when there is no crop for the year. The paper remarks that it is surprising that in some districts lands are treated as having yielded produce when they are merely ploughed. It is of course a good thing to induce ryots to reclaim the extensive waste lands in this Presidency, but the paper hopes that such lands taken on *cowle* should be lightly assessed for the first few years. As the Settlement department has imposed higher rates of assessment on these lands, no body bids for them at the revenue sales, and consequently the Government itself is obliged to purchase them. If the waste lands be divided into blocks of 20 acres each, and if an assessment of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre for the first-class lands and an assessment of Rs. 4 per acre for the second-class lands having sources of irrigation close by be imposed, many landless inhabitants will go in for such lands and cultivate them. The paper hopes that the Government will see that the poverty of the ryots and the frequent occurrence of famines are due to heavy assessment.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 20th, 1903.

(*h*) *Railways.*

The Mangapatnam railway disaster.

19. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 21st January, again referring to the Mangapatnam railway disaster, observes:—We have adverted several times to this subject. But the Government has caused much dissatisfaction to the public at large by failing to make a proper inquiry into this matter. In these circumstances, we admire the heroic act of Mr. M. Ramanjam Nayudu, of Bellary, who has induced the Government to make a further examination of the witnesses in this case. There is much conflict between the facts disclosed by this fresh inquiry and those on which the Government

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1903.

has based its recent resolution on this subject. The evidence of these witnesses clearly shows that the corpses of the persons that lost their lives by this accident were not disposed of according to their religious usage. A clerk of the Bellary Collector's office states that all the unclaimed dead bodies were buried in one big pit without distinction of sex or age, and the statement of this witness is corroborated by others. In the face of this overwhelming evidence, how can we bring ourselves to the belief that all the dead bodies were disposed of according to the religion to which they belonged. We hope that His Excellency Lord Ampthill will direct his attention to the petition of Mr. Ramanjam Nayudu, who requests the Government to notice the omission of the railway authorities to help the relations of the deceased on the day following the disaster. The Government should act impartially in this matter. If only an opportunity is given, more evidence will be forthcoming. But we do not understand why the Government has decided that a fresh inquiry is unnecessary. The people are astonished at the manner in which the Government has viewed this really serious matter. We hope that the Government will act fairly and boldly and give due consideration to the several points set forth in the petition, above referred to, of Mr. M. Ramanjam Nayudu.

(*k*) *General.*

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Jan. 18th, 1903.

Water-tax.

20. The *Desopakari*, of the 18th January, hears that a new tax is now being levied on water used for the manufacture of bricks and tiles for building houses in the Ellore division, Gódávari district. Tanks are the only sources of water used for this purpose in villages, and the paper says that it has seen some notices having been actually issued declaring the levy of the tax. If the Government has really issued orders for the collection of the said tax, the paper prays that the question may be reconsidered and the tax abolished.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Jan. 20th, 1903.

The Indian Army expenditure.

21. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 20th January, has the following remarks on the subject:—The Government of India is keeping an enormously large army, much larger than is necessary. This army has been engaged in wars on the North-Western Frontier and in countries like Soudan, China and South Africa. The military expenditure, which has through these causes greatly increased in the course of the last few years, swallows up a large part of the Indian revenue. The Government therefore finds it financially difficult to promote education and industry on which depend the future prosperity of India. Notwithstanding this, the Home Government contemplates an increase in the number of the British soldiers in India as well as in their pay amounting to abount 112 lakhs. The Indian people should in a body memorialise the Government protesting against such a step.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1903.

The Madras Planters' Labour Bill.

22. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st January, referring to the Madras Planters' Labour Bill, observes:—This Bill, which has been framed at the request of the Anglo-Indian planters in Southern India, besides being of no use to the people, is productive of positive injury to them. There is no urgent necessity for passing an Act of this kind, seeing that the labourers of our country are always ready and willing to offer their services to any one who promises to supply them with the means of subsistence. The labourers will never desert the planters under whom they work, if the latter pay their wages regularly and abstain from treating them like wild beasts. The Government should therefore try to make provision for these labourers being properly paid and treated, instead of passing the Bill in question which, if it becomes law, will have the effect of reducing them to the level of slaves. It is to be regretted that the Government, which does not evince sufficient interest in the advancement of the agricultural classes, has lent a ready ear to all the complaints of the Anglo-Indian planters and

supports their cause. This Bill should not, in its present state, be passed into an Act, for it is certain to cause unnecessary trouble not only to the Indian labourers, but also to the planters and the Government.

IV.—Native States.

23. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 20th January, says:—The administration of Mysore has been gradually falling into a highly unsatisfactory condition. Though the period of vacation notified in the Gazette expired some eight or ten days back, neither the Diwan nor his Secretary nor any member of his Council has yet opened office for business. Do we find such laxity in the British Government? When His Highness the Maharaja is out on tour, should not his representatives show increased diligence in conducting the affairs of the State?

Laxity of Mysore officials.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Jan. 20th, 1903.

24. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 21st January, in disapproving of the settlement of the Berar question, says that the title of G.C.B. granted to the Nizam is not suitable to his dignity. It may mean, as suggested by one of its friends, "Giver of the Country of Berar" or, according to an English paper, "Grand possession of the Berar" or, according to the *Tohfu-i-Qasari*, "Grand Conquest of the Berars." It thinks that the title of King should have been given to His Highness.

The settlement of the Berar question.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1903.

The *Nasir-i-Asifi*, of the 22nd January, has under the heading "Hyderabad News" a lengthy article which disapproves of the settlement of the Berar question, and thinks that if the settlement of the question in the way in which it has been done was indispensible, the fact should have been proclaimed at least after the Delhi Darbar.

The same paper. The settlement of the Berar question has caused great restlessness in Hyderabad. Colonel Barr, who had gained popularity in Hyderabad, is now viewed with suspicion.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st January, writes:—Almost all the English newspapers speak very highly of the Darbar recently held at Delhi and consider that it has given England an opportunity for displaying her power and glory. This is of course true, but it is by impoverishing our country that England has gained her wealth and fame. If it was thus a grand occasion for the British people to display all their glories, of what use was it to us who have nothing to boast of? Our rulers exhibited us and our Rajas like so many articles of curiosity and delighted in the spectacle, while we were bowing our heads, clapping our hands and saying amen to all that the Viceroy stated on that memorable occasion.

The Delhi Darbar.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1903.

The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 24th January, says:—It is surprising that the British Government could not hit upon a better idea than that of getting up this puerile pomp, for the purpose, as it is alleged, of strengthening the loyalty of the Indian people. Would not the Indian people have entertained for the British a more abiding feeling of loyalty than that which the Darbar has evoked, if the British had utilised for succouring the poor and needy the enormous sum they have spent over the Imperial Darbar?

The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 21st January, says:—The Europeans think that the Darbar was held with the object of reconciling the conflicting interests and of removing the prejudices of the people of various races and creeds, and of strengthening among them the feelings of loyalty and patriotism. It is, however, clear that the European guests alone received every attention, while the Hindus and Muhammadans were neglected and not shown the respect due to their rank. Sir Jameshetjee Jeejeebhoy was refused admittance into the exhibition court and many other Parsi gentlemen were insulted on other occasions. A respectable gentleman, who was a member of the Municipal Board and of the local Darbar Committee, was beaten in public by a police

constable. It is true some of the Princes and Diwans received honorific titles. But then they had to spend thousands of rupees for attending the Darbar. The people have not been granted any concession. No arrangement was made by Lord Curzon for the poor to see the Darbar. It seems quite unnecessary for the poor to have a share in anything. The Viceroy holds out hopes of future concessions. But did not His Excellency express his opinion that the promises already given in Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's Proclamation were impracticable? The Darbar has had the effect of impressing the Government with the prosperity of India and has thus given them an excuse to increase taxation. The exhibition held in connection with the Darbar has shown to the world that India possesses all the arts known to civilized peoples. But there is little hope that the Indians will profit by the export of these articles of indigenous produce and manufacture so long as the high duties imposed on Indian articles are not removed. Our King-Emperor cannot act independently of the Parliament and the Viceroy, and is bound by their advice.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 19th, 1903.

The India Office and the Indians.

26. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 19th January, says that although all the expenses in connection with the India Office in London are met from the Indian exchequer, it is regrettable that India does not derive any benefit whatever from the existence of such an office. Unless the Council of the Secretary of State, as it at present stands, is completely reorganised and some of the Indians who are at present residing in England and who are doing their best to bring to the notice of the British public the state of the Indian people are made members of the Council, there is no hope of any good resulting from this Council; and unless and until this suggestion is carried out, the money spent by the people of India for the upkeep of the India Office will be mere waste.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 21st, 1903.

The salt-tax to be abolished in commemoration of the coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

27. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st January, after dwelling at some length on the desirability of doing something for the benefit of the Indian people in commemoration of the coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor which has been celebrated in every part of India with great rejoicing and deep loyalty, says that some concession should be made in the matter of the salt-tax which is a source of great hardship and trouble to the people. Many eminent statesmen have deprecated the imposition of such a tax on the people of India, and they are looking forward with eager expectation to the abolition of this tax. If the Government intends to do anything for the benefit of the people, this is the most fitting time to show its sympathy towards the people, and it will ever be gratefully remembered by the people of India, if this sympathy takes the form of the abolition of the salt-tax.

A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 18th January, referring to the same subject, says that it is the firm belief of the people that something will be done for the benefit of the people in India in commemoration of the Coronation Darbar, and if nothing is done it will be a great blow to the expectation of the peeple.

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th January, referring to the same subject, says that the people will not in any way benefit by the conferment of title or of honour on the officers and nobles of the country. They will not be satisfied unless some reduction is made in the ever-increasing taxation or unless some measures are taken to ward off the recurrence of famine.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 21st, 1903.

The Indian National Congress.

28. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st January, referring to the proposal of the Congress committee to hold the Congress this year at Madras, says that on the three previous occasions when the Congress sat in Madras, everything was done to make it a success. It now exhorts the people to lose no time in taking measures to make it a success this year also.

[Issued 31st January 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 5 of 1903.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 31st January 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Jan. 31st, 1903.

Police pranks.

1. "Bitter complaints reach us from Changanacherry touching the high-handed conduct of the taluk police in their irregular attempts to fix crimes upon innocent persons. A special case is singled out to illustrate what is going on. Some little time back a valuable ring was reported to have been stolen from the residence of the local deputy tahsildar, and the police forthwith set to work arresting at haphazard—as it would seem—persons whom they affected to have grounds for suspecting in connection with the reported theft. Among others they laid hands on a man named Panikar, whom they belaboured most brutally with a view to extracting a confession of guilt from him, but without avail—their victim, as is alleged, being really innocent. The ill-treatment received by Panikar was brought to the notice of the Kóttayam district magistrate, but what action has been taken by that officer, deponent sayeth not. Meanwhile, it came to be bruited about that the missing ring was in the possession of a woman living in a house near the scene of the theft; but the police would have it believed that the object of their quest had been pledged to one Mankompu Raman Pillay by a Kurupu, who was inimical towards him and his relatives. Raman Pillay denied all personal knowledge of the ring and of its whereabouts. Nevertheless, the police have persisted in their charge against this man. One of our informants concludes his report thus:—'The police have become a source of terror. The man Panikar, so cruelly handled by them, submitted a petition to the local magistrate complaining of the treatment he had received; but, as the coronation holidays were still being observed, he was asked to bring his complaint later on. On his way back to his home with the petition in his hand, he was met by a constable who was one of the parties complained against. This policeman snatched the document from its owner and afterwards gave it to his inspector. Panikar fears that he will be again ill-used by the police, who are also determined to trouble, in many ways, all suspected of being newspaper correspondents. Please plead on our behalf and on behalf of the peaceful inhabitants of this taluk.' Now that both the superintendent of police and his assistant at Kóttayam will soon return to duty, we may rest assured this complaint will be fully enquired into with the promptitude it appears to demand."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 28th, 1903.

Revenue settlement in South Canara.

2. "A correspondent writes: 'In a few days the big farce called the hearing of objection petitions will be finished in Mangalore taluk. The grievances under which we labour are not such as could be described. From Mr. Couchman we used to get some little concessions at least. But the native officers who are now in charge of part of the work cause great dissatisfaction. They hold office from 6 A.M. to 11 P.M., and many people are made to wait at the office through all the hours of the day without food or drink. And after all this the reductions allowed are nominal or *nil*.'"

VI.—Miscellaneous.

3. "Calcutta correspondent writes: 'It will no doubt be a piece of news to your readers to know that the Government of India, not content with enormous expenditure at the Delhi Darbar, has allotted the following amounts for the purpose of the illuminations in Calcutta on the 28th instant:—*Imperial Buildings*—Government Buildings, 5,000; Imperial Secretariat, 6,000; Treasury Buildings, 6,000; General Post Office, 6,000; Telegraph Office, 5,000; Government House Out-buildings and Stables, 3,000; Paper Currency Office, 2,000; Office of the Comptroller, Post Office, 2,000; total, 35,000. *Calcutta Provincial Buildings*—Belvedere, 3,000; Writers' Buildings, 10,000; High Court, 10,000; Indian Museum, 7,000; Ouchterlony Monument, 2,000; and Minor Buildings, 8,000; total, 40,000. What a cost for showing loyalty for loyalty's sake?'"

Coronation celebration.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 28th, 1903.

4. "Sir,—Great difficulty and inconvenience are being experienced by the inhabitants of Oollavoor, Thondangolam, Devarinbaukam and Kospet of the Conjeeveram taluk in the Chingleput district for want of a *pucca* road for traffic. It appears that the leading mirasidars headed by one Mr. V. Mukundu Mudaliyar, a retired railway official, have lately brought this grievance before the taluk board for rectification, and suggested that the road may be formed about 3 miles in length, from the 8th mile from the the Chingleput-Conjeeveram road, to connect the main road to Vandalúr at Devarinbaukam. It seems that on this representation the taluk board have asked the petitioners if their villages could contribute for the formation of the road, and they appear to have promised to pay half an anna per rupee in excess to the usual road-cess rate for one year on account of the contribution asked for. And survey was also made for the purpose, but what became of it after all I know not. In the absence of a good road worthy of the name, sending goods by carts is rendered impossible. This is not the only difficulty. The wheels of the loaded carts strike so deep into the mud or mire that even cries to Hercules to pull them out with his mighty strength will be in vain. The transport of produce to the nearest railway station, too, is felt to be extremely difficult, and at times quite impossible even with the strong oxen of the well-known Nellore breed. Further, in the rainy season one should put himself on his guard before he reaches home safely without slipping his feet into the mire, and getting his clothes steeped in dirt and himself hurt, or without exposing himself to the danger of entering into a watery grave while crossing a bridgeless and flooded canal. As for the construction of the required road, I believe a sufficient collection of gravel and pebble stones may be made within a distance of considerably small radius at a small cost without pleading any excuse. If the road is formed as needed, I dare say that Oollavoor, the top and front of the hamlets named in the beginning of this correspondence is sure to bid fair to become a sub-taluk like Walajabad, with its revenue to Government increased with the increase of the trade. I trust this small note will be the means of inducing the authorities concerned to construct a road of the kind I write about."

Village roads.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1903.

"T.K.P."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1903.

Representatives from Natal.

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st January, writes:—The sufferings of our Indian emigrants in Natal are innumerable, as the white man's will is the law in that country. It is well-known that these white men consider the emigrants to be no better than beasts. When recently Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Mancherji and others represented to Lord George Hamilton the sufferings of the Indians in Natal, His Lordship observed that it would be desirable to make arrangements for preventing the Indians from emigrating to South Africa. Although it was expected that Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa would do the Indians some good, it is now clear beyond doubt that we should not hope for any such thing from him. At this juncture, two representatives from Natal have arrived at Calcutta to speak to His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of sending Indian coolies to South Africa. We pray that His Excellency should not yield to the cunning words of the Natal representatives. His Excellency should simply listen to their words and tell them that, since they have not hitherto acted in a manner that could lead him to trust their words, the native coolies will not be sent to Natal in future. While the Indians and the Natal colonists are both under the protection of the same Imperial Government, it is a pity that the latter think highly of themselves and ill-treat the Indians. The Government of India should clearly tell the Natal representatives that until they give sufficient guarantee for the proper treatment of the Indian coolies, none of them will be sent to South Africa.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1903.

The Police Commission.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th January, says:—The Police Commission has been busy for some months past, and in this matter also the Anglo-Indians are bent upon profiting themselves. The evidence taken up to this time by the Police Commission shows how anxiously the Anglo-Indians have been trying to secure for themselves all the high offices in the Police department. Whatever may be said by others to the contrary, there is no limit to the atrocities of the police. There is at present the least sympathy between the police officers and the public. While it is the duty of the police to rescue the people from danger, the latter are terribly afraid of the police, as though they were so many tigers. It has become very usual for the police in this country to charge innocent persons with murder and other heinous crimes, and to extort confessions from the accused by inflicting inhuman tortures upon them. As most of the witnesses hitherto examined by the Police Commission are Europeans, it is no wonder that they have extolled the Anglo-Indians and decried the natives, some of them observing, as if with regret, that even their unerring countrymen are occasionally corrupted by the dishonest native officers. Perhaps we may excuse the dishonesty of the petty constables, but why should these highly-paid European officers also contract bad habits, while it is they that should check their subordinates from taking bribes from the people or doing harm to them. As the Police department is in a rotten condition, honest persons find it really difficult to get on in that department and to cope with their fellow

officers who are always prone to commit wicked acts. Above all this, the close relation between the police and the magistracy is the chief cause of all evil. If the sub-magistrates fail to obey the Collector's orders, their continuance in the public service will become uncertain. As the police officers, from the petty constable to the District Superintendent, form one clique, they are able to act as they please. As the District Magistrate often takes the words of the District Superintendent for the gospel, the subordinate magistrates have to act according to the will of the District Superintendent. If the Government want to reform the Police department, arrangements should be made to employ only educated hands and persons of high birth in this department. There is no use of simply increasing the salaries of the existing officers. But, as the majority of the members of the Police Commission are Europeans, they will believe only the words of the Anglo-Indian witnesses. It was by this predominence of the Anglo-Indian element that the Universities Commission was spoiled. If the Government really wanted to do good to the people, why have they not appointed to this commission Indians and Anglo-Indians in equal proportion? There is nothing more absurd than the belief that Europeans never speak lies and that the natives always do so. How many persons are there in India who will not stoop to utter a single lie, even if it were to save their lives, and how many rogues and vagabonds are there in the streets of London?

Police reform.

7. Referring to the Police Commission, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 28th January, suggests the following measures for securing the desired efficiency in the Police department. The pay of the officers and the constables must be raised sufficiently high in order to enable them to maintain themselves honestly. The constables must be paid Rs. 15, a proportionate increase being made in the pay of the officers. Besides this supervision over the subordinates must be stricter since these possess vast power which they can exercise tyrannically over the poor and ignorant. The Police Commission will learn much if, instead of confining their inquiries to the larger towns and cities, they carry them among people in country-parts. They should find out the way in which false cases are concocted by the police with the assistance of vagabonds who join in this to eke out a precarious living. Measures must be taken to put a stop to this. The Government should encourage the establishment of workhouses and factories in order to provide employment to such of the people as wish to maintain themselves by honest work. Those who do not avail themselves of this provision and possess no other ostensible means of livelihood must be subjected to a tax or other penalty. The poorer classes must be compelled to train up their sons in some handicraft. If these suggestions are acted upon, we have no doubt whatever that crime will diminish to a large extent.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 28th, 1903.

(*d*) *Education.*

Appointment of Deputy Directors of Public Instruction.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th January, says:—Although the Directors of Public Instruction in the several Presidencies have been able to manage their business with the help of their subordinates and without taking any trouble themselves, still, to assist these officers, the Government is going to appoint a Deputy Director for each Province. In our own Presidency there is already an Assistant to the Director and we believe there will be similar officers in the other Provinces also, though they have not been invested with the title of Deputy Directors. But what harm is there if these officers be now called Deputy Directors? It is, however, clear that these posts will not be given to natives, since the Secretary of State for India has decided that the Deputy Directors should belong to the Indian Educational Service and that their salaries should rise from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Thus, it appears that only some raw Englishmen who have got no better appointments in England will be willing to accept these posts. As the officers of the Provincial Educational Service have no chance of getting more

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1903.

than Rs. 700 a month, it will be desirable to select the Deputy Directors from among these officers. Moreover, as both the Deputy Directors and the ordinary members of the Indian Educational Service start from the same grade, viz., Rs. 500, it is impossible to get for the lowest grades of Deputy Directors persons who possess experience in Indian matters. We therefore think that the decision of the Secretary of State for India that the posts of Deputy Directors should be given only to Europeans is not just. But as the Englishmen want appointments more urgently than the Educational department requires Deputy Directors, the Secretary of State has resolved upon this course.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 24th, 1903.

Primary schoolmasters put to inconvenience, their pay not being regularly disbursed to them.

9. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th January, complains that as the pay of the teachers of the board primary school, Ponnáni, has not yet been disbursed to them for the months of November and December, they are put to great trouble and inconvenience. The correspondent says that the pay which they at present receive is quite inadequate to the nature of their duties and that it is very hard that even this scanty pay is not regularly paid to them. It appears that there is a peon appointed by the taluk board to take the pay in time to the teachers concerned and yet there is constant complaint that they do not get their pay regularly. The correspondent hopes that the authorities concerned will turn their attention to this matter.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1903.

The uselessness of plague examination at railway stations.

10. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 28th January, thinks that the present system of examining railway passengers arriving from plague-infected areas is not an efficient means of preventing the spread of this epidemic, but that it only causes unnecessary trouble and annoyance to the people, and that this fact is recognised by the Government of the United Provinces who have abolished all plague examination at the railway stations within their territories.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 24th, 1903.

Complaints about the Calicut municipality.

11. A sub-leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th January, complains that no improvement is to be found in the administration of the Calicut municipality notwithstanding the appointment of a secretary on a high pay. It appears that warrants for the distraint and sale of properties for arrears of municipal taxes are kept in abeyance for a long time and are only executed after the lapse of two or three years. It is complained that there is not a single efficient and capable officer in the Municipal office and that consequently the work in the office is discharged very unsatisfactorily. The article, after dwelling at some length on the irregularities prevailing in the administration of the municipality, hopes that the chairman and the councillors will turn their attention to these matters and do the needful.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1903.

Agriculture in the Madras Presidency.

12. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 28th January, referring to the administration report of the Madras Presidency for the year 1901–02, observes:—Althougth large areas of cultivable land were reserved in previous years for experimental Government farms in Tinnevelly, Kóvilpatti, Sivagiri and Hindúpur, no work has yet been begun in these places. If arrangements be soon made to cultivate these lands and to conduct experiments therein, the ryots will watch them and be much benefited. It is a matter for regret that the Government who have drawn up such a big administration report have not been pleased to note the results of their examination of the taluk and village accounts. Would not Government have done well to pass some

remarks on this subject? It is also to be regretted that the Government have not yet directed agriculture to be taught as a compulsory subject in the primary schools. The results of the experimental cultivation of ground-nut in this Presidency have not yet been made known to the public. The Government, however, doubt whether the Revenue authorities in the districts devote sufficient attention to this matter, and we think that their doubt is well founded. Some big mirasidar should have been asked by Government to conduct this experiment and to report on the results. We hope that the Government will do so at least this year. The sufferings of the cattle from want of fodder are very great. The Government should therefore direct the villagers to grow grass on the waste lands, without allowing any of them to be assigned on darkhast.

(*h*) *Railways.*

13. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th January, remarks that the irregularities on the part of the Railway authorities in connection with the Mangapatnam disaster enquiry are disgraceful. It regrets that the procedure adopted by the Government in the matter has ended unsatisfactorily, and adds that Mr. Ramanjulu Naidu's request to the Railway Company to take evidence from the survivors in the catastrophe was made in vain. "There is much difference between the letter and the depositions of witnesses forwarded to Government by the said Mr. Ramanjulu Naidu and the actual evidence recorded at the investigation conducted by Government and the decision it has arrived at." The Government has decided that the enquiry made by the company was satisfactory. The public are surprised at the way in which the Government dealt with the matter. The points raised by Mr. Ramanjulu Naidu in his said letter are worthy of consideration. The paper prays that as it is plain that irregularities have actually occurred, the Government will impartially and strictly consider them and decide.

Mangapatnam railway disaster.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 24th, 1903.

14. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 25th January, writes that it is very strange that parcels are lost in the railway, and this of course is due to the carelessness and mismanagement of the Railway authorities. The attention of the authorities concerned is specially invited to these irregularities.

Loss of railway parcels.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1903.

15. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 28th January, mentions that a case of theft has recently been committed at the Sildah station and says that such cases frequently occur, it does not understand the reason why these thefts should occur in spite of the fact that the secret police is always on duty. The paper asks the police to be more careful and suggests to the Railway authorities to appoint a native to prevent fruits and sweetmeat sellers from exposing bad eatables for sale.

Thefts on railways.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1903.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

16. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 30th January, says:—Though sufficient rain has fallen during the year, and the Cauvery and the Coleroon were overflooded, yet, owing to the neglect of the Public Works department to repair the Aiyan channel, which branches off from the Coleroon, water did not flow into it and consequently the crops of 50 villages depending upon it for irrigation have been spoiled and the poor ryots of these villages are now suffering from famine. To add to the difficulties of these poor villagers, the Revenue authorities have begun to worry them for their dues, and when they complain of the failure of water-supply, they are referred to the Public Works authorities for redress. As the Aiyan channel is filled with mud and sand above the level of the Coleroon, it does not get water even when the latter is full. The Revenue authorities are of course not to blame,

A complaint against the Public Works department.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1903.

for according to a recent orders of Government the Public Works department alone are responsible for the regular supply of water to the ryots. Anyhow in a struggle between the Public Works and the Revenue departments, a big irrigation channel has been spoiled and the ryots of several villages have sustained loss. But what of this? The collection of the land-tax is the most important thing with Government!

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 24th, 1903.

Salt administration.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th January, writing about the salt administration in the Madras Presidency, asks why the Local Government should complain of the enormous sale of the Bombay salt in Madras. As it is all the same whether the Bombay salt or Madras salt is consumed so far as the duty is concerned, the Government has simply to see, it says, that no particle of salt, untaxed, is consumed. As the duty, whether paid into the Bombay treasury or the Madras treasury, becomes the property of the same Government, the paper hopes that His Excellency the Governor-General will take steps to remove the unnecessary competition between one Presidency and another.

Although there has been this year a decrease in the number of salt-crimes, the number is still large. But the Board of Revenue, dissatisfied at this decrease, remarks that theft cases have become fewer on account of good harvests and the consequent well-being of the people and not on account of the able supervision of the inspectors. To verify its statement, it instances the supervision of the able inspector of the Villupuram circle, where many crimes were actually detected. The salt rules having been in force for many years past, it is but proper, the paper argues, that there should be a decrease of crimes year after year among law-abiding peoples. In the face of this fact, those officers are regarded as efficient who detect a large number of crimes and see that heavy penalties are inflicted upon the offenders. This kind of testing an officer's ability encourages him to concoct crimes to satisfy his superiors. The paper, therefore, hopes that in future the ability of officers may be gauged not by the number of crimes detected but by the efforts made for *preventing* offences. By introducing educated persons into the department and by reducing the number of registers now kept, the present Commissioner will, it adds, be able to remove the defects of the department and earn the gratitude of the public.

(*k*) *General.*

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1903.

The levy of the income-tax.

18. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 28th January, complains as follows against the mode of levying the income-tax:—Of all the taxes we pay to Government, the income-tax is the most harassing. All other taxes are based on some settled principles, but this tax depends entirely on the will and pleasure of the income-tax inspectors. There is no questioning their reports and these men are taken for infallible and omniscient beings. Even when an aggrieved tax-payer proves his actual income by producing his accounts or examining his witnesses they are all rejected as false, and the tax levied on him is confirmed. A recent case from Erode in the Coimbatore district will exemplify the injustices done in the imposition of this tax. When a merchant of that town appealed to the Collector against the income-tax levied on him, the Collector stated in his proceedings dismissing the appeal: "Though the allegations of the appellant regarding his income are proved by his accounts, yet I am not disposed to accept them this year." This is indeed a novel way of reasoning. It was clear from the evidence in this case that the appellant was a respectable merchant and his accounts have been accepted in evidence by the civil courts. This Collector himself would have admitted them under any other circumstances; but they were regarded as untrustworthy only in connection with the income-tax appeal. The actual income of this merchant was proved to be only Rs. 964, while the amount for which he was taxed was Rs. 3,500. Where shall we go to obtain a remedy for this injustice?

19. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th January, says that in Erode a merchant was represented as making an annual income of Rs. 3,500, although his real income was only Rs. 964, and assessed income-tax accordingly. He petitioned to the Collector and received an endorsement to the effect that his request could not be complied with as it appeared he was a big merchant in Erode. The merchant had kept accounts for 20 years and submitted them. Although the Collector expressed his opinion that the statement of the merchant and his accounts had quite agreed, the paper could not understand why the Collector had endorsed as above. From the inquiry the Collector made, it does not appear that the statement of the merchant is false. If income-tax is not assessed on the basis of accounts examined and found correct many a time in civil courts, the paper is unable to know in what other way the merchants should keep their accounts. It is on account of such groundless assessments of income-tax that merchants are put to much difficulty and the higher authorities to unnecessary trouble while the subordinate officers are enabled to indulge themselves in illegal ways.

Income-tax appeal.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1903.

20. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 28th January, learns that the eldest son of the late Prince of Arcot has been appointed by Government to succeed to the title of Prince and states that the appointment will afford great satisfaction to the community in general. But the editor finds fault with Major Formby, the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, for not communicating the order personally but entrusting it to his office for the purpose, as the Prince is not an ordinary man to deserve such treatment. It thinks that the procedure is unbecoming and is against justice and custom. Hence requests His Excellency the Governor to take notice of the procedure alleging that it is not in accordance with the well-known action of the British Government.

Major Formby and the new Prince of Arcot.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1903.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st January, observes :—It is now reported that the Government of India have directed the Maharaja Holkar to hand over his Government to his son and to retire from public life on an annual pension of four lakhs of rupees. We need not say that this will cause much regret to the friends and sympathisers of the Indian aristocracy. In the same way, Lord Lansdowne dethroned the Maharaja of Cashmere some years ago. In Lord Elgin's *régime*, the Maharaja of Jalawar was similarly set aside, and his kingdom was divided into two parts, one of which was handed over to a member of his family and the other was granted to a neighbouring Prince. Lord Curzon recently charged the Raja of Panna with having poisoned his uncle and made him a State prisoner. In these circumstances, we should think that the independence of the Native Princes is a mere sham. But the Native Rajas should also bear in mind that it is their duty to promote the welfare of their subjects. If the people were oppressed by Native Rajas like the Holkar, what remedy would they have? If it were in former days, they would revolt against their Government and have their grievances redressed. But such a remedy is no longer available to them, seeing that, if they attempt to do anything like that, the British soldiery will overpower them in a moment and baffle all their attempts. It is therefore but just that the Government of India should interfere when the Native Rajas begin to oppress their subjects. How can we expect the Government of India to put up with all the mad acts of the Holkar. He has long been known to be a self-willed Prince, and there is no doubt that the Government of India have warned him several times against his irregularities. When therefore we regret the sad fate of one of the most renowned Rajas of our country, we cannot find fault with the Government of India who have taken this step only in the interests of the people.

Dethronement of the Maharaja of Indore.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1903.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 31st, 1903.

22. Referring to the Maharaja of Indore's resignation and retirement on pension, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 31st January, remarks:—It is true that the Holkar's conduct in this matter has been rather eccentric. But the Viceroy would have conciliated him if His Excellency had been a little more indulgent. It is unfortunate that the Viceroy took the Holkar at his word.

The Maharaja of Indore's retirement.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Jan. 28th, 1903.

23. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 28th January, says:—People coming up from distant places and spending a good deal in the shape of consulting fees to lawyers and so on suffer much through the neglect of the members of the council. The latter do not go through the records but depute the work to their munshis and clerks while they themselves fritter away their time in eating and drinking. Thus great injustice is done. We hope His Highness will look into the matter and see that the council members make a study of the records before they try and dispose of the cases.

The members of council neglecting their work.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1903.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th January, writes:—Although men like Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji have been constantly drawing attention to the poverty of India, our Government has not been pleased to do us any permanent good. Our rulers are of course very liberal in their words, but niggardly in their acts. Our Viceroys and Governors state that they will do good to India, but never put their words into action. Lord Curzon, however, has acted more wisely by having abstained even from liberal words. If only the British Government had acted according to the acts of Parliament, and the Proclamation of Queen Victoria, we would have no grievances at all, but would have been very opulent. They of course want to rule us equitably without observing any distinction between the rulers and the ruled. But the executive Government show much partiality and want to rule over the country absolutely and thus prevent us from prospering. As the British gentry have just begun to understand the real state of things in India, and as the injustices done to us is being more rapidly brought to their notice now-a-days, we can hope for better times in the near future. In 1882 the foundation of Local Self-Government was laid for the first time in India, with the view of teaching the natives the first principles of administration. But these local self-administrations were gradually weakened and rendered almost powerless. In the next place, even the small appointments ordinarily held by the natives are now given to poor Europeans, and the practice of giving higher appointments to natives is being abandoned, while all the higher offices in the executive lines are, as a rule, conferred only on Europeans, though there are many among the natives competent to hold such posts. The Government have now begun to make novel laws and regulations at their will and pleasure. Twenty years ago all could buy and sell lands in the Punjab. But this is now prohibited and we do not know what more will be done in future. On the other hand, the Home Government has begun to make very impartial and equitable laws in England. It has now been ruled that even non-Christians may become members of Parliament. In 1833 it was enacted by the British Parliament that the natives of India should be given all offices in the State without distinction of race or colour. This enactment has, however, remained a dead letter all along, notwithstanding the vehement protests of statesmen like Lord Macaulay. The East India Company was, from motives of self-interest, dead against this rule being put into practice. But now all has become the monopoly of Europeans, although the competence of the educated natives to hold any appointment in the public service has been admitted by all the Viceroys and Governors that have ruled over this country. It is only those ungrateful wretches who have filled their stomach with the bread of India, but have not proved true to their salt, that call us disloyal people. There is

The poverty of India.

none who objects to the Government maintaining an army sufficient to defend the country from foreign enemies, but our only contention is that the present army is far in excess of the requirements. Education and civilization are rapidly advancing in this country, and if only the Government get rid of the unnecessary fear they entertain of the results of higher education, we are sure that in a few years to come the whole land of India would be filled with several educated men who will excel their English brethren in knowledge. The military expenditure, even as it stands at present, is very heavy, and any attempt to raise it will be a great injustice to this country. Unless the Government be pleased to curtail the military expenditure, to reduce the land-tax and the salt-tax, to introduce a permanent revenue settlement all over the country, to grant the natives high offices in the State, and to help the laudable attempt of Mr. Tata in introducing the western industries into this country, there is no salvation at all for poor India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 31st, 1903.

The condition of India.

25. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 31st January, says:—Lord George Hamilton expresses his opinion that the Indians are prosperous and happy. It is worthwhile to see what his countryman Sir William Digby's opinion is on the subject. He brings forward statistics to show that people have been dying by thousands in the recurrent periodical famines which have within the last few years swept over India. From this we can form a true opinion as to the prosperity of India. Again, in the fifties, the average income per head was two annas. Later on this decreased to one anna and finally went down to three-quarters of an anna. Does this testify to the prosperity of India? The land revenue amounts on an average to 50 per cent. People have to pay it in money and for this purpose they have to sell a great part of the produce of the land, sometimes at very low prices and thus Indian grain finds its way into other countries. Lord George Hamilton forgets this when he infers the prosperity of India from the fact that Indian grain is exported in large quantities to foreign countries.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1903.

Will the Duke of Connaught be our next Viceroy?

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th January, says:—As Lord Curzon's term of office as Viceroy expires by the end of this year, "who will be his successor in office?" is the current question everywhere. One rumour is that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will be appointed to this post. His Highness has from his youth held several military offices and is at present the Commander-in-Chief of Ireland. It is also reported that His Highness will soon succeed Lord Roberts on his retirement from the public service. Although our late Queen Victoria did not much like the idea of her sons taking Government appointments, yet it is stated that our present King-Emperor is not against it. If, therefore, His Majesty's ministers give their consent to the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as the Viceroy of India, His Majesty will not object to it. But whether they will consent to it is an open question. It is not usual now-a-days to appoint as Viceroys persons who have experience only in the Military department, though such was invariably the custom about a century ago, when the country was in a state of chaos constantly disturbed by internal commotions. But since 1856, only men of civil experience have been appointed as Viceroys. A man of ordinary capabilities will not be found equal to the task of conducting the Indian Government, which has now become more difficult and complicated than in former days. Serious problems regarding the condition of the people are daily cropping up, the solution of which demands the subtlest of intellects. If only an ordinary person be appointed to this onerous office, serious evils are likely to arise. If the Indian subjects be not happy and contented, it will be ruinous to the British Empire. While serious questions relating to the reduction of land-tax, the encouragement of indigenous industries, the granting of high offices to natives, etc., are demanding the close attention of Government, it is highly necessary that the Viceroy should be a person of extraordinary intelligence, courage and sympathy. His Highness the Duke of

Connaught is, of course, known to be large-hearted and sympathetic, and there is no wonder he is so, being the offspring of Queen Victoria. His Highness has also given ample evidence of these qualities while he was in India. But it is one thing to possess a liberal heart, and another to have the power of going deeply into measures affecting the millions of people and foreseeing their good or evil consequences. During the recent Delhi Darbar His Highness has showed himself to be rather hasty in civil matters. It is well-known that some soldiers of the 9th British Lancers lately killed some Indians and that His Excellency the Viceroy has punished the whole regiment for their failure to surrender the culprits. But His Highness the Duke of Connaught has honoured this regiment by selecting them for his body-guard. The courage and wisdom of Lord Curzon in punishing this regiment were universally admired by the Parliament and the press. But the action of His Highness in this matter, which is opposed to the far-seeing policy of Lord Curzon, has given room for the regret of his friends and sympathisers. If His Highness were to act like this when he becomes the Viceroy of India, public opinion would certainly view his conduct with contempt. The people would probably not express their opinion of His Highness, seeing that he is a member of the royal family. But if they do not express their opinion, the administration of the country will be weakened. The people would thus be placed in a very difficult position. We are therefore of opinion that it is not advisable to appoint His Highness the Duke of Connaught or any other member of the royal family as the Viceroy of India.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1903.

What do the British think of the Delhi Darbar?

27. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 31st January, writes:—The English newspapers speak very highly of Lord Curzon's abilities. It is the custom of the Muhammadans to face the west while praying. In the same way Lord Curzon was facing the west when he held the Delhi Darbar. The import of this is that, in holding this darbar, His Excellency was actuated mainly by the motive of pleasing the Englishmen and gaining their admiration. His Excellency's real pleasure should have arisen only from the recognition of his talents and abilities by the Englishmen and not from the homage paid to him by the Native Rajas. We have attended the circus wherein the players perform several feats with lions, elephants, horses and other wild animals, all of which are in servile obedience to their masters. But the chief player who deals with these animals does not delight in their obedience, but looks for his pleasure and satisfaction only in the admiration of his fellow-players and the applause of the spectators. We may compare the Delhi Darbar to a grand circus, the Rajas who attended it to the wild animals, the Maharajas to the lions, and Lord Curzon to the chief player. Thus we may see that His Excellency will not be satisfied with the mere obedience of the Rajas and Maharajas, unless his countrymen and the English newspapers extol him. Four years have passed since His Excellency came to India as Viceroy and he has to remain here only for a year more, and within this short period he has to please his countrymen and gain their respect. Although other Viceroys and Governors may hold darbars, all of them would not be called able statesmen. Lord Curzon alone is entitled to that distinction, because it is he that has dazzled the eyes of so many persons by his admirable arrangements. His Excellency has displayed his tact and skill in this darbar, and all arrangements, from the erection of the pandals to the lighting of the halls, were made under his personal direction. He has done everything after great consideration and this is ample proof of his extraordinary abilities. By means of this darbar, His Excellency has displayed to the world the great splendour and influence of his office as Viceroy. This has served him as a good opportunity to gain the everlasting admiration of his countrymen. The fame of Lord Curzon, the splendid sight of the darbar, the well-arranged procession, the words that His Excellency spoke, and, in short, the whole play he enacted have been exhaustively reported by the English newspapers. Nevertheless Lord Curzon was doubting whether all these reports would be sufficient to give the Englishmen at home a correct idea of the Delhi Darbar; but the latest results

of scientific researches such as the phonograph and the cinematograph came into his aid. Nor were the old arts of photography and oil-painting forgotten. The time, place, etc., for taking photos of the Darbar scenes were fixed by His Excellency himself, as he probably thought that such an important business should not be entrusted to others. In our own country, which has not quite given up its antic habits, dramas enacted by means of moveable pictures are very common. If, therefore, a company of dramatists be now formed to enact the various scenes of the Delhi Darbar, we believe His Excellency would become the first patron of it. The *Daily News*, the *Morning Leader*, and such other English journals observe that, although the Government have derived much satisfaction from the Delhi Darbar, it has done no good to the Indians. Will these words penetrate into the ears of the British? No. We regret to think that whatever Lord Curzon has done under the name of Imperialism has been done purely from motives of self-interest.

On what does the stability of the Empire rest?

28. Referring to the remarks of the *London Times* anent the stationing of an efficient army in South Africa, just as in India, in order to set at rest all fear of foreign invasion, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 28th January, has the following observations:—There have been kings who have come to be such merely in name, because they based the stability of their kingdoms not on the righteousness of their rules and the loyalty of their subjects but merely on their own valour and force of arms. The British will think over this and decide if lasting power can be built on righteousness or force.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 28th, 1903.

The Delhi Darbar.

29. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 31st January, says:—The *Spectator* justifies the extravagance of the darbar by alleging the fact that the Indians desired it and that it was necessary to strengthen the loyalty of the people. The darbar may impress the Indians with the power and resources of the British. But it cannot with equal truth be said that it is calculated to strengthen their loyalty. The best way to reach the hearts of the people would have been to utilise the money which has been wasted over this extravagant pomp, for raising the condition of the poor in these times of famine and plague.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 31st, 1903.

Remarks about the persons to whom certificates of honour have been granted this year in Malabar.

30. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 26th January, referring in the course of an article to the coronation honours conferred recently on some people in Malabar, remarks as follows:—"It is remarked that native rajas and chiefs are now-a-days looked down upon by some Government officials while undue respect is shown towards those people who aid those officers in their acts of oppression and injustice. The certificates of honour recently conferred on some persons in Malabar, they say, are instances in point to bear out the above statement." He then goes on to say that among those to whom certificates of honour are granted this year, the names of only three or four native nobles are included, while most of the others according to the general public opinion are not so respectable as those who have been similarly honoured in 1877. He says that some of those who have been granted certificates of honour this year are persons who gave evidence in favour of a Government official who is alleged to have desecrated a temple while some of the others sent a petition in defiance of the feelings of the general public and in favour of another Government official. He next says that there is some dissatisfaction among the people as most of the persons to whom certificates of honour were granted are Muhammadans.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 26th, 1903.

[Issued 7th February 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 6 of 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 7th February 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1903.

Sanitation at Kumbakónam.

1. "Sir,—This place usually becomes unhealthy in December, January and February and cholera is then generally prevalent. We are fortunate this year and it has not made its appearance yet. Nevertheless it is necessary that sanitation should be very carefully attended to. The municipality does not seem to take much interest in improving sanitary matters. Particularly so in certain parts of the town. The north-western portion of the town to the south side of the Cauvery is one of such parts. It lately suffered much from inundations. The road leading to and in it is in a very bad condition. In its eastern portion all the filthy water of the street is allowed to accumulate and stagnate and the atmosphere there is always vitiated. For the removal of this nuisance the Madras Government, on the representation of the Sanitary Commissioner of this Presidency, passed an order in 1898, in which it is stated that the scheme for the drainage of the Sholappa Mudali Street should be put in hand by the Public Works Department as soon as the municipal council can provide the necessary funds, and when this work has been completed, the council should, under section 213-A of the Amended Municipal Act, compel the owners of those houses in the street which are not provided with drains to connect their premises with the new drain. It is now five years since this order is passed and the municipality has done nothing to abate this nuisance. It was, however, able to spare money for tamashas and unnecessary litigations. Before any epidemic breaks out and to prevent its breaking out, Government should see that its order is carried out by the municipality. Unless it does so, it is not probable that the municipality would do anything to abate the nuisance, divided as it is by factions. I have warned it and submitted a copy of this communication to the local authorities.

"Kumbakónam, 28th January 1903. R. Ragoonath Rao."

(*h*) *Railways.*

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1903.

South Indian Railway.

2. "Sir,—Considerable difficulty and inconvenience are being experienced by the passengers, male and female, at the Egmore station, owing to the demolition of the masonry double latrine which existed there to serve their convenience. The one which is recently built in its place at the goods shed in corrugated iron sheets is a little afar, and does not in any way serve their purpose since it is much frequented daily by a large number of cartmen and other coolies to ease themselves. It is quite surprising why the one which existed for a long time at the station compound should have been demolished and another one built in substitution at a somewhat distant place without any regard to public convenience. I do not think there are any latrines on the platform side as there are in other stations. I happened to be on the morning of the 31st January 1903 at Egmore station to see some of my friends off. I had to notice with great pain two female passengers running hither and thither at the time for want of a latrine there to ease themselves, and finding there were males here and there, they had to return out of shyness to the place where they stayed. It is a great pity that the passengers who are required to contribute a part of their money to the resources of the company should

thus be deprived of the benefit of a separate latrine for themselves. I do not know how many more female passengers suffered like this on the morning of the day in question. Public convenience is of utmost importance and consideration of economy should not be allowed to get the upperhand in a matter of this kind. In the case of male passengers it may be said that they can manage to ease themselves anywhere they like, but in the case of female passengers it is quite a different thing altogether. It is therefore to be wished that a separate latrine is provided in the station compound like the one that existed before. I hope that for the sake of public convenience some notice may be taken of this letter. I write this for public good.

"T.K.P."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

3. "The *Bengalee* has learned with surprise that, under the orders of the late Sir John Woodburn, Europeans and highly connected Eurasians may hereafter be appointed to the Provincial Service by pure nomination unlike the natives of India who have to enter the service by the open door of a competition examination. We fail to see why such a distinction should be made. As it is, European officials who comprise the members of the Indian Civil and the Uncovenanted Services have a practical monopoly of all the fat plums in the various departments of Government. We equally fail to see why our Eurasian fellow-subjects should be shown any special favours in this respect. Their self-respect should prevent them crying, like Oliver Twist, for 'more' privileges. It is just and fair that they should be placed on the same footing with the sons of the soil, without being either unduly handicapped in the race for Government appointments or exceptionally favoured in any way. *A propos* of this, the *Bengalee* pertinently asks: 'Will the Hindu and Muhammadan subscribers to the Woodburn Memorial Fund note the fact?'"

Appointment of Europeans and Eurasians to the Provincial Service by nomination unlike the natives of India.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1903.

4. "Mr. W. T. Stead writes in the *Review of Reviews*:—Even in the midst of the Coronation junketings at Delhi men felt the presence of a cloud in the far north-west. The Amir Habibullah declined to attend the Darbar, which is not much to be wondered at, considering all things. Possibly his absence is the only foundation for the report that his subsidy has been stopped and that the importation of arms has been forbidden. If these stories be true the outlook is gloomy indeed. We trust that Lord Curzon will not allow any feeling of resentment to lure him into a policy of hostility to the Afghan Amir. We have never invaded Afghanistan without regretting it. That wild boar of the hills is not worth the shearing. We hope that Lord Curzon will leave India without having sullied his reign by an Afghan war."

Delhi Darbar.

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 6th, 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Desabhimani, *Bezuada*, Feb. 3rd, 1903.

Import duty on indigo in Japan.

5. The *Desabhimani*, of the 3rd February, remarks that India is unfortunate in all respects. It was hitherto largely exporting indigo. But Germany having newly invented 'artificial indigo,' the sales of natural indigo have greatly suffered and most of the indigo vats are lying unused all over India. To add to this, it was notified that import duty would be levied in Japan on imported indigo from India. The Indian indigo will certainly be dearer in Japan than the artificial indigo imported there from Germany, and the result will be that the sales of the Indian indigo will considerably diminish. The value of indigo exported from the Madras Presidency for the last three years has fallen from 34 lakhs to 6 lakhs of rupees. The paper prays that the Indian Government will take steps to see this import duty removed in Japan.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Manorama, *Calicut*, Feb. 2nd, 1903.

The reforms to be made in the Police department.

6. A Walavanad correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 2nd February, referring to the introduction of reforms in the Police department, says that unless the department is thoroughly sifted and the corrupt officials dismissed no real good will follow from the introduction of reforms in the department. He suggests that a committee should be appointed to make enquiries and report the names of all the corrupt officials in the department and that after these persons are summarily dismissed, educated and honest men should be appointed in their stead. This alone, he says, will effect any improvement in the working of the department.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1903.

Incompetency of the District and Sessions Judges.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd February, says:—It is admitted on all hands that many of the District and Sessions Judges in our Presidency have no sufficient knowledge of law to do full justice to their work. They are first selected for the post of Collectors, and on being found incompetent for revenue duties, are posted as District and Sessions Judges. The Government thus forget that the duties of District Judges require abler hands than the Civilians, possessing a sound knowledge of law. Recently the Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly found one Perumal Nayudu guilty of having killed a thief with his sword and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment, notwithstanding the evidence of the witnesses and the finding of the assessors that the accused was not at all guilty of any crime, as he committed the act merely in the exercise of his right of self-defence. The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* observes that it is only such Judges that bring discredit and shame to the Judicial department.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Feb. 2nd, 1903.

Remarks about the action of Mr. Brodie, District Judge, Calicut, in a sanction case.

8. A sub-leader in the *Manorama*, of the 2nd February, says that one Ahamed Sahib, a timber merchant of Palghat, had applied to the District Judge of Calicut to obtain sanction, under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to proceed against Colonel Macrae, the Managing Director of Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co. of

Calicut and against Mr. Davies, the agent of the company. The case came on for hearing last Wednesday. The District Judge, Mr. Brodie, not only dismissed the application, but has called upon the applicant to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for intentionally annoying two Europeans. It appears that the cause of the complaint was that the company in executing a decree obtained by them against the said Sahib intentionally omitted to state in the application for the execution of the decree certain sums which they had received from the said Sahib. The company admit that they had received a thousand odd rupees from the Sahib, but contend that through inadvertance they omitted to make mention of it in the application. The article remarks that nobody who knows the two Europeans will for a moment believe that they had done this with a malicious intention and the District Judge has done well in dismissing the application. But the article says that there is a widespread feeling against the District Judge for not showing the same generosity and kindness in certain sanction cases in which some respectable natives of the place were concerned. Moreover it was generally believed that it was because the applicant was a native that the District Judge has notified his intention to give sanction for his prosecution, notwithstanding the admission by the defendants of the charge brought against them by the applicant. It is to be inferred from this, remarks the article, that it is a grave crime to bring any complaint against a European.

(*d*) *Education.*

9. The *Kalavati*, of January, states that some changes were recently made in the Training College at Rajahmundry. Some of them were useful while the others were not. There are three pandits now for Telugu and Sanskrit, but it seems it has been decided that one pandit for Telugu and another for Sanskrit would quite do. Accordingly the present Principal, Mr. Hunter, has recommended to the Director of Public Instruction to dispense with the services of Mr. P. Chandrayya Sastrulu, retaining the other two pandits. But the journal asks what has to become of Mr. Chandrayya Sastrulu's long service for 12 years. As Venkatarama Sastrulu's appointment was a very recent one, it says he ought to be sent away and Chandrayya Sastrulu, who is quite competent to teach Matriculation classes, retained.

KALAVATI, *Rajahmundry*, January, 1903.

The Rajahmundry Training College.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th February, referring to a circular issued by the Collector of Tanjore prohibiting the landholders from taking clay from their fields or ascertaining whether any minerals may be found beneath them, without paying a tax for doing so, requests that the Government should take notice of the circular and cancel it, seeing that it is not at all just on the part of the Collector to impose such prohibitions on the landholders.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 5th, 1903.

A circular issued by the Collector of Tanjore.

11. The same paper states that the Tanjore Mahajana Sabha has submitted a petition to the Government stating that (1) it is desirable to discontinue the annual jamabandi now conducted by the Collector and the Divisional officers, inasmuch as it does no good to the landholders; (2) that it may be conducted only in those taluks of the district where crops often fail; (3) that any grievances which the landholders have may be submitted to the Board of Revenue and the Government, as the jamabandi officers have no sympathy with the landholders; and (4) that no evil will arise by putting an end to the jamabandi, which is really of no benefit to the ryots.

The uselessness of conducting the jamabandi.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 2nd, 1903.

12. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 2nd February, referring to a recent order of Government that the sub-divisions in each survey field in Malabar should also be demarcated by stones, says it will be better if the stones used to mark the sub-divisions are smaller than the survey stones now used and the mark cut on them different from that which is now seen on the survey stones. If this is done it will be easy to distinguish the sub-division stones from the survey stones.

Sub-division stones to be different from the survey stones.

(*h*) *Railways.*

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1903.

13. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 31st January, complains that some of the railway authorities in India have not as yet carried out the instructions of the Government of India as regards providing privies in 3rd-class carriages attached to mail trains. It mentions the names of the Bengal and North-West Railway authorities in this connection, and requests Government to urge the matter on those who have not done so as yet.

Wants of privies in 3rd-class carriages on the Indian Railways.

(*k*) *General.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1903.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 3rd February, is exceedingly glad to learn that the minor Raja of Pithápuram has passed the recent Matriculation examination. It is of opinion that the Raja should not be allowed to continue for the F.A. and B.A. examinations, but should be taught such subjects as would be useful to him in the administration of his estate. The sons of zamindars should be able to read and write English, and understand the Acts of the Government. They should be given such training as will enable them "to improve their lands, introduce new methods of cultivation, rear cattle and work their minds." It is a fact that B.A.'s do not possess a knowledge of those subjects. The paper, therefore, hopes that the Court of Wards will take much interest in the matter and appoint able persons to give the minor Raja of Pithápuram such instruction as will make him a good zamindar.

The minor Raja of Pithápuram.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1903.

15. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th February, writing about His Excellency the Governor's visit to the public offices, remarks that the heads of the various offices having had previous notice of the Governor's visit to their offices had no difficulty in keeping everything clean and in order. It is commendable that Governors should inspect offices, but what they have to look to is not the cleanliness of things therein. There are more important matters which demand their attention. They have to see how public business is conducted; what work each officer does; what special work the officers with large salaries do; whether they themselves go through the records and pass orders thereon, or do so simply on perusing the notes prepared by low-paid clerks and initialled by managers or assistants; and whether the officers are paid according to their work. If Governors attend to these matters, the true object of their visits would be realised; otherwise their visits would end in "smoke." If the Governors visit offices without previous notice, they will be able to know when each officer attends the office and when he leaves it, how long the clerks work in lamplight, etc. Sir Charles Trevelyan, when he was Governor of Madras, used to patrol during nights "in disguise" and visit public offices in ordinary dress without previous intimation. He was thus able to take the absentees to task and examine the work of those who were present. The officers were, therefore, always upon their guard lest he might turn up suddenly, and public business was conducted exceedingly well. It is needless to say, remarks the paper, that the visits of those "that occupy the highest offices" should be like the visits of Sir Charles Trevelyan.

Gubernatorial visits.

16. The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 26th January, also finds fault with the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends for not personally communicating the Government order appointing the son of the late Prince of Arcot to the title and says that it was the duty of the Paymaster to take the order himself and read it out to the new prince as it was neither a pension order nor a reply to any petition. The editor hopes that the prince will in future be treated as he deserves.

TOHFA-I-QAISARI, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1903.

The Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends and the new prince.

III.—LEGISLATION.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th February, writes:—It is surprising to note that even the Hon'ble Mr. G. Srinivasa Rao, one of the members of the Select Committee to whom the Madras Planters Labour Bill was referred, has not differed from his European colleagues in submitting its report to the Government. In the interests of the public and the poor labourers in this Presidency, we say that the Bill has not been amended so as to suit the present necessity. The need for passing this Bill has nowhere been clearly explained, and we cannot understand why it is thought that the Anglo-Indian planters cannot carry on their work successfully without the aid of a special enactment. The poor Indian coolies are always ready to take up any work, provided it supplies them with the means of subsistence, and they will never desert the planters under whom they work, if only the latter pay their wages properly and refrain from ill-treating them. The very fact that the planters require some law to protect themselves against the desertion of their coolies shows the kind of treatment which the latter receive at the hands of the former. Although the Government has come forward to pass this Bill in favour of the planters, still we think that, so far as the Bill concerns the labourers, it will do them no good. While we very often hear of harm done to the coolies by the planters, we have never heard up to this time of a single case in which the labourers have caused any trouble to the planters. Under these circumstances, the Government should have taken steps to protect the coolies against the harsh treatment of the planters. The Government may, however, say that it looks upon the planters and the labourers with the same eye. But we think that this is not enough and that the labourers require a more lenient treatment at the hands of the legislature, seeing that the planters have both wealth and influence while the labourers have neither. The Bill originally introduced in the meeting of the Legislative Council held in the month of December last provided that a labourer might break his contract with a planter by giving him three months' notice; but the select committee has omitted this provision and suggested in its place that no contract shall be broken unless the Magistrate finds sufficient reasons for such breach. This will surely cause immense evil to the poor labourers and it is to be regretted that even the Hon'ble Mr. G. Srinivasa Rao has left this point unnoticed.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 5th, 1903.

The Madras Planters Labour Bill.

18. The *Sasilekha*, of the 30th January, remarks that in the Madras Legislative Council the Government "not only appoints Europeans as official members, but also nominates Europeans when it has to appoint members to represent the people. For instance, Mr. Acworth and Sir George Moore were appointed in the place of Sir Bhashyam Aiyangar and Mr. Sankaran Nayar. The paper asserts that it cannot understand whom the two European gentlemen represented." It adds that in the Bengal Council out of 19 additional members, 11 are natives and 8 are Europeans. In the Bombay Council, out of a total number of 21 additional members, 11 are natives and 10 are Europeans. But in Madras, out of a total number of 21 additional members, 7 are natives and 14 are Europeans. Since the Government is composed of European gentlemen, the grievances of the people, says the paper, cannot be brought to the notice of the Government, unless the majority of the additional members are natives.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1903.

The Madras Legislative Council.

IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Feb. 7th, 1903.

19. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 7th February, remarks that it is impolitic to blame the Nizam or his Minister for the transfer of the Berars. When the paramount power demands such a thing, it is but proper for the Native State to yield heartily rather than oppose and get into hot waters afterwards.

The cession of the Berars.

20. A correspondent to the same paper expresses sorrow and disappointment at the working of the present form of Mysore Government. He says it was anticipated that after the Maharaja assumed the reins of Government there would be improvement in every direction. On the contrary an utter want of zeal on the part of its officers from the highest to the lowest is perceptible everywhere. The Deputy Commissioner and other officers exercise unrestricted powers. Indifference is shown to works of improvement such as irrigation, etc. Proper measures for the prevention of high mortality from plague are not adopted. Extravagant expenditure on unimportant things is to be seen everywhere. There is also a want of cordiality between officers and of conscientiousness in the discharge of their duty. All these obstacles may be averted if His Highness the Maharaja will preside at the meetings of the council and exercise tact and judgment.

Mysore administration.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Feb. 4th, 1903.

21. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 4th February, after describing the status of the High Courts and their relations with the executive authority in British India and in England, remarks thus of the Chief Court of Mysore. The Chief Court is the most important body in the judicial administration on which depends the efficient administration of the whole department. The Government should not interfere with its privileges. The present constitution of the Chief Court is very unsatisfactory. The department is deteriorating for want of young and efficient men in it. The Resident and the Mysore Government are responsible for this state of things. An enquiry into some of the recent arrangements will amply disclose the want of foresight betrayed by the Government and the Chief Court.

The Mysore Chief Court.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 4th, 1903.

22. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 4th February, remarks as follows:—Rumour has it that the Prince of Wales and the new Viceroy would be coming to India shortly. Let the princes apply at once to Europe for loans. Let them also find out from their ancestral acquisitions in the palaces any rare articles for presentation.

Another occasion for the native princes to show their munificence and loyalty.

The Governor of Madras has been invited to visit Mysore, but will His Excellency permit the Mysore Government to open a new channel from the Cauvery river?

Colonel Robertson is about to leave and he is to be given some token of remembrance, and there should be preparation for the reception of the incoming Resident.

These and other charges for civilities leave no pie in the treasuries of native princes.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1903.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th February, observes:—No one can deny that the majority of the Indians are very poor, and the Anglo-Indians themselves daily meet hundreds of natives who are suffering from want of food, clothing or shelter. Nevertheless, several of these Anglo-Indians on retiring to their country after long service in India are always prone to ignore this fact and speak of India as if it were a very wealthy country. But Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Digby and others are trying to remove from the minds of the Englishmen this false idea by publishing a number of books on the subject. There are others, however, who not only deny the fact of India's poverty,

The poverty of India.

but also go the length of saying that England is in the same condition as India. But it is not possible to convince people of this kind who hold this opinion merely for the sake of argument. Though, under the British administration, the Indians have been enjoying peace and a number of other blessings and privileges which their ancestors never even dreamt of, yet it is only under the British Government that they are groaning under heavy taxation and often fall victims to famine.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 4th, 1903.

The Delhi Darbar and its futility.

24. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 4th February, has a long article on this subject pointing out the futility of the recent Darbar. Everybody knew that the late Queen passed away and that her eldest son succeeded to the throne. There was also proper demonstration on this account in England, consequently there was no necessity for this pomp and vast expenditure.

The one object of the Darbar was to proclaim to the world the British supremacy in India, and the other was to unite and strengthen the loyalty of India. These two objects are already too well established to need any demonstration. It might have been necessary to produce some impression on the Czar of Russia, but the paper thinks that it failed to do so.

It is therefore presumed that Lord Curzon had a long-cherished wish to go in procession on the back of elephants in Delhi and to have pomp and give entertainments. These objects may be said to have been fully realised. It was usual for Indian sovereigns in ancient times to grant some concession or confer some boon on the subjects on such occasions, but Lord Curzon never proposed such a thing to His Majesty.

It was represented that the Darbar was held in response to the desire of His Majesty the King-Emperor, but from the way in which it passed off it may be said that it is only the outcome of the policy inaugurated by Lord Beaconsfield and maintained by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Lytton and Lord Curzon.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Jan. 31st, 1903.

Indian troops and the Delhi Darbar.

25. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 31st January, says that the Indian troops at the Delhi Darbar complain that they suffered a good deal owing to their being compelled to sleep on the floor and to purchase the necessary things from the Commissariat department at double the ordinary rates. The editor hopes that Government will kindly grant them some special concessions.

Naiер-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1903.

The Native Press and the Delhi Darbar.

26. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 5th February, in commenting on the Delhi Darbar, says that the policy of Lord Curzon's Government, owing to which a large sum of money was wasted on the Darbar, cannot escape remark. The Darbar did no good to the people, the land-tax was not reduced nor the income-tax abolished, no doubt titles were granted but even these were very few. The claims of the Native press were overlooked. It is not known why. This omission has wounded the feelings of the Native press very much, specially because the Anglo-Indian press was honoured but the Native press was not.

[Issued 14th February 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 7 of 1903.**

REPORT

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AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 14th February 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States.

Native States, *Madras*, Feb. 9th, 1903.

On the abdication of His Highness the Holkar.

1. It is certain that the event has produced a profound feeling throughout the State and people are distressed by the step His Highness felt called upon to take. According to letters we have received a deep gloom has overspread the territory. The continuation of the present anomalous constitution is a most unwise thing and we rely upon His Excellency rising to the occasion and devising measures that will allay public feeling. To leave the Resident to exercise the powers of the Regent in so important a State will be one of the most retrograde and high-handed acts to which Lord Curzon can put his name. The least that His Excellency can do now after all the bitter disappointments he has caused is to restore public faith by an immediate alteration of the constitution.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1903.

Delhi Darbar.

2. We have at last found some justification for the Delhi Darbar. It was not in vain, after all, that Lord Curzon laboured so much. One tangible fruit, at least, of the Delhi show has been the engagement of the Maharao Raja of Bundi to the sister of the Maharaja of Rewah, to which we have already made reference in these columns. Thus the Viceroy unconsciously stands before us in the *rôle* of a matchmaker. This is a new phase in his career, and his panegyrists and apologists will do well to note the fact.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th February, writes:—Though the Amir Habibullah of Afghanistan was invited by the Government of India to attend the Delhi Darbar, he was not present on this grand occasion. Various reasons may be assigned for his absence, one of these being that the Amir does not do homage to the Government of India, whereas he himself receives from the latter 18 lakhs of rupees a year, and that he did not therefore like the idea of sitting side by side with the other feudatory chiefs present at Delhi, such as the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Gaekwar of Baroda, and others. A rumour has therefore spread that the British Government has in consequence of this stopped payment of the 18 lakhs it has been giving to the Amir hitherto. This rumour is no doubt false; for, the British Government will not lose its friendship with the Amir so easily, as it knows well that Russia will avail herself of this opportunity by entering into negotiations with the Amir on conditions very favourable to the Afghans, and that all its exertions since the year 1848 would become vain. The Amir Habibullah is always suspicious like his father with regard to the movements of Russia and England, and thinks it safe ever to stand by the side of England, as the English are honest and straightforward. Moreover, Afghanistan is not now in a position to assert its independence and refuse the help of any of these countries. It is therefore hardly possible for one to believe this rumour.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 9th, 1903.

Absence of the Amir of Afghanistan from the Delhi Darbar.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 14th February, also dealing with this subject, expresses a similar opinion.

4. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 11th February, writes:—Though it is many months since the Transvaal war was brought to a close, the Government of that country has not yet been organised. From the telegrams received yesterday, we came to understand that General Dewet, one of the leaders in the late Boer war, has not come to terms with Mr. Chamberlain, who has been sent to South Africa to reconcile the Boers and reorganise the Government. General Dewet is said to have stated that he would cause a good deal of trouble to the British Government, and create in the minds of his countrymen a feeling of aversion to the British people on the ground that the British Government has not fulfilled the promises made by it when the war was concluded. Mr. Chamberlain is also said to have given a bold reply to General Dewet. But the British people should see that they do not commence another war with the Boers, as the recent disturbances in South Africa have cast a blemish on the British nation in addition to the loss of thousands of lives and millions of rupees. Why does not the British Government leave the Boers to themselves and try to improve the condition of its own subjects? The Boers are a stubborn race and England will not gain anything by bringing them to submission. Moreover, the British Government has to contend with a number of hostile elements and its military resources are not at present in perfect efficiency. Even from the beginning, public opinion was divided with regard to the Transvaal war. In these circumstances, it is desirable that the British should leave the Boers alone, as they will otherwise be causing unnecessary troubles.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1902.

Mr. Chamberlain in South Africa.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1903.

Desirability of persons unconnected with the Police department giving evidence before the Police Commission.

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th February, observes that, though it is proper on the part of the Police Commission to select officers employed in the Police department to give evidence before it and to suggest the reforms to be effected in this department, yet it is highly desirable that it should secure the evidence and advice of persons unconnected with the police, as these are sure to express their independent opinion more freely, and will not hesitate to bring to light all the defects of this department.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1903.

The Police Commission.

6. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th February, writing about the Police Commission, suggests that for putting down crime and for bringing thieves and their abettors to book, educated persons should be appointed as constables, station-house officers and inspectors with higher salaries than at present. Sub-Magistrates should be appointed by the High Court on equal salaries with District Munsifs. They should be made independent of the District Collector, the Police Superintendent and the Forest and Abkári officers. They should in all matters be subordinate to the High Court only. They should not have revenue work. There should be a European Superintendent in every district, and under him B.A.'s, etc., should be appointed as Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The paper believes that the Police department cannot get rid of its disrepute, until such radical changes are introduced into it. The above suggestions have already been made by the Congress members and other patriots too. If, as suggested by some witnesses (who gave evidence before the Police Commission), Europeans are largely entertained in that department, the paper thinks that the expenditure will increase and that there will be no room for improvement in the police administration.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Feb. 9th, 1903.

Reforms to be made in the Police department.

7. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 9th February, referring to the reforms which are proposed in the Police department, suggests that if police investigations are conducted in the presence of two or more respectable men, there will not only be any room for complaint against the police, but there will also be greater satisfaction to the people than at present. The correspondent hopes that Government will take the necessary steps to carry out this suggestion.

(d) *Education.*

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Feb. 11th, 1903.

Inconvenience to the primary schoolmasters as they do not get their pay regularly.

8. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th February, complains that the Board's primary schoolmasters are put to great inconvenience owing to their pay not being regularly disbursed to them. It appears that the teachers of the Hindu Primary school, Ponnáni, have not yet received their pay for the months of November, December and January, and that consequently these low-paid officials are put to great hardship. He hopes that the authorities concerned will take measures to redress the grievances of the teachers concerned.

Tohfa-i-Qaisari, *Madras*, Feb. 5th, 1903.

Urdu as the court language.

9. The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 5th February, has a leader under the heading "The Muhammadan Educational Society of Southern India and Government" which is to the effect that the society submitted to Government with its remarks in April last the resolution passed by the Educational Conference held at Madras in 1901; and from the sympathetic remarks of His Excellency Lord Ampthill at the conference it was strongly hoped that some of the resolutions at least would be approved of, and it was also believed that Urdu would be recognised as the court language as Lord Curzon had promised to some of the Muhammadan Anjumans of Madras that he would consider the matter

if submitted based on strong arguments. But all hopes and expectations have been frustrated by the Government order recently passed. The editor proceeds to say that when other native languages and even Uriya spoken by a very few persons are recognised and the University allows Urdu to be brought up for the B.A. examination, it is not known why it should not be recognised. Its non-recognition tells hardly upon those aspiring for higher appointments under Government, since they have to pass three alien languages —English, Tamil and Telugu, whereas the Hindus have only to learn two, one being their mother-tongue. Such a burden amounts to injustice. There are only a few Muhammadans possessing high qualifications and this difficulty will prevent persons from trying to qualify for higher appointments. The editor trusts that it is not the intention of Government to place an unbearable burden on Muhammadans in educational matters, and that the order was passed by it without considering the matter duly, and believes that it will grant their request if resubmitted based on strong arguments, and hence exhorts the society to do so and, in case of failure, to submit, in a most humble manner, a petition to the Viceroy and even to Parliament if necessary, alleging that unless this difficulty is removed the community will never improve.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Calicut municipality and its councillors.

10. A sub-leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th February, says that it will be a great injustice if persons who have any dealings with a municipality are declared ineligible to stand as candidates for election as was recently done in the case of Mr. Krishna Menon whose wife, it was alleged, had rented out a building to the Calicut municipality as a site for a school. It appears that the present Municipal office, Calicut, belongs to some of the councillors of the municipality, and the article remarks that it will be a great injustice if on that ground the owners of that building are declared not qualified to sit as councillors of that municipality. It hopes that the Collector will reconsider the order.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 11th, 1903.

(k) *General.*

Sectarian difference.

11. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st February, says that according to the *Bengalee*, the late Sir George Woodburn (Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) issued orders that Eurasians and Europeans might be appointed as Deputy Collectors by mere nomination. It is a wonder, says the paper, that the Government does not appoint an Indian as a Deputy Collector unless he stands first in the Provincial Civil Service Examination, whereas it makes a distinction wherever the interests of white men are concerned. The Government has many a time promised that merit and not caste or creed would be its guidance in the distribution of offices, but it has not given effect to its promises. It is very regrettable, says the paper, that the Government does not grant privileges to the "Hindus," however learned they may be, on a par with the Europeans.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 1st, 1903.

The Prince of Arcot.

12. The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 29th January, has an open letter addressed to the Prince of Arcot in which the editor, after expressing satisfaction at his appointment to the title, says that the Prince as such is a leader of Muhammadans under the letters patent issued by Her late Majesty the Queen to the late Prince Azim Jah Bahadur, that this is no low honour, and hence asks the Prince to prove himself deserving thereof by his deeds as well, and advises him to devote himself to the education as being the best ornament for every man and to prayers; to listen to the advice of elders and learned men; to treat every one kindly; to help the poor and the needy if possible; to abstain from whiling away his time in listening to gup and gossip; to be friendly disposed towards his brothers; to keep back from curtailing the pay of any one owing to anger or at the instigation of others; to avoid bad company and to keep company with the religious and good; to take interest in national and public matters;

TOHFA-I-QAISARI, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1903.

not to allow backbiters to approach him; to pay occasional visits to His Excellency the Governor, the Members of Council, the Judges of High Court and other high officials; and to give them dinner parties occasionally.

III.—Legislation.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Feb. 10th, 1903.

The Planters Bill.

13. Remarking on the composition of the select committee to whom has been entrusted the work of considering the draft of the Planters Bill, the *Nadegannadi*, of the 10th February, says:—This committee is composed of four Europeans and one Native. We may fairly guess that the Madras Legislative Council will pass the Bill as revised by this committee and that it will become law. We may also be sure that the Mysore Government will follow in the wake of the Madras Government and will, without giving its subjects any voice in the matter, introduce the Bill into its own dominions in the interests of the planters.

Then after giving a brief *résumé* of the Bill, the paper continues:—Every section of the IV Chapter places in the hands of the planters undue powers over the coolies. From the time the cooly signs the contract of service to the time of the expiry of the term, he is completely at the mercy of his rich and powerful master who may have him sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the charge of negligence in work or of absconding from it. Another hardship is that the months spent in jail are not included in the term of the contract. The European masters, if guilty, are on the other hand given only nominal punishment. The officers who are to enforce the provisions of the Act, the planters, the persons who drafted the Bill, and those who revised it are all Europeans. It is therefore not surprising, but at the same time not at all just that the Government should consult the sole interests of the European planters.

Tohfa-i-Qaisari, *Madras*, Feb. 5th, 1903.

A suggestion for the appointment of a non-official to the vacancy in the Council.

14. The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 5th February, referring to the appointments of Mr. Bilderbeck and Mr. Sankara Nair to the Council, hopes that the vacancy still existing therein may be filled by the appointment of a non-official thereto.

IV.—Native States.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Feb. 7th, 1903.

Inconvenience to the people of Travancore as the silver chakrams are withdrawn from circulation.

15. A sub-leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th February, says that the people of Travancore are put to great inconvenience as the silver chakrams (a kind of local coin) hitherto current in the State have been withdrawn from circulation. It appears that the reason for the adoption of such a step was the inconvenience to which the people were put owing to the free circulation of false coins in the State. The article while commenting on this, remarks that the authorities, instead of withdrawing the chakrams from circulation, should have taken measures to find out the coiners of false money and bring them to justice. The article states that the authorities concerned have not taken into consideration the inconvenience to which the people will be put from such a procedure, and observes that this is all for want of a really capable man at the head of affairs in the State. It states that if a person like Diwan Bahadur Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar is appointed as the Diwan, the State will regain all its former opulence and greatness.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1903.

Lord Curzon's promise to the Indians at the time of the Delhi Darbar.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th February, says:—His Excellency Lord Curzon recently gave us hopes of some permanent good being done to us in commemoration of the Darbar recently held at Delhi. As it is expected that a considerable surplus

will be left in the revenues of the coming official year, we hope that the Government of India will, without making any more excuses, do us some permanent good at least now. Reduction of the salt-tax, remission of the land assessment, and enhancement of the minimum liable to the income-tax from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 are severally prayed for. But, as the Government of India would not be willing to do all these at the same time, we wish that Lord Curzon will, when the budget estimate is read before him, remember his promise at the Delhi Darbar and do whatever he can, so that the poor Indians, who are eagerly expecting some great good from Government, may not be disappointed.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 11th February, also dealing with this subject, suggests the desirability of raising the minimum liable to the income-tax from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 a year.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th February, writes:—In a speech recently made at Bradford in England, Lord George Hamilton said a great many things in praise of Lord Curzon and of his ability in having conducted the Delhi Darbar so splendidly and successfully. He also insisted on the necessity of the British Government ruling over India according to its own will. Whether in saying this, His Lordship considered the Indians to be a barbarous nation is a question. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the Indians were once worse than barbarians, are they not fit now to take a share in the administration of the country, seeing that they have been in close contact with their enlightened western brethren for the last one century? Though Lord George Hamilton has been the Secretary of State for India for a number of years, he has not yet deemed it necessary to give the Indians the privileges they demand. While it is a well-known fact that some of the members of Parliament have of late been taking a good deal of interest in matters relating to the administration of India, Lord George Hamilton stated in the course of his speech that the interest which the members of Parliament now evince in the affairs of India is not so great as it was thirty years ago. This statement of Lord George Hamilton is really open to ridicule.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1903.

Some remarks on the speech of Lord George Hamilton at Bradford.

18. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st February, remarks that although India has been under British rule for more than a hundred years, it is a great wonder that the Indian Government should have thought of testing the genuineness of the loyalty of the Indians by holding a darbar at Delhi with lavish expenditure of public money, especially at a time when the country was groaning under famine and plague. The paper continues to say: "Loyalty cannot be permanent until the rulers and the ruled place confidence in one another. The Government takes particular care in inspiring loyalty into our minds, but it never questions itself whether it has fulfilled the promises it has made to us. Although for the last eighteen years our countrymen have been requesting the Government in various ways to give effect to its promise that in the distribution of offices merit only will be considered without distinction of caste and creed, it has been turning a deaf ear to their requests for justice being done, by saying that the educated people are disloyal and the uneducated foolish. As education extends in a country, it is but natural that the people should realise their position and require the Government to fulfil its promises and grant new rights. In support of this there are many instances in history. The Parliament itself is an incomparable illustration. It may be seen how many difficulties it underwent in its efforts to secure its rights, how many lives it lost, and how many times it was charged with treason. That the very Parliament, which at one time experienced the same difficulties as we, should now stifle our efforts and treat our prayers with indifference and not spare time to our political affairs, is one of the greatest wonders."

The paper further adds: "Our countrymen may be divided into three classes, viz., the orthodox, the civilized, and the agricultural. None of these classes of people are satisfied with the present system of administration. The

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 1st, 1903.

Is India loyal?

orthodox people that addict to old customs complain that their customs and rites have been undermined. The civilized people are called traitors, perhaps because they openly declare their opinions in the National Congress meetings, although such opinions relate only to the real grievances of the people. The agriculturists are, as stated by Mr. Digby, becoming poorer and poorer. Their daily income, which was 2 annas 20 years ago, has now come down to 9 pies. Is the Government distributing offices according to merit as promised? It does not confer on us high appointments in the army. Only a few are being admitted into the Cooper's Hill Engineering College although it is maintained by our India. It is just so in other departments too. Everywhere partiality alone is seen. Since contentment is the source of loyalty, it will be advantageous if the Government try to create it among the people. We believe that it is not proper that the Government should think of inspiring or testing loyalty by darbars."

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Feb. 14th, 1903.

The Delhi Darbar.

19. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 14th February, gives a translation of an extract from an English paper called the *Investor's Review* to the following effect:—Towards this senseless pomp which has been intended to display the power and resources of the British Empire, but which in reality serve only as a cloak to hide the weak points in it, vast sums have been spent, while famine and plague are playing havoc in the country. It is clear that Lord Curzon had an eye to his own self-gratification and exaltation when he conceived the idea of the Delhi Darbar, but the step none the less betrays want of wisdom and statesmanship on his part. It is regrettable that the Indian princes should have been obliged to contribute so largely to this extravagant waste and to occupy the position of subject princes. We cannot say how deeply offended they were at the insult offered to them by Lord Curzon who wanted the sons of the princes to play the part of pages to himself and to Lady Curzon during the darbar. It is clear that the aggrieved princes will entertain no real affection for His Majesty. Neither is this waste of money over the darbar, while India is in the throes of famine and countless other miseries, likely to keep alive the feelings of loyalty among the people. The Indians may be frightened into demonstrations of loyalty. But when an opportunity arrives these timid people may turn round and cause trouble to the English. That this should not have struck Lord Curzon clearly indicates that wisdom is forsaking those in power.

The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 11th February, has the following remarks on the same subject:—Several took exception to the English letter which we published some time back and which ran to the effect that in the Delhi Darbar Lord Curzon arrogated higher honours than even the King-Emperor himself. But now some of the English papers are expressing similar opinions and are ridiculing the Viceroy, and we have no doubt whatever that the facts justify this. Lord Curzon with his State elephants, his following of princes and the homage he received from them, himself being seated on the throne of the Moguls, did in fact make a great noise than His Majesty during his coronation. This hankering after splendour and greatness has met with well deserved ridicule. During the darbar procession the Duke of Connaught's body guard, which was composed of soldiers belonging to the 9th Lancers, was cheered by the European spectators, while the Viceroy himself was received with unbroken silence.

The same paper further observes on the same subject in continuation of what it said in the last issue:—If we turn our attention from foreign countries to the frontier provinces of India we shall see that the people in these provinces who have as high a notion of dignity as even a veritable European wafer assumes, have not been impressed in the least with the grandeur of the Delhi Darbar. This pompous ceremony has both in England and in India given rise not only to ridicule but also to heart-burnings and discontent.

The British Empire will possess stability only if built on two principles, viz., justice and mercy. No amount of pomp and show will be of any good. By merely proclaiming to India that they are its liege-lords, the English will not secure its loyalty. To gain this end, the English must look upon India with trustfulness and affection. At present they pursue the very reverse of this policy and the Indian people, though innocent of anything approaching to disloyalty, are plunged into greater and greater difficulties and humiliations by the British. Lord Curzon has quietly ignored the disrespect with which he was treated by his own countrymen during the darbar. Instead of repeatedly preaching the gospel of loyalty to the Indians in season and out of season, it would be a good thing if His Excellency would urge his own countrymen to be more loyal.

[Issued 21st February 1908.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 21st February 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Feb. 17th, 1903.

1. It may come as a surprise to most people to be told that false coins are not only coined in India, but that a certain number are being imported every year from across the North-West Frontier. Yet such is the case; for the clever tribes who can make breech-loaders, and have understood the mechanism and could piece together parts of rifle barrels in a wonderful manner, would certainly find it mere child's play to turn out any number of counterfeit coins. It should be discovered whether illicit coinage is really going on just beyond the frontier, and if the business is on a large scale, necessary measures should be adopted to check it.

Illicit coinage beyond the frontier.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 16th February, says, on the authority of Reuter's messages, that war is imminent owing to the intrigues of Bulgarians and Macedonians, and thinks that the rebels get secret help from the European powers, otherwise they are quite unable to cope with Turkey. At the recent Turko-Greek war every one thought that Turkey would not be successful, that the powers would interfere and reconcile the parties, each getting a part of Turkey in recognition of its services, but much against the expectations of evil-wishers, the Greeks were overpowered within two weeks and the Turkish forces were about to attack Athens when the unjust and untimely interference of the powers prevented the Mussalmans from completing their conquest and peace was made in a manner from which no benefit accrued to the Sultan. It appears from all these tricks that any war with the Sultan is considered to be a crusade and hence the entire Christian world long for the defeat of the Sultan. If this is not the case, why did volunteers from Russia, Austria, France, England and America, etc., join the Greeks and fight against the Turks? The editor thinks that the powers will interfere again. Russia is an old enemy of Turkey; Austria has now joined her and France also is an intimate friend of Russia. All these, it seems, mean to prevent the Sultan from attending to the well-being and prosperity of his country. As all the powers are well aware of the intelligence and foresight of the Commander of the Faithful, they fear that if he strengthens his empire it will be impossible for others to overpower it. Moreover the Hedjaz Railway scheme is not approved by them and hence it is supposed that to prevent it rebellion is impending. Germany, though a friend of Turkey to all appearance, is not reliable. The editor believes that as England is Turkey's old friend and has a large number of Mussalman subjects whose sympathies are with the Sultan owing to religious connection, she will never side with his enemies.

Bulgarian affairs.

Tohfa-i-Qaisari, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1903.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th February, writes:—Though the Maharaja of Dharbanga and Mr. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar are the members who are expected to represent the cause of the Indians on the Police Commission, the former came to Madras a day later than the others and was absent from many of its meetings. The Indians will derive no benefit from this commission, unless these members cross-examine and expose the ignorance of the persons who give evidence before it against the Indians. Many of these witnesses are European officers, and most of them stated that no high offices in the Police department should be given to the Indians, and that they should be conferred on Europeans on higher salaries, while there are only a few who said that this department would be reformed only when the Indians were appointed to high offices in it. In matters like these, the Europeans generally speak against the Indians, for they cannot otherwise secure the means of livelihood for their friends and relations. Their nature is such that they will openly advocate their own cause, without the least hesitation, when their

The Police Commission.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1903.

pecuniary interests are involved. Recommendations unfavourable to the Indians may be submitted to Government by this commission owing to the love of the Europeans for their own community and their hatred for the Indians. On the whole, we think that Lord Curzon, who said that he had the interests of the Indians at heart, has done harm to them, while he has readily complied with the requests of the Anglo-Indian merchants and planters.

The *Lokánukúlan*, of the 21st February, observes that the chief defect in the Police Commission is the absence of a good number of natives on it; that there should be a separate commission appointed by the Local Government for each Presidency, and persons of sufficient experience required to give evidence before it; that it is necessary to take up, among the cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts, those in which the Police officers were implicated and punished, with a view to ascertain the reasons for such punishment and the remarks passed by the Judges on the Police department; and that the opinions of public prosecutors and men of considerable experience and high position in life should be called for before submitting the recommendations of this commission to the Government of India.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th February, remarks that the Police Commission, which was appointed to propose improvements in the Police department in order to remove its disrepute, could have sat for some days more at Madras and examined some more persons competent to give evidence. Of the witnesses examined, the majority have stated that the affairs in the Police department are not in a desirable state. They have suggested that the higher appointments in the department should be given to able and educated natives, that the constables' pay should be increased, and that appointments of inspectors, sub-inspectors and station-house officers should be made attractive to able-bodied, respectable and educated persons. The paper recommends to introduce into the department, hereafter at least, such changes and improvements as will check the "police oppression and police concoctions" which prevail here and there though not everywhere. "If the enquiry of the commission end otherwise, the money expended on the commission, the discomforts of the members and others while travelling from one place to another and the labours of the witnesses will be of no greater use than the ghee poured on ashes."

PRAPANCHATHARAKAI, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1903.

4. The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 20th February, says:—As thefts, dacoities and murders in the villages are increasing every day, we are led to believe that the rural Police is not in a proper condition. This is mostly due to the alteration made by Government in the duties of village munsifs. Formerly these munsifs were discharging both magisterial and civil duties, and the revenue accounts were prepared by the karnams. But, under the present system, the village munsifs are required to attend to revenue duties also, and the result is that they depend upon the Police for the safety of their villages. We trust therefore that the Police Commission will recommend to Government that the revenue duties should be transferred to moniagars, and that the village munsifs should be required to attend only to magisterial and civil functions as in former days.

The inadequacy of the rural Police.

(*b*) *Courts.*

TOHFA-I-QAISARI, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1903.

5. The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 12th February, invites the attention of the Judicial Department and the Chief Justice to the difficulty caused to applicants for heirship certificates owing to the law and regulation in force in the High Court as regards the matter and says that, under the present law, parties have to apply to the Administrator-General in case the value of the property concerned does not exceed a thousand rupees and to the High Court if it exceeds that amount, and that in either case stamp fees are calculated on the amount remaining after deducting the amount due, but that this is not the case as to other necessary additional expenses connected therewith.

The law relating to heirship certificates.

The editor proceeds to say that if the application is lodged with the Administrator-General the expenses are bearable, whereas if it is lodged with the High Court the additional expenses amounting to 200 rupees are not bearable by each and every one, and hence they are sometimes obliged to give up the idea of obtaining the certificate. The editor finally suggests the advisability of charging the necessary additional expenses in the same way as stamp fees are charged, *i.e.*, on the value of the property *minus* the amount due probably to creditors.

(*k*) *General.*

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th February, writing about the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1901–02, says that although there was famine and the Government was obliged to gratuitously feed the poor in some parts, progress of cultivation was on the whole satisfactory. The collection of land assessment and of other taxes was good. Crime decreased. Exports increased. Emigration of coolies was on the decline. Mortality was low and the birth-rate high. The extent of uncultivable lands, of unoccupied lands though cultivable, and of occupied waste lands, showed a decrease. In all its departments the income of the Government was greater than in the previous year. The paper is exceedingly glad that the administration in the year in question was very satisfactory and beneficial.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 14th, 1903.

Madras Presidency administration.

7. The *Sasilekha*, of the 17th February, states that the Government of India intends to utilise the £20,000 presented by Mr. Phipps for establishing either an agricultural laboratory or a hospital for treating hydrophobia in the Madras Presidency. It asks "why could not this sum be added to the Tata fund of 30 lakhs of rupees and a science research institute established at once. It is not commendable, says the paper, that the Government should spend for agricultural purposes the money that is the gift of another and adds that the hospital that is proposed will be of no advantage even to one in a hundred thousand persons."

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 17th, 1903.

Mr. Phipps' gift.

8. The *Desabhimani*, of the 17th February, states that the Sultan of Turkey has prohibited the use of intoxicating liquors by Muhammadans in his country, making it penal and punishable with a fine for the first offence, with corporal punishment for the first repetition of it, and with imprisonment for the subsequent repetition of the same. "Our rulers punish persons for riotous behaviour in streets under the influence of drink, but have not prohibited the use of liquors by legislation. If they so legislate, the people will undoubtedly prosper, but the income of the Government will certainly diminish. If the Government desire that its subjects should be healthy, it must abolish the abkári contracts and pass an Act declaring that the drawing of toddy and the distilling of arrack shall be punishable. If this is done, it will tend to the prosperity of the people."

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, Feb. 17th, 1903.

Intoxicating liquors.

9. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 18th February, remarks:—Though the Indian revenue is far in excess of the expenditure, and surpluses are accumulating, yet not one among the unnecessary taxes weighing on the Indians has been remitted in commemoration of His Majesty's coronation. Till now we have met with no similar instance of greediness on the part of rulers. The Indian Government, on the other hand, show great liberality towards traders. They intend devoting all the surplus revenue to the extension of railways in India. The people, in the mean while, not having the wherewithal to pay the railway charges, will be obliged to journey on foot.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 18th, 1903.

The financial policy guiding the British administration.

IV.—Native States.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Feb. 21st, 1903.

Some reforms to be effected in Native States.

10. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 21st February, referring to the administration of Native States, proposes the introduction of the following reforms:—(1) that Legislative and Executive Councils should be established in these States, (2) that the prime ministers should consult the representatives of the people in matters relating to the management of the States, (3) that a fixed proportion of the revenue should be taken by the native princes for their own expenses, which should be kept distinct from those of the State, and (4) that these princes should publish for the information of the people annual reports with detailed statements of the receipts and charges of the States.

Kerala Mitran, *Cochin*, Feb. 11th, 1903.

Complaints against the Cochin Police.

11. A leader in the *Kerala Mitran*, of the 11th February, invites the attention of His Highness the Raja of Cochin to the desirability of taking measures at an early date to reform the Police department of the State. It appears that the people are put to the greatest trouble and inconvenience owing to the high-handedness, corruption and oppression of the police, and it remarks that unless some of the corrupt officials are severely punished, and made an example of, there will be no safety to the person or property of the people. It hopes that His Highness will do the needful in the matter.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1903.

The Irrigation Commission.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th February, states that the Government of India should allow the members of the Irrigation Commission to hold direct consultation with the Local Governments about the facilities for irrigation in their Presidencies before submitting their recommendations to it, because that Government will only refer these proposals to the Local Governments for opinion, as has been done in the case of the recommendations of the Universities Commission.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 18th, 1903.

Partiality of Government in the distribution of high offices in the public service.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th February, dwelling at length on the existing relations between England and India as described by Sir Henry Cotton, observes:—While it is the duty of a good and just Government to treat its subjects impartially, and while there are competent men among the Indians, it has become the custom now-a-days to give high offices under Government only to Anglo-Indians. Will these Anglo-Indians, who retire to their country after amassing immense wealth in India, ever try to promote the welfare of the Indians? As most of the people, who are at present holding high offices in India, have not a sufficient knowledge of its history, the measures they propose do not serve the purpose for which they are intended. If it is a fact that the Anglo-Indians are really interested in the prosperity of India, it is right and just for them to appoint the Indians to high offices in all the departments of Government and to teach them the principles to be observed in discharging their duties. It is not proper for the British to impoverish India still more by spending its revenues in several useless and unnecessary ways and to be hard-hearted with the Indians even after knowing that they are the most loyal people on the face of the earth and that they were of immense help to the British at the time of the mutiny in Cawnpore and other places. India is the only country in the whole of the British possessions that suffers from this gross injustice. But for this partiality observed in the distribution of high offices in the public service, nobody can deny the fact that there has been no nation on the earth which has governed India for a long time so rightly and peacefully as the British.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th February, says:—It is said that the people of England have begun to think that the Conservatives, who have been in power for the last nine years, should no longer be allowed to continue in that position, as it is in their *régime* that England lost thousands of lives and crores of rupees by the South African war. The people began to hate the ministers of this party, when they had to borrow large sums of money and levy new taxes to meet the twenty crores of rupees spent on this war. The ministers are said to care more for the interests of the people in the colonies than for those of the people at home. England is now losing that high esteem and love which foreign nations had for her. They speak disparagingly of England for allowing a darbar to be held at Delhi at an enormous cost, especially when she could not afford to protect her famine-stricken subjects without seeking the help of other countries. It is therefore said that the people have begun to hate the Conservatives and that His Majesty the King-Emperor will order a fresh election of members to be held. It is believed that in this election the Liberals will get a larger number of votes than the Conservatives, and resume the high position they formerly occupied in the State. There is reason to hope for better days for India, if the Liberals resume the Government and Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, Sir Henry Cotton and others are again elected as Members of Parliament.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1903.

Expected change in the ministry.

15. The same paper says that a memorial is being prepared by the people of the several districts in this Presidency for submission to the Secretary of State praying for the cancelment of the order passed in 1899 regarding the retirement of Judges of the High Court, and observes that, though the Secretary of State may not be willing to cancel this order, yet it is desirable that he should at least provide for vakils appointed as Judges being exempted from this rule and allowed to serve for 6 years and 9 months, or at least for 5 years so as to enable them to draw half pension.

A memorial for cancelling the order passed in 1899 regarding the retirement of Judges of the High Court.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 20th February, also referring to this subject, states that the order in question should be cancelled and that the period of 6 years and 9 months for which a vakil appointed as a Judge is required to serve for earning a pension should be reduced to 5 years.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st February, referring to a petition recently submitted to Government by the Tanjore Mahajana Sabha praying that it should render no help to labourers emigrating to foreign countries, states that it is necessary for the Government to stop the sudden desertion of labourers from mirassidars, as it seriously affects the cultivation of their lands and causes great loss to them.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 21st, 1903.

A petition to Government praying that no help should be given to labourers emigrating to foreign countries.

17. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 21st February, referring to an article published in the *Truth* regarding the ill-treatment of the Indian coolies in Dutch Guiana and in particular to a recent case in which 50 or 60 of these coolies are said to have been shot down by the Dutch soldiers there, requests that the Government of India may be pleased to take steps to protect these coolies against the oppression of the natives of that place.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Feb. 21st, 1903.

Ill-treatment of the Indian coolies in Dutch Guiana.

18. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 18th February, translates the following extract from the January number of the *Review of Reviews*:—The Delhi Darbar with its pomp and extravagance is now over. All this time the fact that there are crores of half-starved ryots behind the gay phalanx of richly and gaudily dressed princes has been completely forgotten. The British are truly sucking the very life-blood out of India. The birth and death statistics show that the population of India is decreasing year after year. This child's play at Delhi will form but an insignificant detail indeed in the history of the Empire.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 18th, 1903.

The Delhi Darbar.

If the British do not take care to devise some means for removing India's poverty, there is no doubt that the British Empire will be as short-lived as the Delhi Darbar.

The same paper translates the following extract from an English paper called the *Truth*:—The significance of the darbar can best be understood by means of the following apologue. A big turkey cock was the king among a covey of lesser fowls and had once the ambition of appearing in peacock's feathers. So it procured some feathers from a peacock in exchange for the grain on which the fowls were being fed and sticking the feathers on to its body proudly strutted about. The other fowls rolled their crests in the dust in servile admiration of this gorgeous display by their chief.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Feb. 18th, 1903.

The wasteful expenditure in the Military department.

19. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 18th February, says:—The fact that a portion of the Indian army numbering 10,000 was recently sent out to South Africa and China without the safety of India being in any way endangered clearly shows the feasibility of a reduction in the Indian army. Why should India be charged with the cost of maintaining this superfluous portion of the army? It is the mother country that should meet all the expenses incurred in any matter calculated to strengthen the stability of the British Empire. Some express their opinion that India, being an integral part of the whole British Empire, should share both the triumphs and responsibilities of the latter and should contribute her quota to meet the general expenditure. If the British Government really entertain this opinion the Indians will not grudge their share. But there is great inconsistency between what the British say and what they do. Queen Victoria's Proclamation gives us the assurance that no distinction would be observed between the white and black races. But is this so at present? Do we not find Europeans guilty even of murder being given very inadequate punishment? Again, in England the British have representative assemblies of their own people entrusted with a share in the administration of the State. Why should there not be in India similar representative assemblies of the Indians? By giving the Indians these and similar privileges, the British will earn their increased loyalty and gratitude. With their Indian subjects drawn to them in closer bonds, the British will see the superfluity of stationing such a large army in India and would hasten to reduce it. The military expenditure at present swallows up a large part of the Indian revenue and leaves the Government powerless to tackle such problems as the improvement of the resources of the country or the lightening of the ryot's burden. If the Government could see their way to curtail the military expenditure, they would be enabled to give to these questions the proper attention they require.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 10th, 1903.

Irrigation works in Malabar.

20. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 10th February, referring to the allotment of one crore and twenty-five lakhs of rupees for the development of irrigation works in India, regrets to observe that not a single pie has been allowed for the improvement of irrigation works in Malabar. The reasons, says the article, which the Government is likely to bring forward in justification of this anomaly are that there is no need for irrigation works in Malabar as the rainfall there is abundant and regular; secondly, that it is the janmis who should take steps to improve the cultivation; and, thirdly, that the district is not suited for irrigation projects. As regards the first reason, the article remarks that although there is an abundant rainfall in Malabar, yet it is very irregular and uncertain and the cultivators are put to great trouble; secondly, the janmis are not rich enough to spend money on irrigation projects; and, thirdly, it says that there are many tanks and reservoirs in different parts of Malabar now in a dilapidated state, which if improved will be admirably suitable for irrigation works. Under the circumstances the article requests Government to allot a portion of the money to the improvement of irrigation works in Malabar.

21. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 14th February, referring to the various inconveniences to which the Indian coolies in Natal are put, remarks that it is high time for the Indian Government to take measures to remove the disabilities of Indians in South Africa. It appears that the Indian coolies after the lapse of the term for which they contracted to work in South Africa are not allowed to remain any longer in that place, and that no person other than a cooly who does not know to read and write English is allowed to land in South Africa. Further, the coolies are, it appears, forced to live at a certain fixed place and are not allowed to go and live anywhere else. The article warns the coolies against believing the stories of the agents regarding the comforts and convenience awaiting them at Natal and exhorts them to consider well before they enter into any agreement to work in Natal.

Disabilities of the Indian coolies in Natal.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 14th, 1903.

[Issued 28th February 1903.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 28th February 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1903.

Preventive and detective inability of the police in the town of Conjeeveram.

1. If all that we hear about the insecurity of property in the town of Conjeeveram is true, the matter deserves the prompt attention of the authorities. That the local police are not up to the mark is evident from the increasing number of grave crimes against property within the last two or three months. There have been house-breakings by day and by night and much valuable property stolen. Some of these offences would seem to have been committed under very daring circumstances. Within the past fortnight, in one of the most crowded parts of the town, a house, we are informed, was broken into in the day and property worth about Rs. 400 lifted. When the police are unable to prevent an occurrence of this kind, their detective inability in Conjeeveram goes without saying. We are sorry to learn in this connection that the local Inspector of Police takes little or no part in the investigation of these and similar crimes. A Town Police Inspector can have no excuse for not personally conducting the investigation at least in important cases. We have also been informed of cases of dacoity in some villages very near Conjeeveram. Rowdies and bad characters are said to be on the increase in the town. We hope the matter will be early looked into and the needful done by the Inspector-General whose intervention, we think, would be opportune.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 19th February, in commenting on the tour of Mr. Chamberlain, says that great interest is taken in the tour and that his statesmanship is highly praised.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1903.

Mr. Chamberlain's tour.

3. The *Alhami*, of the 24th February, says that the Anglo-Indian papers promulgated sensational news regarding Afghan politics, and the *Review of Reviews* said that the North-western frontier was not free from danger and that the Amir refused to come to the Delhi Darbar, which resulted in the stoppage of his subsidy. If these rumours are correct, certainly matters will assume a serious aspect. The editor hopes that Lord Curzon will, after finding out the results of the past Afghan wars, not declare hostilities against the Amir and thus save himself from staining his name by any such war.

Alhami, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1903.

Afghanistan.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

4. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 28th February, invites the attention of the Inspector-General of Police to the frequent commission of thefts and robberies at Conjeeveram, and to the neglect of the local police to detect the offenders and to protect the person and property of the people.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Feb. 28th, 1903.

Frequent commission of thefts and robberies at Conjeeveram.

5. The *Desabhimani*, of the 24th February, believes that in big towns two constables are sent out on patrol duty for every group of two or three petas or divisions of the town. The constables on beat duty are too few and it therefore happens that dacoits in one part of the town escape with their booty before the constables on beat duty in another part can come upon the scene. Since one of the duties of the police is to protect property, the paper suggests that the number of constables on beat duty should be increased in proportion to the extent of the locality, and prays that the Police Commission now holding its sittings in this Presidency will consider this defect also in the Police administration.

Desabhimani, *Bezwada*, Feb. 24th, 1903.

Constables on beat duty.

6. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 19th February, coincides with the opinion of the members of the Police Commission that the qualifications of the Assistant Superintendents of Police are not such as to be called superior, and hence the standard of the competitive examination held in England should be raised. Another point which deserves the attention of the commission is, that if this examination were to be held simultaneously in India, highly educated natives also would compete. It is not clear why natives should be deprived of higher appointments in the Police. The view of the commission that the salaries of the constables should be raised in order to discourage corruption is far from satisfactory. The receiving of bribes does not depend upon a person's pay, but upon his own conscience. The salaries of the Inspectors are undisputably decent, but the salaries of the constables should be raised. The commission should see that the appointments of Inspectors are open to passed candidates alone, and that the Station-house officers who are promoted to be Inspectors should be made to understand that only such of them as are fully qualified will be promoted to the rank of Inspector. The last point for the commission to consider is that the District Collectors should in no case be District Magistrates. This was a point which was once moved by the congress.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1903.

The Police Commission.

(*b*) *Courts.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1903.

Advocates of the High Court.

7. The *Sasilekha*, of the 24th February, states that the Advocates of the High Court appear in suits instructed by Attorneys. But the Attorneys having generally a liking for Barristers, seldom help the native Advocates, who are not Barristers. These Advocates feel it beneath their dignity to practise, like Vakils, in the Small Cause Court and City Civil Court. Being neither Vakils nor Barristers, they cannot become members of either the Vakils' Association or the Barristers' Association. "The Vakils keep aloof from those Advocates regarding them as their superiors, while the Barristers do not allow them into their society regarding them as their inferiors. That these gentlemen who have become Advocates after passing the very difficult M.L. examination with a view to secure equal privileges with Barristers should not be treated by them as their equals is very regrettable. We hope that the High Court will deeply consider this matter and confer on those Advocates such rights as will compensate their knowledge."

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1903.

Appointment of Mr. Middlemast as Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th February, expressing its pleasure at the appointment of Mr. Middlemast as Deputy Director of Public Instruction, suggests the desirability of appointing Mr. B. Hanumantha Rao, of the Provincial Educational Service, as a Professor of the Presidency College in the place of Mr. Middlemast, and of Mr. T. R. Scott, Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, as a Professor of the Engineering College in the place of Mr. B. Hanumantha Rao.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1903.

Cauvery channel.

9. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 15th February, mentions that people were under the impression that the lands surrounding the Cauvery channel would be fully irrigated by the channel, and hence prices of lands had risen enormously and each acre was selling from 1,200 to 7,000 rupees. But at present no one is willing to purchase lands even for 400 or 300 rupees per acre. Enhancement of tax and insufficiency of water supplied by the channel are the causes thereof. Sufficient rain fell this year and in the river Cauvery there is still some water, and the crops on those lands that have been cultivated are destroyed for want of water, yet the tax has not been reduced. The editor finally invites the attention of the local Revenue authorities to the present state of affairs, alleging that cultivators will be saved from sustaining any loss if measures are concerted for the preservation of water in the channel.

(*h*) *Railways.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 21st, 1903.

Accidents at the Chala cutting.

10. A Cannanore correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st February, invites the attention of the Railway authorities to the large number of fatal accidents which occurred on the Tellicherry-Cannanore line. It appears that most of these accidents occurred at the Chala cutting. The correspondent says that the work at that cutting being not yet over, it is highly necessary that the authorities should guard against the occurrence of similar accidents in future.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Feb. 28th, 1903.

Neglect of the Public Works Department to repair the irrigation channels.

11. The *Jananukulan*, of the 28th February, bitterly complaining of the neglect of the Public Works Department in inspecting the irrigation channels in this Presidency and effecting the necessary repairs to them, requests that the Government may be pleased to issue strict orders to the officers of this department to inspect these

channels and restore them to their proper condition, seeing that a large majority of the people of this Presidency are agriculturists depending solely on these irrigation channels for the cultivation of their lands.

(*k*) *General.*

12. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 25th February, says:—The custom of impressing carts for the use of officials going out on circuit which the authorities still follow, regardless of the hardships caused to the cartmen, reminds one of the high-handedness of the Sultans. A system of getting carts supplied by a contractor would work better without at the same time subjecting the authorities to greater expense. At present the difficulties caused to the ryots are counter-balanced by no set off in the shape of an investigation into their real condition and an attempt to reduce the high taxes they have to pay. When the carts are wanted for the Government officers, the occupants of the carts, if any, are dragged out and made to vacate the carts and subjected to great indignities and discomforts. No rule exists at present providing against these grievances. We hope the authorities will direct their attention to this matter.

Impressed carts.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Feb. 25th, 1903.

13. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 23rd February, invites the attention of the Government of Madras to the desirability of appointing Mr. Austin, the Head Assistant Collector of Palghat, as the District Judge of South Malabar when Mr. Brodie goes on leave. It appears that Mr. Austin is very much liked by the people on account of his good qualities, and that as he knows Malayalam tolerably well and is a patient and pains-taking officer, he is well fitted for the post of the District Judge in South Malabar.

Mr. Austin to be appointed as District Judge, South Malabar.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 23rd, 1903.

14. An article in the same paper complains of the inconvenience and hardship to which the medical subordinates are put owing to their frequent transfers from place to place without any reason or principle whatever. It is alleged that "an old screw" in the Surgeon-General's office at Madras is responsible for this state of affairs, and the remark is made that unless the Government interferes in the matter, the medical subordinates will be put to great trouble and inconvenience.

Complaint about the frequent transfers of medical subordinates.

15. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th February, complains that as the clerks in the Post office at Calicut are ordered to attend office at half past five in the morning and as they have to work till 8 or 9 o'clock in the night, they are put to great trouble and inconvenience. It is further reported that every day a clerk has to stay in the office for the whole night. Even on Sundays they have no rest. If there is heavy work in the office, the authorities concerned should, instead of putting the present staff to such inconvenience, entertain more hands. It hopes that the Postmaster-General will make enquiries in the matter and redress the grievances of the clerks concerned.

Postal complaints.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 25th, 1903.

16. A Cannanore correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st February, says that the order of the District Magistrate that the village adhigaries should not receive any consideration from the parties for the registration of vakalatnamas is in most cases publicly disobeyed. It appears that one adhigari has authorised a friend of his to register the vakalatnamas in his absence. The attention of the Collector of Malabar is invited to the matter.

Village officers and the registration of vakalatnamas.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 21st, 1903.

17. A Walavanad correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th February, complains that the tenants are put to great loss and inconvenience as the Nambudiri janmis (landlords) are in the habit of indenting upon the tenants for money, curry-stuff, etc., on the occasion of any festivities at their

Village officers collecting money from the tenants on the occasion of certain festivities in their houses.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 25th, 1903.

house. It appears that the village officers have also begun to collect money from the tenants on the occasion of certain festivities in their house called *Kurikallianam* when those invited are obliged to pay a certain sum of money to the host. As the tenants dare not decline the invitation of a village officer, the former are put to great loss and inconvenience. He hopes that the Tahsildar of Walavanad will take measures to put a stop to this practice.

TOHFA-I-QAISARI, *Madras*, Feb. 9th, 1903.

Absence of Muhammadans in the commissions.

18. The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 9th February, writes that the various commissions have held their sittings. But in none of these were Muhammadans represented. It is a matter for great regret that the claims of the loyal and well behaved Muhammadans are sadly overlooked by Government. The Police Commission holds its sitting now and not a single Muhammadan was selected to give his evidence before it, though there were many qualified persons in and outside the official circle, such as Mir Sirajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Sultan Muhiuddin Sahib Bahadur, Mir Sultan Muhiuddin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad Safder Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Muhmud Sahib Mohajir, Dr. Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, Ahmud Muhiuddin Khan Bahadur, Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Hyder Sharif Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Abdul Hadi Badsha Sahib, Mir Mazharuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Walji Lalji Sait Sahib, Aga Mirza Mahdi Sahib Isfehani and his son, etc. The paper in conclusion humbly requests Lord Ampthill to have a regard for Muhammadan interests.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Feb. 19th, 1903

Hindustani as an official vernacular of the Presidency.

19. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 19th February, writes that on the 9th February His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the Presidency College and had occasion to converse with the Arabic, Persian and Hindustani master in simple and pure Urdu and observes that this is a matter of great pride to the Muhammadan community that His Excellency the Governor preferred the study of Hindustani to the other vernaculars of the Presidency. This shows that His Excellency the Governor has a taste for the language and a special liking for the Muhammadans. It is fervently hoped that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to redress the long-pending grievances of the community by recognising Hindustani as compulsory vernacular of the Presidency.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Feb. 12th, 1903.

Lord Curzon's administration.

20. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 12th February, writes that the administration of Lord Curzon will be ever remembered for the various commissions which held their sittings during the tenure of his Viceroyalty. But it is a matter for great regret that no good has resulted from them. The University Commission, to the great detriment of the interests of Indians, recommends the abolition of the private second-grade colleges, and this limits the course of instruction imparted to Indian youths.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1903.

Dearness of grain in Madras.

21. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 15th February, says that fever is still raging furiously, dearness of grain continues and poverty is on the increase.

Japan manufacturers.

22. The same paper says that the Government of Japan has advised cloth manufacturers in Japan to manufacture a better sort of piece-goods to compete in the Indian markets. The editor wants to know what the British Government is doing in this matter and suggests to it the advisability of abolishing tax on piece-goods manufactured in India.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1903.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Ampthill.

23. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 16th February. It is gratifying to note that His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Ampthill conversed in Hindustani with Muhammadan gentlemen present in the Banqueting Hall on the night of the 9th February. With reference to the above the *Shams-ul-Akhbar* observes that it is a matter of great pride to the

Muhammadan community that His Excellency has taken up the study of Hindustani. His Excellency no doubt is a great friend of the Muhammadans and a just and generous ruler.

III.—Legislation.

24. The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 27th February, regrets to observe that the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council have no voice in matters relating to the imposition of a new tax or the abolition of an existing one, or the making of laws and regulations, and that the people are therefore in no way benefited by Councils like this, in which the official members are able to carry out their own wishes.

Prapanchatharakai, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1903.

The powerless state of the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

25. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 28th February, finding fault with His Excellency Lord Ampthill for having criticised the action of the non-official members at a previous meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, observes:—When the Legislative Council assembled yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Ratnasabhapati Pillai said that His Excellency ought not to have spoken ill of the non-official members at the previous meeting, that they never offered any intentional opposition to the measures of Government and that they were offended by His Excellency's words. The Hon'ble Messrs. Perraju and G. Srinivasa Rao also spoke to the same effect. But His Excellency rose up and stated that he did not say anything to offend the honourable members, and that he was much pleased to hear that the non-official members were never opposed to the Madras Planters Labour Bill. What is there in this for His Excellency to be pleased with, while he ought to have asked for the pardon of the non-official members? It is a misfortune that His Excellency, after having spoken disrespectfully of the non-official members, should say that he was pleased with them. Young men are now sent out to administer the country throughout the British Empire. As inexperienced men are at the head of the Government, the people have to suffer and the Government has to lose its credit. When statesmen like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright or Mr. Fawcett were in Parliament, not only did the British Government command the respect of the public, but there was no failure of justice. But all has been changed now, and the Government has become the play of school-boys. The appointment of a young man, named Lord Milner, as Governor of South Africa was the chief cause of the late Transvaal war. In our own country, Lord Curzon, being a young man, has been making much fuss, and Lord Ampthill, now and then, offends the people by his rough words. Such conduct on the part of Governors is likely to lower their estimation in the eyes of the experienced civil servants in this country. This is of course our misfortune, but we hope that it will not be the misfortune of the British Government.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Feb. 28th, 1903.

The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

IV.—Native States.

26. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th February, complains that the missionaries enjoy undue privileges in the Province of Mysore, as they have the influence of the Resident to back them. In carrying on their work, they never care to see whether the public thereby suffer any inconvenience. It would be well if the British Resident and Mr. Maconochie bestir themselves in this matter and provide against this hardship. That the Resident and Mr. Maconochie should have winked at the occupation by the missionaries of lands granted to Hindu temples is really to be wondered at. It is distressing to see this want of consideration on the part of the British for the feelings of the Hindus.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Feb. 25th, 1903.

The missionaries in Mysore.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1903.

Reflections on a recent speech of Lord Curzon.

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd February, referring to a recent speech of Lord Curzon at a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, says:—In the course of his speech, Lord Curzon observed that it was but stupidity on the part of the Indians to complain loudly against the Anglo-Indian capitalists investing large sums of money in working out the natural resources of India and deriving large profits therefrom, and that there was no such complaint in Egypt, Africa and other countries, where also these capitalists were carrying on trade. It is no doubt true that the Indians are backward in undertaking big enterprises; but this is no reason why the foreigners should invest their capital in this country and carry away the profits to which the Indians are entitled. It is everywhere the case that able statesmen, who administer the country, induce the people to do everything for themselves and thereby promote the national prosperity. On the other hand, to impoverish a country by allowing foreigners to work out and gradually exhaust its natural resources will not only weaken the Government, but also bring discredit to it. Lord Curzon is not unaware of this truth, but he is overcome by his partiality to his own countrymen. His Excellency's suggestions and criticisms are not only one-sided, but fail to manifest the love and sympathy which may be exp[illegible] of statesmen who really have the interests of the Indians at heart.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Feb. 28th, 1903.

Undesirability of transferring Tahsildars frequently.

28. A correspondent to the *Hindu Nésan*, of the [illegible] February, strongly objects to the practice of frequently transferring Tahsildars from one taluk to another, on the ground that it causes a good deal of trouble to the ryots, but suggests the desirability of transferring the Stationary Sub-Magistrates at least once in three years, seeing that their continued stay in any one place will interfere with the impartial discharge of their duties.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Feb. 25th, 1903.

The Delhi Darbar.

29. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 25th February, has the following observations:—The Viceroy in his recent speech at Gaya said that not even Asoka had witnessed a pageant like the Delhi Darbar. This amusing talk cannot but provoke a smile. Asoka had not certainly the desire of spending money recklessly in idle pomp and self-display, of acquiring for himself honours and celebrity by holding festivities and showy spectacles, of showing to the world the magnificence of the princes of his own country and of subjecting the native chiefs to indignities. Though Asoka did not hold any pageant like the darbar at Delhi, still his name is even now, at this distance of a thousand years, a household word among the people. It is a great misfortune that the generosity, impartiality and righteousness which characterised Asoka's reign are conspicuous by their absence in the British rule.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Feb. 23rd, 1903.

The disabilities of Indians in South Africa.

30. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 23rd February, referring to the disabilities of the Indians in South Africa, remarks that because Englishmen were not given the same rights and privileges in South Africa as the Boers, the British Government did not hesitate to wage war against the Boers and sacrifice a lot of men and money. But now that the English have conquered the country, the Indians who are the subjects of the British Government are not only denied certain rights and privileges, but are also not allowed to enter the country. This, says the article, is not creditable to British Government and it hopes that measures will be taken to remove the disabilities of Indians in South Africa.

[Issued 7th March 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 10 OF 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 7th March 1903.

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Prapanchamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1903.

1. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 6th March, dwelling at length on the atrocities committed by gangs of dacoits against the person and property of the villagers in the neighbourhood of Conjeeveram and Arcot, bitterly complains about the inaction of the local police.

Dacoities in the Chingleput and North Arcot districts.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1903.

2. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 26th February, writes that the public are fully alive to the pernicious effects of the corrupt administration of the Indian Police. No distinction is made by the police between guilty and innocent persons. If any one gives the police some hush-money, he is acquitted of the charge against him however serious it may be, and an innocent person is substituted for him. The majority of offences committed against property are no doubt the outcome of a secret understanding between the police and the perpetrators of the crime. The renewal of the old system of the disposal of criminal cases by panchayats will be a great boon to the country. The salaries and the number of higher appointments in the police need no change.

The Indian Police Commission.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Desabhimani, *Bezwada*, Mar. 3rd, 1903.

3. The *Desabhimani*, of the 3rd March, agrees with the correspondent of the *Hindu*, who suggested that the pay of Stationary Sub-Magistrates should range from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 and that they should be relieved of the revenue work and placed under the control of the District Judges. It requests that the Government will appoint such of the Sub-Magistrates as have risen to the grade of Rs. 200 and are competent as acting or permanent District Munsifs.

Stationary Sub-Magistrates.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Mar. 2nd, 1903.

4. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 2nd March, says that the Madras Government by raising the amount of Court fees to be paid in cases brought for the purpose of removing the karanavan of a Marumakkatayam tarwad on the ground of his mismanaging the tarwad properties, have given a free hand to the karanavans to do as they please with the tarwad properties, inasmuch as no member of the tarwad will be able on account of the heavy Court fees

Court fees in certain cases.

to bring a suit against the delinquent karanavan and getting him removed from the managership of the tarwad. The article regrets to notice that the High Court did not attach any weight to the opinion of Mr. Kelu Eradi, District Munsif of Choughat, who was in every way qualified to give an opinion on the subject. The article says that the result of this order of the Madras Government will be that the big tarwads in Malabar will be ruined by the mismanagement of the karanavans, as no member of the tarwad will care to spend so much money to bring a suit against the karanavan.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

5. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 6th March, and the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th March, condemn the policy of the Karúr municipal council in having proposed to abolish the municipal dispensary there and extols the action of Government in having refused to accept that proposal.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1903, and SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1903.

A proposal of the Karúr municipal council to abolish the local dispensary there.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th March, bitterly complains against the heaviness of the land-tax, and asks why the Government of India is not pleased to reduce this tax seeing that for the last five years it has been saving about four crores of rupees annually, or at least to spend these sums of money on measures likely to improve the material condition of the ryots, such as establishing technical schools, etc., instead of wasting them on the increase of the military forces in the construction of railways.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1903.

Complaint against the heaviness of the land-tax.

(*k*) *General.*

7. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th March, writing about the trade in India, remarks that free trade principles are seriously prejudicial to the interests of India. Cannot the Government, it asks, lay out the necessary capital and work the coal and iron mines in India? The Government should prohibit, it adds, the importation of foreign articles and encourage their manufacture in India. Until that is done, says the paper, Indian trade cannot prosper and Indians cannot become rich.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1903.

Trade in India.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th February, states that the Government has promised to maintain religious neutrality, and has accordingly refused the request of the people to amend the law relating to religious endowments. But it is giving pecuniary help to the schools and hospitals established by missionaries with the sole object of converting Indians to Christianity. If the Government considers that these schools be helped with its money, it should direct that the missionaries ought not attempt to convert the British Indian subjects to Christianity. The missionaries obtain large tracts of waste lands on darkhasts and distribute them for cultivation only among those who imbibing their teaching become converts to their religion. People are afraid that this new method, more than schools and hospitals, will induce *Panchamas* and others to become converts to Christianity. Since the coolies employed for cultivation purposes in every village are mostly *Panchamas*, it will be difficult to get coolies if all the *Panchamas* are influenced by the missionaries. The Government raises the land assessment by frequent settlements, and if lands are assigned to missionaries, and coolies leave the landholders and take service under missionaries, how can, the papers ask, the landholders manage to get their lands cultivated and pay the heavy assessment? The paper adds that this is a matter of great importance and that the authorities should therefore consider whether it is desirable to grant lands to missionaries.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1903.

Christian Missionaries and *Panchamas*.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 4th, 1903.

Missionary darkhastdars.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th March, under the heading "Missionary Darkhastdars" states that *Pariah* coolies are induced to embrace the Christian faith by missionaries offering them lands for cultivation on very favourable terms. It is not proper, says the paper, for the Government that has pledged itself not to interfere with the religion of its subjects, to grant lands to missionaries knowing, as it does, that they make use of those lands as a means to convert the illiterate *Pariahs* to Christianity.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 2nd, 1903.

Interpellations in the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd March, referring to the interpellations of the non-official members in the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, observes that the answers given to some of them by the Government are not satisfactory.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 4th, 1903.

The Madras Planters Labour Act.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th March, says:—As we anticipated, the Madras Planters Labour Bill has been passed into law. The non-official members representing the people spared no pains to get justice from Government. But as the official members gave their votes in accordance with the desire of the non-official member representing the planters, none of the important amendments proposed by our non-official members were carried. During the three days of the meeting Mr. Acworth, the advocate of the planters, was the virtual President of the Legislative Council. Whenever the non-official members proposed an amendment, Mr. Stokes would consult Mr. Acworth and say to the Council that the Government did not approve of the proposal and all the members, except the non-official native members, would unanimously vote with him. It is thus that the Planters Act has been passed. It would be better if there was nothing like a Legislative Council at all; for then the Governor and his Councillors alone would sit for legislating and use their own discretion; but now under the pretext of allowing the natives to take part in the Legislative Council, the Government takes into it Anglo-Indian planters and merchants who, joining with the officials, mislead the Government and carry out their own wishes. This influence of the Anglo-Indian planters and merchants on the Government has now much increased and it is owing to this that the Government does not take the opinions of the people on measures like the Planters Act. Mr. Acworth and Sir Henry Winterbotham argued in the Council that the coolies working under the planters got more emoluments and were better off than elsewhere. But if this was true, why should an Act like this be passed? If the coolies get fair rates of wages, and be properly treated by the planters, they will voluntarily seek service under the latter. What necessity is there in that case for the planters and the coolies to enter into covenants with each other or for the magistrates to decide the reasonableness of the grounds on which the coolies leave their masters' service. Unless there are sufficient reasons, the coolies would not leave their masters' service. But under the provisions of this Act, in addition to the duty of a labourer under the planters to prove sufficient grounds for leaving his masters' service, he has to give him three months' previous notice or in default to pay him a penalty equivalent to his wages for three months. What necessity is there for imposing on the poor coolies restrictions like these? The allegations of the planters that they give fair wages to their coolies and treat them kindly are not believable. According to the provisions of the Act just passed, there is none to question the planters in case they overwork the coolies or cut short their wages.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the same date, also discussing this Act, observes:—The provisions of this enactment impose several restrictions on the freedom of the poor Indian coolies. They cannot suddenly leave their masters or demand higher wages. In future the planters may with impunity treat the

coolies of this country like slaves or cattle. If the coolies leave their master without sufficient ground, they will be subjected to severe punishments. What a strange law is this? If the Government thus makes laws and regulations favourable to the Anglo-Indians and in defiance of the public opinion in this country, what wonder is there that dissatisfaction is rapidly increasing among the people? If the Government is to listen to the words of the Anglo-Indians and passes very unjust laws, disregarding the objection of the native members, what is the use of these Legislative Councils? The Government has attended to none of the objections raised by the native members. Mr. Acworth spoke at great length in the Council, and the Government members repeated his words. As the official members formed the majority in this Council, an obnoxious Act has been passed. What will hereafter be the fate of the poor coolies? They have no other go than to sweat under the whips of the planters, and die like sheep or oxen in the jungles. But we, the people of this country, are ourselves the cause of our misfortune. We have no union among us, and so we have no privileges to enjoy and no voice to speak.

The *Prapanchatharakai* and the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 6th March, and the *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 7th March, also discuss this Act and express similar opinions.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 3rd March, says, in connection with the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, that the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar and four other non-official members proposed nearly 150 amendments to the Madras Planters Bill and regrets that none of the amendments in favour of the labourers was approved by Government. The provisions of the Bill are so rigid that a labourer cannot get his labour-contract cancelled even when he pays back the money advanced to him, and gives three months' notice of his intention to cancel the contract. His Excellency the Governor made no reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar's argument that the Government of India did not impose any such restriction and that the Government of Madras ought not to act against the opinion of that Government. The paper regrets to say that the trouble which the non-official members took in this matter has proved fruitless.

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th February, says that the Planters Labour Bill recently introduced into the Madras Legislative Council, has given so much power to the planters over the labourers that the latter, as soon as they sign the labour contract, become the slaves of the planters, who, it is remarked, are authorised by certain provisions of the Bill to exercise some of the powers which the slave-dealers of yore exercised over the slaves under them. It says that there is no necessity at all for such a measure at this time when coolies can be had in large numbers if they are only paid well and treated kindly. As an instance in point, it says that, in the Kolar gold mines, the authorities find no difficulty at all to get coolies, because there the coolies are not placed under such rigorous restrictions. The article, after dwelling at some length on the many inconveniences and hardships to which the coolies will be put, should this Bill be passed into law, says that it is highly desirable that the Bill should be thoroughly amended before it is passed into law.

IV.—Native States.

12. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 3rd March, remarking on the intention of the Madras Government to construct an irrigation canal fed by the Tungabhadra, says:—The Mysore Government should rouse themselves and commence preparations for constructing the Bhadra river canals. The Madras Government had once already raised several objections against the construction of the Marikanave canal and the use of the Cauvery river by the Mysore Government. If now the latter delay in this matter, they will be involved in constant bickerings with the Madras Government regarding the future use of the Bhadra river.

The Tungabhadra canal scheme.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Mar. 3rd, 1903.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Mar. 7th, 1903.

13. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 7th March, has the following remarks:—The new regulation authorising the shanbhogues and patels to collect the revenue, gives rise to grave injustice since some of these officials are dishonest enough to misappropriate the revenue by deceiving or tyrannising over the ryots. The Deputy Commissioners secure every vacancy in the State for their own friends and relations without considering whether these are duly qualified or not and afterwards wink at all their blunders and shortcomings.

The evils that have crept into the different departments of the Mysore Government.

As regards sanitation, the condition of the villages especially is very unsatisfactory. There is great scarcity of drinking water. The same tank is used both for bathing and for washing dirty clothes in. The houses are ill-ventilated, about 90 per cent. of them giving access neither to light nor air. We hope that the authorities will endeavour to remedy these evils. Again, the Government would do well not to be sparing in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the ryots on the plea of an impoverished exchequer. They should borrow the necessary amount, since the flourishing condition of the revenue depends on the prosperity of the ryots. Lastly, the Judicial department is going down in several respects. To remedy this, one of the Chief Court Judges should always be on circuit inspecting the lower courts. We have often called the attention of both the Chief Court and of the Government to this subject.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 28th, 1903.

14. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th February, highly approves of the idea entertained by Mr. Pattabhirama Rao, Diwan of Cochin, of touring through the State and finding out for himself the real state of the people and the country. The article says that such a step will be extremely beneficial to the people and the country, inasmuch as the Diwan will be in a position to judge for himself in what departments and in what directions reforms are necessary.

Mr. Pattabhirama Rao, Diwan of Cochin.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Feb. 26, 1903.

15. The *Nuier-i-Asifi*, of the 26th February, writes that Lord Curzon's administration is very unpopular, for the native chiefs and princes do not receive the treatment they deserve. In support of this statement the *Naier* writes that at the recent Delhi Darbar native chiefs and princes were not provided with front seats and that in a meeting of the opening of the Imperial Library, the Maharajas and Rajas were given seats below those of their own European subordinates. In conclusion, the *Naier* observes with great regret that His Highness the Nizam, who enjoys a salute of 21 guns, should first visit the Governor of Bombay, entitled to only a salute of 17 guns, and the Governor should afterwards return the Nizam's visit.

Native chiefs and the British Government.

TOHFA-I-QAISARI, *Madras*, Mar. 2nd 1903.

16. The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 2nd March, says that the commissioned officers of the province of Berar fear that they would suffer if it were amalgamated with the Bombay Presidency, but the case would be quite the contrary if it should be made to form a part of the Central Provinces. The editor hopes that the Government of India will be pleased to safeguard the interests of the Berar commissioned officers when making new arrangement regarding its future management.

The Berars.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 3rd, 1903.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd March, dicussing the question "Who is to be our next Viceroy," observes:—Whether any good will result if Lord Curzon remains for another period of five years in India is a question deserving of our close attention. Judging by His Excellency's administration during the last four years, we cannot affirm that he has done any great good to this country. On the other hand the recent Delhi Darbar has led some sections of the people to be disgusted with his administration and some others say

Who is to be our next Viceroy?

that he has not actually done us any good, though he has appointed commission after commission, whose beneficial or pernicious effects can be seen only in the future. Whatever this may be, we can positively assert that His Excellency has the desire to do good to our country, and he has given ample evidence of his good intentions in almost all his speeches. But, since it is a well-known fact that, as a rule, the persons appointed as Viceroys of India do not care for the welfare of this country, our countrymen are generally indifferent as to the selection of our future Viceroy. As Lord Curzon, unlike other Viceroys, has the desire to do us good, it is better that he remains here for another five years, rather than some other man appointed in his place, who may happen to be either void of this good intention or have the desire to do us positive evil. For reasons like these, we think there can be but few among the natives who will oppose the extension of Lord Curzon's tenure of office as Viceroy.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1903.

Deterioration of the British Parliament.

18. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 7th March, giving a brief sketch of the history of India from the time of the great Moghul Emperors, observes:—The British people by their strength, craftiness and amiability have gradually subdued all the independent native princes and brought this big Indian Empire under their authority. As the British Government has been paying due regard to the principles of justice and the welfare of its subjects, it has gained permanency in this country. Although the reigns of Dasaratha and Abkar are regarded by us as golden epochs, yet they are to us mere matters of history; but we see a like of them in the present British administration. In the beginning of the British Government, there was much friendship and fellow-feeling between the rulers and the ruled, and our countrymen were not slow in admiring the virtues of their British rulers. The British Parliament of those days was very sensitive to the injustice done to the people of this country and readily punished those that did them harm. We may recollect how much trouble Lord Clive, who conquered India for the British Government, and Lord Hastings, who established the British supremacy here, had to undergo on their return to England, owing to their faults in certain matters relating to the administration of this country. The same was the case with several other Governors. Thus during the administration of this country by the East India Company the Anglo-Indian officials were afraid of their superiors. Even for some years after the mutiny of 1858 the administration of this country was conducted favourably to the Indians. But now in England itself the cause of justice has become weak, the great men of the land have all died, and the glory of that country has been slowly sinking. Union is wanting there, and every one wishes to be his own master. The fame of England has gone with statesmen like Gladstone, Bright and Fawcett The officers of Government in the several countries of the British Empire are now conducting the administration according to their will and pleasure. Factions have risen in the Parliament itself, and the members are fighting with each other on useless matters. In former days the members of Parliament would never stoop to do an unjust act, and their administration of the country was uniformly just and equitable. But all has changed, and the speeches now given in the Parliament are mere nonsense. As this great assembly has thus deteriorated, the fame of our Government has also been slowly going down, and we are obliged to undergo all sorts of difficulties in consequence. The great men of the day all say that the British Parliament has begun to decline.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Feb. 28th, 1903.

The distinction observed between Europeans and natives.

19. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 28th February, has the following observations:—The manner in which the Europeans regard the natives and the way in which their outrages against the latter are dealt with by the courts are well known to everybody. We shall instance an incident that occurred recently at the Delhi Darbar. A soldier belonging to the Welsh Regiment stoned to death a native havildar while on duty.

The European Magistrate, before whom the case was tried, found the soldier guilty, but sentenced him merely to six weeks' simple imprisonment. The Magistrate perhaps thought even this punishment too severe. If this outrage had been committed by a native against a European, no punishment laid down in the Penal Code would have been considered adequate for the offence. The assurances of the British that no distinction would be made between Europeans and natives are only lip-deep and are belied by their acts. It is highly deplorable that the British should allow themselves to be swayed by such partiality for their countrymen. We do not mean, however, to say that every European comes under this description as the following incident will show. The Rev. Mr. Krudsew living at Karimnagar beat his gardener with a burning firebrand, inflicting several wounds and burns. The assaulted man, however, recovered from the injuries. The case was tried by Colonel A. M. Moore, who found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment as well as to pay a fine of Rs. 300. The Magistrate in his judgment observed that the offence is one who was a professed disciple of Christ, was more reprehensible than in a layman, and inflicted therefore the full punishment allowed by the law.

[Issued 14th March 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 11 of 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 14th March 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Mar. 1st, 1903.

The Police Commission.

1. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st March, writing about the Police Commission, says that as the European officers gave evidence mostly contrary to that given by the natives, as there is none among the members of the commission that is sufficiently well acquainted with the Police department, and as some more competent men who could have enlightened the commission have not been examined, it is feared that the commission may not suggest the necessary changes in the Police department in their report to Government. Even ordinary men feel that changes are urgently needed in that department. As the powers of police constables are very great and as the welfare of the people cannot be ensured unless those powers are entrusted to competent men, the authorities should appoint able and honest men in the Police department.

A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 9th March, referring to the evidence given before the Police Commission, says that almost all the European witnesses have recommended that the appointment of natives to the higher grades in the department should be restricted as far as possible, and it remarks that if this suggestion is carried out, the department will not in any way be improved. It will be better if respectable and educated natives are appointed instead of young Europeans who have no knowledge of the language and customs of the country and who thereby put the people to inconvenience. Unless the corrupt officials of the department are dismissed and respectable and educated men appointed in their stead, there will be no good done to the people. The large number of Europeans on the commission is a sure sign that no great benefit to the people will accrue from their recommendations.

(d) *Education.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1903.

Present education.

2. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th March, states that formerly students had to study English for 10 years in schools and colleges to qualify for the degree of B.A. On a comparison of the knowledge of a graduate of those days with that of the present day graduate, it will be found that the former is a much better scholar than the latter, although the latter has, according to the present system of education, undergone a course of training for 15 years. The course at present, besides being unnecessarily lengthy, is very costly. The paper estimates its cost up to the B.A. examination at Rs. 1,558 in the case of a student living in a college-town and Rs. 2,722 in the case of a mufassil

student. These figures apply to cases of such students as get through their course regularly without being kept back in any one year or years. In default of getting promotion or passing an examination, either of which is not uncommon, the figures will be still higher. This enormous cost is due not only to the length of the course, but also to the frequent change of books year after year in the lower as well as higher classes. It may be argued that the length of the course is due to a desire to impart to students "a knowledge relating to the recent discoveries in several branches of studies." But this lengthy course has not been introduced in the F.A. and B.A. curricula. It is in the lower classes that the course is made unduly long. At present the knowledge of the pupil who has passed through the first 5 years of the course in English is almost nil, whereas formerly the same period of study qualified him for the Matriculation class at once. The paper prays that the rulers will be pleased to consider the defects of the present day education, curtail the unnecessarily large number of classes, put an end to the frequent change of books and the raising of school fees, and impart education to all classes.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Land-tax in India.

3. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 11th March, comparing the rates of taxation in India and Japan, complains that the land-tax is very heavy in this country.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1903.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the same date, also discussing this subject at length, observes that, owing to the heaviness of the land-tax and the merciless way in which the Government refuses to grant remissions of this tax for failure of the crops, the difficulties of the people have increased and their cares have worn out their constitution so much that they have become a very weak and cowardly people.

(*k*) *General.*

Telegraph department.

4. The *Sasilekha*, of the 10th March, states that it has been advertised that an examination would be held for selection of candidates for the Telegraph department and that only Eurasians should apply for admission to it. The paper asks: "Why should not the Hindus and Muhammadans compete for it? Could the reason be that they are black and do not wear hats? Or could it be that they are not learned?" The Government, says the paper, should enquire into the propriety of the matter.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1903.

Missionary darkhasdars.

5. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 7th March, states that *Pariah* coolies being attracted by the comforts they hope to secure at the hands of the missionaries resign their services under the ryots. Cultivation suffers then from a paucity of coolies and the ryots fail to pay the assessment. It remarks: "It is needless to point out the inconveniences caused to the ryot-population and the difficulties to which the Government is subjected by allowing lands to *Pariah* coolies through the missionaries. It is not proper for the Government to put the missionaries in possession of this power to influence *Pariah* coolies. If *Pariahs* act under such influence, others will not be able to bear it. The Government might certainly have known that this would create confusion among its subjects." Why should the Government, asks the paper, interfere in an affair involving religious zeal and calculated to create dissensions among the people?

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1903.

Bogus zamindars.

6. The *Desabhimani*, of the 10th March, states that in a report of the Cocanada Provincial Conference the name of M.R.Ry. Toleti Appa Rao Pantulu appears as Raja T. Appa Rao. When and for what great action of his, asks the paper, was the title of *Raja* conferred on him? Or was it held by his ancestors? The paper learns that his father, when alive, was called simply "Purushottamiah Pantulu Varu." If the Government does not check the tendency

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, Mar. 10th, 1903.

among those that obtain zamindari and other lands by purchase or otherwise to assume such unauthorized titles or to keep silent when friends or sycophants append them to their names, the paper fears that the titles which the Government confers will lose their value.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Mar. 14th, 1903.

The evil effects of the present British policy on India.

7. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 14th March, says:—The unwise policy pursued by the Tory Government is followed by evil consequences not only in England but also in India where the confidence of the natives of the country in the British people is more and more shaken by the contemptuous manner in which the latter treat the Indian people. Europeans committing any offence are punished very lightly and even those guilty of murder either go wholly scot-free or are let off with a fine of 50 or a 100 rupees. The lives of the natives seem to be rated at less than the value of a pin. Had not the Viceroy firmly stood against this iniquity it would surely have been productive of manifold evils. It is matter of common knowledge that the Viceroy was treated disrespectfully by his countrymen at the Delhi Darbar for his attempt to put down this evil. If the British do not view these matters in a just and impartial spirit, misfortunes will overtake both England and India.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Ottappalam*, Mar. 9th, 1903.

Pensions to be given to all officers under the District Board.

8. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 9th March, says that it is a great pity that persons in the inferior service under the District Boards are not given any pension or gratuity on their retirement after years of toil and worry, while even peons in other departments are given pensions when they retire from service. He hopes that the authorities concerned will turn their attention to this matter and do the needful.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 11th, 1903.

Note books made of Government paper for sale.

9. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th March, states that note books made of Government paper are kept for sale in a certain shop in Triplicane, Madras.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, and HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1903.

Appointment of M.R.Ry. Vasudeva Aiyangar as an additional member of the Madras Legislative Council.

10. The *Swadesamitran* and the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 11th March, speak highly of His Excellency the Governor's action in having nominated M.R.Ry. Vasudeva Aiyangar, of Kodiyalam, as an additional member of the Madras Legislative Council.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 13th, 1903.

Slavery in India.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th March, after describing the part which Great Britain took in the emancipation of the Negro-slaves in the latter part of the eighteenth century, observes:—We do not see why the Indian coolies should be treated as slaves by the Anglo-Indian planters, seeing that the English people are boasting that wherever the British rule prevails slavery will never be permitted. But both the Anglo-Indians and the English people at home turn a deaf ear to all our cries about the condition of the Indian coolies and deny the very existence of such a state of things. This is after all a mere contrivance to silence us and not a sufficient answer. Why should the European planters in Malabar and Wynaad alone find it difficult to secure coolies for their plantations, if only they treat the coolies properly, seeing that thousands of poor Indians are annually emigrating to Ceylon, Mauritius, and other foreign countries in search of labour? What necessity will there be in that case for subjecting the poor coolies to unnecessary and severe restrictions?

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 7th, 1903.

Planters Labour Bill.

12. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th March, referring to the Planters Labour Bill recently passed in the Madras Legislative Council, remarks that although the Bill taken as a whole is to a certain extent very unfavourable

to the labourers, yet it is glad to notice that many amendments favourable to the coolies have been made therein. It hopes that the planters will treat the labourers kindly and will not resort to the coercive measures provided in the Bill.

A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 9th March, referring to the same subject, says that the objections raised by the native members to certain provisions in the Bill were not attended to by Government and it remarks that this Bill has made the position of the labourers worse than that of slaves.

IV.—Native States.

13. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 10th March, has the following observations:— Nadeganvadi, *Mysore*, Mar. 10th, 1903.

Annexation of Kashmir to the British territories.

Kashmir, it is well known, offers many attractions to the English. It is now a common talk that the Government of India intend taking Kashmir in exchange for the Sialkote district of the Rawalpindi division in the Punjab. This exchange coming as it does in the wake of the cession of the Berars and the abdication of His Highness the Holkar, both of which have created general dissatisfaction, will assuredly give a blow to the confidence placed in the British Government by the people. Though the conduct of the Government in His Highness the Holkar's case might be justified, the Government cannot establish beyond dispute that their policy as regards the Berars has met with the approval of the people. We are of opinion that the high-minded English will not attempt to possess themselves of the province of Kashmir, as its Maharaja has not yet fully assumed the reins of Government and is for the most part guided by his English advisers.

14. The same paper says:—The Province of Mysore, as is well known, contains many gold-producing parts, chief among which is the Kolar district. But our countrymen, devoid as they are of the spirit of enterprise, do not avail themselves of these resources of the country but allow the foreigners to get all the profit out of them. The Europeans own the mines and supervise their working. But it is the Hindus and Mussalmans that bring the requisite knowledge and skill to the work. It is the experienced natives of the country that detect veins of gold in the soil, dig out the ore, blow up mines and work the machinery at imminent danger to life and limb. Such being the case, why should not the rich merchants of the country contribute the necessary capital, form companies and undertake the working of the mines themselves? The Government would contribute greatly towards the realisation of this object, if they would establish schools of mining where our countrymen could get the necessary training. The want of such institutions is generally felt in India.

The desirability of establishing schools for teaching mining.

15. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 11th March, referring to the chukram crisis in Travancore, says that notwithstanding the order of the Travancore Government that chukrams shall be and ought to be accepted as current coin in future. They have ceased to be current and the inconvenience to the people is every day becoming more and more unbearable. The article hopes that the Maharaja will turn his attention to the matter and redress the grievances of the people. Malayala Manorama, *Kottayam*, Mar. 11th, 1903.

The chukram crisis in Travancore.

16. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 5th March, says under the heading of the Hyderabad News that the *Pioneer* appears to be excellent at the final settlement of the Berar question by Lord Curzon—a policy which it calls excellent without knowing how it has wounded "our" feelings. We wish the *Pioneer* had a similar experience. What would it say if its press were confiscated or a copy thereof were not subscribed for by Government. The editor considers that time-serving papers like this are amply repaid by their charges for publishing Government notifications and by the grant of titles and observes that the Nizam relying on the well-known honesty, justice and equity of the British Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Mar. 5th, 1903.

The Berar question.

Government entrusted to it the Berars. But it is a pity that the contract has been very unjustly broken. British honesty is now doubted. If the words forming a petition for the Berars used by His Excellency Lord Curzon had not been a State secret, the editor would have pointed out how the settlement of the question has been effected within so short a time. No doubt the policy is excellent, but its poisonous effects should also be taken into account. The annexation of Oudh was the main cause of the Great Indian Mutiny. It is not known what results will emanate from the secret annexation of the Berars, Ashkora and Indore.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Satyavarthamani, *Panmalai*, Mar. 15th, 1903.

Extension of Lord Curzon's tenure of office.

17. The *Satyavarthamani*, of the 15th March, stating that Lord Curzon is likely to be offered a second term of the Viceroyalty of India, remarks that nothing will please the people of this country better, or conduce to the strength of the Indian Empire more than this, as Lord Curzon has proved himself to be one of the very best Viceroys that India has ever seen.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 14th, 1903.

Lord Ampthill's speech at the last Convocation of the Madras University.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th March, criticizes His Excellency Lord Ampthill's speech at the last Convocation of the Madras University in the following terms:—All that His Excellency said in the former part of his address were mere common place matters which do not require for their exposition a Governor drawing Rs. 10,000 per mensem. In the latter part of the address, His Excellency condemned the Indian journalists, who were described as men without a name who have never handled any grave problems of the day, but were always childish and often prone to criticizing the acts of experts in politics. No other Governor has gone thus far, forgetting his position and responsibility. If these words had emanated from ordinary men, they would either receive a proper reply or be altogether ignored as unworthy of notice. But as the speaker on this occasion has been the Governor himself, the people will note his words carefully. Lord Ampthill is young and inexperienced, but as he was born of a high family and gained the goodwill of Mr. Chamberlain, he was selected for his present office by Lord Salisbury who probably thought that the Madras Presidency did not require an extraordinary man for its Governor. It would have been better had His Excellency altogether refrained from speaking at the last convocation. His Excellency began his speech by saying that he was not competent to speak in that great assembly, but could he not have thought over it once more and kept silence? His Excellency, who advised the new graduates to be respectful and considerate in criticizing the acts of others, and to assume that others would be as honest as themselves, seems to have violated the very precepts he preached; and adopted as his rule the very exceptions to such precepts, because His Excellency in the course of his speech led a regular crusade against the native journalists, ignoring their bright side and dwelling only on their weakness.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the same date dwelling on the same subject, says:—The Indians have hitherto been enjoying liberty of speech although they have lost their country and privileges in the administration and are suffering from poverty. Our countrymen have of course sometimes objected to the passing of certain laws and regulations, but they have not until recently been decried by Government on that account. Though the lower officers of Government have occasionally written against the leaders of the congress and the editors of newspapers, it was all done in secret and the Government did not venture to abuse them openly. His Excellency Lord Ampthill, however, has been abusing the journalists and the leaders of the congress ever since he landed in this country. As His Excellency is a young man, he is not capable of independent thinking and mature consideration. He is of a very irritable temper and has had no Parliamentary experience. Last year when he was present at the Pachaiyappa's College in Madras, he spoke disparagingly

of the natives. He also abused the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Rao and other native members at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in December last, and did not even regard them as so many men. When His Excellency addressed the graduates who received their degrees at the convocation held yesterday, His Excellency began his speech very creditably, but betrayed his weakness in the end. His Excellency stated with great enthusiasm that the native journalists and the leaders of the congress were dishonest men and advised the graduates not to listen to their words. He added that the Anglo-Indian officials were all honest, and that those natives who spoke in the congress or wrote in the newspapers were not true patriots. His Excellency not only spoke officiously but also said certain things which were not true. How can the editors of newspapers and the leaders of the congress be regarded as idlers, seeing that they merely bring to light the imperfections of the laws and regulations made by Government? When one section of the ministers in England criticizes the faults of another section, can the former be regarded on that account as enemies of Government? When Mr. Gladstone was the Premier of England, Lord Salisbury opposed his administration; but can he on that ground be called an idler? When Lord Salisbury was the Premier, were the members of Parliament on the other side all so many idlers? The respect which the Governors formerly commanded has begun to decrease now. As His Excellency is a young man, the Anglo-Indian officials in this country seem to induce His Excellency to say these things and then to enjoy the fun. How can His Excellency say that the patrons of the congress are not in high position, seeing that the Hon'ble Justice Subramanya Aiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nair, Mr. Jambulinga Mudaliyar and others who have worked for the congress, hold or have held responsible positions under Government? Self-conceit is not becoming in any one, and if the Governor himself should lose his temper and utter all sorts of nonsense, we must attribute it only to our misfortune. We have not hitherto seen any Anglo-Indian official holding high position lose his balance so much as our present Governor. Such insolent nobles of England as His Excellency are certainly the enemies of that great and celebrated country.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Mar. 11th, 1903.

Europeans committing rape and murderous assaults with impunity.

19. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 11th March, has the following remarks:—Of the many cruelties and outrages that the Indians suffer at the hands of the Europeans, we shall mention a few here. A certain planter named Bain killed his maid-servant, but the offence was not considered to be a grave one and the punishment given was nine months' simple imprisonment; but the same punishment together with a fine of 30 rupees was inflicted on a company's native clerk whose only offence was that there was a deficit of Rs. 1–2–0 in the accounts.

In Poona a certain soldier who had stoned to death a brother soldier was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. At Calcutta a Veterinary Superintendent named Ward who under the influence of liquor had thrown a native boy into the fire and burnt him to death was merely fined Rs. 100. It would seem that the Europeans have two different scales wherewith to mete out justice to their own countrymen and to the Indians. The Indians are slow to take offence. The Europeans on the other hand if insulted by their countrymen pay them back in the same coin.

In Darjeeling a soldier broke into the house of a high-class Bhutia woman and was preparing to outrage her chastity when the gentleman of the house rushed in and rescued her. The soldier was fined 25 rupees, out of which 10 rupees were ordered to be paid to the outraged woman.

[Issued 21st March 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 12 of 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 21st March 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1903.

Dacoity and rowdyism in and around Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.

1. Dacoity and rowdyism are the curses of the city in and out. The rowdies are most dreaded and no one dares go out at nights with anything valuable on him. To be or not to be is the question. No steps are taken to root out these curses. A set of budmashes to keep a large city in terror is highly disgraceful. What have the police done in all the cases which have been reported to them? Are they sleeping? Is it impossible for them to bring to grief the rowdies of our city? We understand that some rowdies have attacked a certain person whose name we do not like to mention at present. We earnestly hope that something exemplary is offered to these ruthless ruffians of our city. These men are like adders that spring from their coil at their prey. They have no status in society, no heart but distorted brains, and nothing to lose. They are desperate. We want a strong man to put them down. We have been suffering from the ravages of these beastly characters for the last so many years.

IV.—Native States.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Mar. 14th, 1903.

The *chuckram* crisis.

2. Our Kóttayam correspondent wiring to-day, reports:—The *chuckram* crisis has reached a climax here. Rich and poor alike keenly feel the difficulty of the situation, which the taluk treasury is unable to cope with. On Thursday all the shops in the market closed and trade was suspended. The Government's two prescribed tests for acceptable *chuckrams* are universally condemned as impracticable, and all *chuckrams* are rejected. On the Peishkar's return from Peermaad yesterday evening, a large and desperate mob assembled on the public *maidan*. Schoolmasters, vakils, respectable merchants, Brahman bankers, all hastened to the midst of the crowd and addressed them in Malayalam and Tamil. They raised a subscription and temporarily satisfied them by despatching telegraphic messages to His Highness the Maharaja and the Diwan representing the situation and praying for immediate relief—failing which, they propose approaching the British Resident here on Monday *en route* to Peermaad. Some Unjel hundies remain unpaid or are returned to the senders. Many starve, with condemned coin on their persons. The Tiruvella taluk threatens a rising and plundering of local shops.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

3. The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 20th March, severely criticising the evidence recently given by Mr. Pinhey before the Police Commission, observes that this officer has gone beyond his bounds in finding fault with the existing law and has wounded the feelings of the natives by his thoughtless words; that the stability of the British Government and the present smooth administration of the country are the outcome of the existing law which is faultless; and that it has to be seen what weight the Police Commission will attach to the revolutionary views and suggestions of Mr. Pinhey.

The evidence of Mr. Pinhey before the Police Commission.

Prapanchatharakai, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1903.

(d) *Education.*

4. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th March, stating that the special committee of the Senate has "approved" a proposal to levy a fee from graduates for registering them as members of the University and to declare that such graduates only will be entitled to vote for the election of Fellows, remarks that such a register is already maintained by the University without charging any fee, and adds that it is improper to propose to levy a fee as described above, especially when the number of Fellows elected every year is only two. It may be deemed proper to some extent if the graduates are allowed to have a voice in matters relating to the University. Till then it is unjust to levy registration fees from graduates who obtained their education at a heavy cost and who are already paying the income and professional taxes. Referring to the proposal to empower the Senate to remove from the said register the name of any graduate convicted of an offence disqualifying him to be a member of the University, the paper remarks that no proper reasons have been given and that the nature of the offence disqualifying a graduate has not been specified. In Calcutta, the same proposal was not approved by the Senate. The proposal is certainly too indefinite, and the paper hopes that a rule may be laid down to define and specify the offences which disentitle the graduates to be members of the University.

Registration of graduates.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1903.

5. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 19th March, approves of the advice given by His Excellency Lord Ampthill to the new graduates at the convocation, but blames its contemporary the *Hindu* for criticising rather severely his warning to the graduates to refrain from joining criticisers of the action of the authorities alleging that His Excellency is not against fair criticisms.

Convocation address by His Excellency the Governor.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Mar. 19th, 1903.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

6. The *Sasilekha*, of the 20th March, referring to the remarks made by the editor of the *Madras Mail* that the Mount Road is covered with heaps of dust and that the bodies and clothes of the ladies and gentlemen driving on the said road get dusty and that therefore the municipality should take steps to water the said road twice a day, remarks that there are several streets in the town which are a thousand times worse than the Mount Road. It prays that the President will enquire into the condition of these streets.

Dusty roads in Madras.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1903.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 14th, 1903.

The miserable condition of the roads in the H division of the Calicut municipality.

7. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th March, invites the attention of the Calicut municipality to the desirability of improving the roads in the municipal H division. It appears that the roads in the division are in a most deplorable condition and that some parts of the division are not lighted at all at nights. The correspondent hopes that the authorities concerned will do the needful in the matter.

(*k*) *General.*

TANJAI JANA NÉSAN, *Tiruválúr*, Mar. 14th, 1903.

Desirability of making Tiruválúr, in the Tanjore district, a separate taluk.

8. The *Tanjai Jana Nésan*, of the 14th March, learning that Arantángi and Pápanásam in the Tanjore district are soon to be constituted the head-quarters of two separate taluks, observes that it is necessary to make Tiruválúr also the head-quarters of another taluk, in consideration of the fact that this town contains a district munsif's court with a heavy file, is the head-quarters of a deputy tahsildar, a police inspector, a salt inspector, a deputy inspector of schools, an inspector of post offices and a public works overseer, and has a population sufficient to constitute it a municipality.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1903.

The convocation address.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th March, regrets to say that the utterances of His Excellency the Governor on a grand occasion like the convocation of the University of Madras have grieved the public instead of delighting them, and attributes this effect of the address to his inexperience. He prefaced it with the remark that it was intended exclusively for the graduates of the year and not for the press or the public or even the members of the Senate around him. If such was His Excellency's intention, he should have taken those graduates to a private place and addressed them there. Such prefatory remarks as the above ought not to have been introduced in an address delivered so publicly.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 17th March, writing on the same subject, regrets that His Excellency the Governor should have pronounced strictures on the editors of newspapers. It remarks that instead of securing the co-operation of the public in the government of the country, His Excellency has indulged in "criticizing those who bring to the notice of the Government the opinions of the public through the columns of newspapers and by speeches on public platforms."

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 18th, 1903.

State aid in improving agriculture.

10. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 18th March, says:—The Governments of America and of the several countries of Europe spend liberally for the improvement of agriculture. Even Denmark with its population of 25 lakhs spends the sum of 30 lakhs of rupees. Whereas in India with its agricultural population numbering 18 crores, the English spend the miserably insignificant sum of 10 lakhs. From this one cannot but conclude that the English contemplate the extermination of the Indian people with a view to becoming the sole occupants of India.

The same paper disapproves of the Viceroy's idea of utilising 10 lakhs of rupees, the gift of a philanthropic American citizen, for establishing an agricultural college in the Punjab and a Pasteur institute in Southern India, and says:—An agricultural college will be useful only in turning out agricultural inspectors. Of these latter there are many in Mysore, but we have not heard that they have been serviceable in improving the agriculture of the country.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 14th, 1903.

Postal grievance.

11. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th March, invites the attention of the Postal authorities to the inconvenience to which the residents of the H division of the Calicut Municipality are put owing to letters, etc., not being delivered to them daily. It appears that the village postman who has

to go his rounds over several villages finds it difficult to deliver letters, etc., daily to the residents of the H division of the municipality. He hopes that the authorities concerned will take measures to introduce a system of daily delivery in that division.

Some officers preventing the beating of drums and tom-toms in Hindu temples in Malabar during night time.

12. A correspondent to the same paper complains about the unnecessary and high-handed interference of certain civilian officers in Malabar with the religious ceremonies of the Hindus such as the beating of drums and tom-toms, etc., in Hindu temples at night on festive occasions. It appears that Mr. Tottenham has prohibited the beating of drums and tom-toms in his division at night time and that consequently the temple authorities of the place have found it difficult to perform the religious ceremonies in the temples. The correspondent hopes that the Madras Government will turn its attention to this matter and do the needful.

IV.—Native States.

The Cauvery waterfalls scheme.

13. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 18th March, observes:—The Mysore Government is again called upon to spend another 30 or 40 lakhs for supplying the Kolar gold mines with more electric power. The English gold-mining company have the power of the Resident and of the Government of India behind them and consequently the Mysore Government cannot say nay to their demands. The latter are therefore rendered powerless to devote the necessary funds to more pressing matters such as repairs and construction of irrigation tanks in the Province. The only way out of this difficulty is to sell out the Cauvery waterfalls business to a joint stock company, the majority of the shares therein being given to our countrymen. By taking this step the Government will find the necessary funds in their hands for carrying out works which are necessary for improving the resources of the country. We hope that His Highness the Maharaja and the Government will give due consideration to this matter.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Mar. 18th, 1903.

Grievances of the toddy-tappers of the Trichur taluk.

14. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 18th March, invites the attention of the Diwan of Cochin to the inconvenience and hardships to which the toddy-tappers of the Trichur taluk are put for want of orders on the petition presented to the Diwan by the tappers complaining about the very rigorous rules issued by Mr. Ratnaswami Nadar, the abkári contractor of the place. The correspondent hopes that the Diwan will make the necessary enquiries into the matter and redress their grievances.

Kerala Sanchari, *Oulicut*, Mar. 18th, 1903.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The death of Mr. Caine.

15. The death of Mr. Caine is lamented by several of the Tamil newspapers examined during the week, especially by the *Swadesamitran*, the *Hindu Nésan*, the *Vikata Dutan* and the *Prapanchamitran* of Madras.

The *Hindu Nésan*, after dwelling on this subject at length, suggests to the people the desirability of their requesting the Home Government to grant them the privilege of sending from each Province in India one or more members to the British Parliament, seeing that almost all the distinguished members of Parliament who had hitherto advocated the cause of India have passed away one after another.

Reduction of the salt and the income taxes.

16. The Tamil newspapers examined during the week generally rejoice at the reduction of the salt and the income taxes.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th March, however, thinks that the reduction of the salt-tax will be of no practical benefit to the poor, in the absence of any provision to compel the traders to reduce

the price of salt, as these are apt to form a clique and refuse to sell the salt accumulated in their hands at the reduced rate, in which case the reduction of this tax will go only to swell the purses of the rich merchants, leaving the poor people without a remedy.

With a view to check the frauds committed at times by retail dealers in salt, it is suggested by this paper that these dealers should be compelled by Government to sell this article by means of weights, and not, as heretofore, by measurement.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 20th March, also feels thankful to Government for the reduction of the salt-tax, but states that the reduction of this tax by eight annas per maund is so inconsiderable that it will confer no benefit on the poor people who generally buy this article for such small sums of money as three pies or six pies at a time.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 20th, 1903.

Lord Ampthill's speech at the last Convocation of the Madras University.

17. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 20th March, publishing a free translation of portions of His Excellency Lord Ampthill's speech at the last Convocation of the Madras University, observes:—It does not speak well of His Excellency to have thus denounced the press and the platform. By saying that the members of these two professions are neither distinguished nor trustworthy persons, Lord Ampthill has betrayed his want of Indian experience. His Excellency's predecessors have always respected the party criticising the acts of Government, seeing that public criticism will often serve to bring truth into prominence. We do not in the least concur with His Excellency in holding that it is the Government, and not others, that knows what is and what is not for the good of the people. There are many among the non-official public who have studied the administrative matters of India better than Government officials. Moreover, a foreign Government like ours is very likely to frame undesirable laws and regulations, and when such laws are proposed, unless they are freely criticised and the faults pointed out in them, the interests both of the people and the Government will be at risk. If a statesman in England had denounced the journalists as Lord Ampthill has done, it would have cost him his fame in the field of politics. But Lord Ampthill has not attained any such fame. He therefore had no fear to lose it and has given free vent to the feelings which were so long effervescing in his inexperienced heart.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Mar. 18th, 1903.

Will criticism cease to flow in India?

18. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 18th March, says:—The sun may cease to set, or the rain may cease to fall, but criticisms on the measures of Government will not cease to flow under the British rule, which professes to administer the country according to public opinion, and it would therefore be vain if the Government attempts to muzzle our mouths and restrain us from stating our complaints in administrative matters. Neither Lord Ampthill nor Lord Curzon, nor even our King-Emperor Edward VII, will succeed in restraining our liberty of speech. Even in the oppressive rule of the Muhammadans, our countrymen were openly complaining against their atrocities. So it is not possible now for the Indians to be indifferent in political matters, seeing that years of contact with the western manners, civilization and learning have taught them much. Assuming that they now hold their tongue after so much training, would it be creditable to England which has taught them all this? It would certainly be discreditable to our benign Government if, after having observed for years the criticisms which the press and the Parliament in England pass on the measures of Government, we do not follow suit. After having established schools and colleges everywhere in this country, instructed the people in the art of speaking and writing, and allowed them to conduct journals and to establish the congress, conferences, and similar institutions, if the Government wants to restrain our tongue, would it be possible? If, without understanding these things, some of the young Governors of this country abuse the Indian patriots, wish that their

faults in the administration should not be questioned by any one, and advise the rising generation of this country not to listen to the words of these patriots, it will not be creditable to our Government. It is only ignorance of the real state of things in this country that leads the Anglo-Indian officials to abuse the natives who merely represent the grievances of the people. Our King-Emperor should not appoint to the office of Governor or any similar responsible post young men like Lord Ampthill who knows neither the history of England nor that of India and has no experience in Parliament. Newspapers and magazines from all parts of the country and telegrams bearing on important matters from the whole civilized world are being constantly received in this country, and consequently knowledge and civilization are rapidly advancing. In these circumstances, no one would be foolish enough to follow the advice of His Excellency Lord Ampthill and hold his tongue in administrative matters. It is a sad fact that the Government of this Presidency has been suffering in the hands of a young man. It is only two years since he came to this country, and we do not know how the three remaining years of his tenure will be passed. He neither has sufficient experience nor knows human nature well, and so speaks as his mind dictates. But if he goes on speaking thus, the popular indignation may increase, and if it does, it will lead to our good. Sir Grant Duff was speaking ill of the natives in some matters, though he did this only within the four walls of his house. Unable to bear his treatment, the people of this Presidency raised their voice against him, and since that time sympathy and good feeling between the officers of Government and the representatives of the people have begun to increase and the administration has been smoothly conducted. Considering the course which our Governor Lord Ampthill seems to follow now, we are afraid that it will give rise to unpleasant feelings in this Presidency. It is everywhere the case that excessive oppression will stimulate the strength and courage of the oppressed. However low our people may be in point of political liberty, it is not fair on the part of the Governors of this country to speak ill of the Indian journalists and patriots. Men of this stamp who speak thus will bring discredit and ceaseless trouble to the British Kingdom. This is an undeniable truth.

JANANUKULAN, *Madras*, Mar. 21st, 1903.

Desirability of prohibiting the slaughter of cows and other domestic animals in India.

13. The *Jananukulan*, of the 21st March, referring to a memorial presented to the Viceroy by a Parsee named Jasalwala, requesting His Excellency to frame rules for prohibiting the practice of killing cows and other domestic animals for the sake of food, observes that His Excellency will be doing a great good to the three hundred millions of Indians if he is pleased to grant them this boon, seeing that, owing to the practice which is now sought to be discontinued, the celebrated breeds of oxen for which this country was long noted have almost disappeared and that the deterioration of the cattle of this country will have a ruinous effect on the prosperity of the Indian nation, which is chiefly agricultural.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Mar. 17th, 1903.

Lord Ampthill's criticism of the Native press and the platform.

20. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 17th March, in commenting on the observations of Lord Ampthill on the press, says:—These remarks clearly show the intolerance of His Excellency. Lord Ampthill ought to know that the editors of papers and public men, unlike Government officials, are disinterested in upholding the cause of the people and do merely what they regard as a duty in trying, so far as lies within their competence and means of knowledge, to bring to light the grievances of the people and the injustice of the Government. Lord Ampthill instead of complaining of their interference ought to acknowledge their services in calling His Excellency's attention to matters requiring redress. Among them there may be men deserving censure. But this sweeping condemnation of the whole class of editors and public speakers is certainly not becoming, nor is the allegation true that all their criticism of the actions of the Government is uncharitable and intemperate. The papers have very often been loud in their praise of

the measures of the Government. It is to be regretted that Lord Ampthill's colleagues and advisers did not bring this fact to his knowledge but only represented the other side to him.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Mar. 18th, 1903.

Pariah converts to Christianity.

21. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 18th March, observes:—The editor of the *Hindu* was right in censuring the Government for backing the missionaries in their work of converting the Pariahs. If the Government have the well-being of the Pariahs at heart, why should they not grant the lands to them directly without the intervention of the missionaries?

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 18th, 1903.

High-handedness at the Delhi Darbar.

22. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 18th March, quotes the following from a Canarese paper called the *Kesari*:—The European guests at the Darbar, who had been given accommodation at the Jumma Masjid, left there the bones from the pork they had been eating. The Muhammadans who got enraged at this threw stones at the Europeans and refused them entrance on the occasion of the coronation fireworks. The Viceroy had the way forced by armed soldiers. This fact bears ample testimony to the affection with which the Viceroy regards the people of India.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to India.

23. The same paper says:—The native princes and people of India charmed by the sweet speeches of the Viceroy, have been spending away large sums of money on such occasions as the Delhi Darbar. And now before they have enough time to stand on their legs again money will be wrung out of them on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. This visit might have very well been put off for two or three years. But it is characteristic of British princes to enforce hospitality whether the host likes it or not.

The coronation boons.

24. The same paper remarks:—The Viceroy had written to the Secretary of State asking for the removal of the salt-tax and the income-tax on the occasion of the Darbar, but he was told that conferring gifts like that was opposed to the policy of the British. The Indians are indeed to ask for nothing, but it is their duty to give without a murmur whatever is demanded.

Europeans murdering the Indians with impunity.

25. The same paper remarks:—At the Delhi Darbar a soldier stoned to death a native police constable. The accused was sentenced to nine weeks' simple imprisonment. But on appeal the sentence was quashed and the soldier was acquitted. Really it seems to be no crime to kill a Hindu.

Three officers of the Arsenal at Calcutta set fire to the house of a prostitute. These wicked men were proved to be innocent and were acquitted.

[Issued 28th March 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 13 of 1903.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 28th March 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States.

Native States, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1903.

1. "It is really distressing that the *chukram* crisis far from yielding to the repeated proclamations, the official assurances and the appointment of a Commission, is becoming every day more and more acute and threatens to break out into an open revolt. Weeks ago when the Commission was appointed, we suggested that it should immediately fall to work as a relief Commission and see that public faith is restored, and the zoolum of the provision merchant and the petty servants of State is put down; by such a measure the State would have coped with the situation and the difficulty would have been brought within bounds and slowly the task of weeding out the '*chukram*' would have been accomplished. Practical difficulties are overcome by practical measures and not by official announcements in the Gazette. Our Travancore correspondent however told us at the time that lack of energy stood in the way of our suggestion being adopted and confidently asserted that the *chukram* crisis had come to stay. But now it seems to be developing. We once again urge the Government of Travancore to invest the members of the Commission individually with necessary powers to issue orders on behalf of Government and afford relief on the spot and empower them to visit parts keenly affected. If the Diwan should unhappily continue to think that the crisis would yield to the good intentions of Government he would be persisting in a mistake that has played enough havoc."

The *chukram* crisis.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, Mar. 19th, 1903.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 19th March, writing on the late Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., says that he was a splendid type of an Englishman in every sense, a devoted and warm friend of Indians, and a strenuous upholder of just rights, and his name will live long in the memory of successive generations of Indians. The many public bodies and movements with which he was actively connected will be very much the worse for his death; but India undoubtedly will be the worst for the loss. Every one of us regarded him as one of ourselves.

Late Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

3. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 19th March, understands that the post of one of the Presidency Magistrates will shortly fall vacant and hopes that His Excellency Lord Ampthill will appoint a competent Muhammadan thereto.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Mar. 19th, 1903.

The alleged retiring of a Presidency Magistrate.

(*d*) *Education.*

4. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 26th March, thinks that the new building will be ready for occupation by the Madrasa-i-Azam within a few months and says that, in the face of recent Madura and Bangalore accidents, the transfer of the Madrasa to the new building is not advisable until and unless Government, by lapse of time alone, is satisfied that the building is suitable and durable.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Mar. 26th, 1903.

The new building for the Madrasa-i-Azam.

5. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 19th March, approves of the new building purchased by Government for locating the Hobart Muhammadan girls' school as being very suitable for the purpose, and suggests that a few more carts should be added to those already in existence as they are insufficient for carrying the girls, the Director should devote his attention to it, competent lady-teachers from Northern India should be appointed, walls forming enclosure to the building should be raised a little higher for preserving gosha, and the big tank within the building should be closed as its existence may prove dangerous to the girls.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Mar. 19th, 1903.

Lady Hobart's Muhammadan girls' school.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

6. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st March, invites the attention of the Calicut municipality to the unsatisfactory way in which the municipal lamplighter discharges his duties. It appears that some parts of the municipality are not lighted at all, while other parts are only lighted in name. He says that the municipal authorities should either exercise proper supervision over the work done by the contractors or dispense with the contract system altogether and take this work into their own hands.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Mar. 21st, 1903.

Complaint against the Calicut municipality.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd March, referring to the gift recently made by Mr. Phipps to the Indians, and to the intention of His Excellency the Viceroy to utilize it for the establishment of a College of Agricultural and Scientific Researches, observes that the Government of India has not hitherto taken so much interest in the improvement of agriculture which is the chief occupation of the masses as it has taken in the construction of railways, and suggests to Government the desirability of establishing experimental Government farms throughout the country.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1903.

Desirability of establishing experimental Government farms throughout the country.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 24th, 1903.

Proposal to construct a loop railway line from Saidapet to Madras Beach.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th March, states that the sanction granted by the Government of Madras to the South Indian Railway Company for constructing a loop line from Saidapet to Madras Beach through Mylapore and Triplicane along the sea-shore is universally disliked by the citizens of Madras, on the ground that it will not only fail to attain its intended object, viz., the supply to the people of greater facilities for locomotion, but will also spoil the beauty of the sea-shore and be a hindrance to the thousands of citizens who go to the *Marina* every day to enjoy the breeze after the day's work.

This paper further requests the Government to cancel its order granting sanction for the construction of this line and suggests the desirability of laying it along the Buckingham canal, though this scheme may be a little more expensive than the one already sanctioned.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 21st, 1903.

Remarks about the reduction of the salt-tax.

9. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st March, referring to the reduction of the salt-tax by the Government of India in commemoration of the coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, says that although the people at large will derive no appreciable benefit from this reduction, yet they are thankful to the Government of India for having done thus much at least. The salt-tax has been condemned by statesmen both in India and England not because it told heavily on the people, but because the levying of a tax on a staple food-stuff was unjust in principle. But unless the salt-tax as a whole is abolished the slur which has fallen on the good name of Government by the introduction of this tax will not be removed.

The *Kerala Sanchari* and the *Manorama* also express the same opinion on the subject.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 26th, 1903.

Allotment of £2,000,000 for the construction of new railways.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th March, referring to the budget estimate for the coming year recently discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council, objects to the allotment of £2,000,000 for constructing new railways, and observes how infinitely more beneficial it would be if the Government devote this amount towards the establishment of agricultural banks or technical schools or the abolition of the excise duty on the cotton industry.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Mar. 28th, 1903.

Prevalence of dengue fever in the Tanjore district, and its remedy.

11. The *Jananukulan*, of the 28th March, draws the attention of the Collector of Tanjore to the urgent necessity of making some arrangements to sell quinine powders to the villagers through the village officers and the post peons in view to effect a speedy remedy for the dengue fever which is said to be raging throughout that district.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 27th, 1903.

Poverty of the Indians.

12. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th March, referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's statement in the Supreme Legislative Council that the contention of some of the critics that the Indians are becoming poorer is not a reasonable one, remarks that His Excellency has never considered why the Indians fall back on relief works as soon as famine sets in, in any one year, if they are really rich. Unless a thorough investigation of this matter is made, as desired by the "Indian Famine Union" in London, the Government officials in India will continue to argue out their own view of the matter, while Mr. R. C. Dutt and others of his class will go on asserting a different view of it.

13. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 25th March, gives the following as a translation of an extract from a German newspaper:—"The British are pursuing a policy which is bleeding the Indians to death. This cannot fail to operate to the detriment of the British Empire. The Indian people will not rise against the English, even if helped by the other European powers. But the latter would be doing good service if by their advice they dissuade the British from pursuing this blood-sucking policy."

British rule in India.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 25th, 1903.

Not a trace of the courage and devotion to their religion which characterised the Indian people in 1857 is to be found among them at present. This is sufficiently proved by the fact that they have not in the least failed in their loyalty to the British, although their patience must have been sorely tried by the desecration of the Jumma Musjid during the Darbar, by the Englishmen murdering the natives with impunity, by the Residents subjecting the Native Princes to annoyances, and by the missionaries going about declaiming the religion of the people and converting them.

14. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 21st March, invites the attention of the Postal authorities to the desirability of raising the pay of the overworked subordinates of the Postal Department. He says that the pay which they at present receive is quite inadequate to the very heavy and responsible work they have to perform, and observes that inasmuch as they discharge their duties to the satisfaction of their superiors and the public, it is only just and proper that their remuneration should be adequate to their work.

The pay of the subordinates of the Postal Department to be raised.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 21st, 1903.

15. A correspondent to the same paper complains that as the village adhigaries who are in charge of the cattle pounds of the villages do not place anybody in charge of those pounds when they leave the villages, the people are put to great inconvenience and trouble. It appears that some adhigaries are in the habit of employing the neighbouring shopkeeper or some other person to take charge of the cattle brought to the pound, and when the owner of an animal comes to reclaim possession of it he has to pay something to the person temporarily in charge of the pound, besides the usual fee payable to the pound-keeper. Another complaint against the adhigaries is that in direct violation of the order of the District Magistrate, they receive remunerations for registering vakalatnamas. It appears that one adhigari has even gone so far as to delegate this power of registering vakalatnamas to one of his servants. The correspondent hopes that the authorities concerned will do the needful in the matter.

Complaints against the village adhigaries.

III.—LEGISLATION.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd March, discussing "the Works of Defence" Bill of the Government of India, observes with regret that the provisions of this Bill, if passed into an Act as it stands at present, will work hardship on the poor people living near cantonments, as, according to its provisions, their houses are liable to be pulled down at any moment without previous notice, though they may be entitled to recover compensation afterwards.

The Works of Defence Bill.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1903.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

17. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 25th March, says:—The province of Kashmir impresses every visitor with its paradise-like charm. The English from the moment they entered into India began to possess themselves of its pleasant localities and of its wealth of enjoyable products. For a long time they have been eagerly looking forward to an opportunity to secure this particular province from its chiefs and drive out

The annexation of Kashmir to the British territories.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 25th, 1903.

its native inhabitants with a view to becoming its sole occupants. Now, forgetting the services rendered to them by the Maharaja of Kashmir, they are planning his abdication.

The Indian Princes were intimidated by Lord Curzon into complying with whatever he demanded. The cession of the Berars by His Highness the Nizam, the abdication of His Highness the Holkar, the requisition of the services of the Rajakumars to play the part of pages to Lord Curzon at Delhi, the want of due courtesy to the Native Princes during the Darbar ceremonies are all instances in point.

The English are now demanding Kashmir from its Maharaja, and there is no doubt that in the event of his refusal he would be forced to abdicate. Between the aggressiveness of the Government on the one hand and the encroachment of the missionaries on the other, the natives of the country will be driven out altogether. Rules have been framed excluding the Indians from Europe, Africa, America and Australia. We are being treated like the Jews in Europe who are being scourged out of one country after another.

Turning to our own native province, we find the missionaries possessing themselves of lands granted to temples and developing aggressive tendencies in several other directions. Neither the Maharaja nor the Diwan dare to put a stop to this as the missionaries have both the Resident and the Commanding Officer of the Army completely under their influence.

The discords between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, the ignorance of both as to the extent of their constitutional liberty, the absence of the spirit of enterprise, courage and intelligence, co-operation among them, are a standing menace to the country and a source of misery to the people. Heaven alone knows when the Indian people will be infused with a manly spirit.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 24th, 1903.

Close of His Excellency Lord Curzon's tenure of office as Viceroy.

18. The *Swadesamitran* has changed its attitude towards His Excellency Lord Curzon. This paper, of the 24th March, observes that the people not only of Calcutta, but of every place in this country, are now very uneasy about the close of His Excellency Lord Curzon's tenure of office as Viceroy and that, having regard to the memorable good he has done to the Indians by reducing the salt and income taxes, there is no doubt that they will as a nation wish for the extension of His Excellency's tenure of office by five more years.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1903.

Lord Curzon's work in India during the last four years.

19. The *Hindu Nésan* has also changed its attitude towards His Excellency the Viceroy. This paper, of the 28th March, referring to His Excellency's speech at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, highly extols His Excellency's merits and his work during the last four years, and states that His Excellency will never leave this country without accomplishing the great reforms he has undertaken in the Police, Educational and Public Works Departments.

The same paper in another article referring to the approaching close of His Excellency's tenure of office, observes that no objection will be raised in this country to His Excellency's term of office being extended until a competent person is secured for his place.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 25th, 1903.

A comparison between the Darbars of 1877 and 1903.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th March, comparing the Darbar of 1877 with that of 1903, points out that, whereas the speech delivered at the Darbar of 1877 by Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy of India, was respectful, unostentatious and full of indications of the British Government regarding the Indian Princes as its friendly allies and not as its ordinary subjects, and admitting the claims of the natives to participate in the administration, there is a marked absence of these elements in the speech of Lord Curzon at the recent Delhi Darbar.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th March, dwelling at length on the achievements of the Indian National Congress, attributes the present reduction of the salt and the income taxes to the long-continued prayers of the congress for the reduction of these two taxes, and exhorts the public to work hard for the well-being of this institution.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1903.

The achievements of the Indian National Congress.

22. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 25th March, observes:—A certain European official while travelling in a palanquin shot one of the palanquin bearers for not going faster. To escape the consequences of this cruel deed, he feigned madness and was on medical advice sent to England. On his arrival at Bombay all signs of madness disappeared and he was found moving freely with his friends. All the same, he was sent to England. There he remained for a day or two in an asylum. On being discharged he made his way to Switzerland and thence wrote to the Secretary of State complaining of the injustice done to him by the Government of India and asking for compensation.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Mar. 25th, 1903.

Europeans murdering the natives with impunity.

23. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 26th March, says that the people of India in general and the native army in particular are very happy at hearing the order of His Majesty the King-Emperor for selecting native officers to do orderly duty to His Majesty. Such an act, it says, will tend to add to the loyalty and faithfulness of the people.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Mar. 26th, 1903.

His Majesty's native orderly officers.

[Issued 4th April 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 14 of 1903.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 4th April 1903.

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No.	Name of newspaper.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the first quarter of 1903.
	ENGLISH.			
	Quarterly.			
1	"Madras Review"	Madras	600	Nov. 1902.
	Monthly.			
2	"Indian Review"	Madras	1,000	Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1903.
	Weekly.			
3	"East Coast News"	Waltair	200	31st Dec. 1902; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Mar. 1903.
4	"Times of Malabar"	Tellicherry	300	10th Jan. and 14th Mar. 1903.
5	"South Indian Mail"	Madura	300	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Jan.; 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Mar. 1903.
6	"Travancore Times"	Nagercoil	350	5th, 12th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Mar. 1903.
7	"Native States"	Madras	350	29th Dec. 1902; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Jan.; 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Mar. 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
8	"West Coast Spectator"	Calicut	740	1st, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Jan.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 26th and 28th Feb.; and 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Mar. 1903.
9	"Muhammadan"	Madras	500	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Jan.; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Feb.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Mar. 1903.
10	"Western Star"	Trivandrum	500	31st Dec. 1902; 7th, 10th, 14th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Jan.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Mar. 1903.
	Tri-weekly.			
11	"Evening Mail"	Bangalore	250	30th Dec. 1902; 3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 27th, 29th and 31st Jan.; 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th Feb.; and 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th Mar. 1903.
	Daily.			
12	"Hindu"	Madras	2,075 (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly included.)	Issues of all the dates of Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1903, Sundays and holidays excepted.
13	"Madras Standard"	Do.	About 2,500 (Daily and Tri-weekly included).	
14	"Daily Post"	Bangalore	400	
	VERNACULAR.			
	Tamil.			
	Monthly.			
15	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	675	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1902 and Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1903,
16	"Gnana Bodhini"	Do.	500	Dec. 1902 and Jan. and Feb. 1903.
17	"Yatartha Bhaskaran"	Do.	500	Do. do.
18	"Vidyavarthamani"	Do.	350	* Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1902. and Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1903.
19	"Suguna Sundaram"	Turaiyur	400	Nov. and Dec. 1902 and Jan. 1903.
	Bi-monthly.			
20	"Satyavarthamani"	Pasumalai	500	1st Dec. 1902; 8th and 15th Jan.; 1st and 15th Feb.; and 1st and 15th Mar. 1903.
21	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini" ..	Bangalore	104	15th Dec. 1902; 1st and 15th Jan.; 1st and 15th Feb.; and 1st and 15th Mar. 1903.
22	"Prapancha Oopakari"	Madras	200	31st Dec. 1902 and 1st Mar. 1903.

* All these issues were received only after the 15th March 1903.

No.	Name of newspaper.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the first quarter of 1903.
	TAMIL—*cont.*			
	Weekly.			
23	"Vikata Dutan"	Madras	1,200	10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Jan.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Mar. 1903.
24	"Lokopakari"	Do.	2,000	27th Jan.; 13th and 27th Feb.; and 13th and 27th Mar. 1903.
25	"Prapancha Mitran"	Do.	1,300	26th Dec. 1902; 2nd, 9th and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Mar. 1903.
26	"Dravida Varthamani"	Do.	1,000	1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Jan.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Feb.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1903.
27	"Prapancha Tharakai"	Do.	500	2nd, 16th and 23rd Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 6th, 13th and 20th Mar. 1903.
28	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	250	10th, 17th and 31st Jan.; 14th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 7th and 14th Mar. 1903.
29	"Nilalochani"	Negapatam	250	31st Dec. 1902; 14th and 28th Jan.; 6th and 25th Feb.; and 9th and 28th Mar. 1903.
30	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	290	3rd, 10th, 24th and 31st Jan.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Mar. 1903.
31	"Dakshana Deepam"	Salem	1,250	3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st Jan.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Mar. 1903.
32	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	1,500	3rd, 7th, 17th, 24th and 31st Jan.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and Mar. 1903.
33	"South Indian Mitran"	Dindigul	450	7th and 21st Jan.; 4th, 11th and 18th Feb.; and 4th, 18th and 25th Mar. 1903.
34	"Indian"	Kumbakónam	750	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Jan.; 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb.; and 2nd, 9th and 23rd Mar. 1903.
35	"Lokánukúlan"	Do.	200	27th Dec. 1902; 3rd, 10th, 24th and 31st Jan.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 7th Mar. 1903.
36	"Tanjai Jananesan"	Tiruválúr	500	10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Jan., 16th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 7th, 21st and 28th Mar. 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
37	"Hindu Nésan"	Madras	750	31st Dec. 1902; 7th, 10th, 17th, 28th and 31st Jan.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 21st, 25th and 28th Feb.; and 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 28th Mar. 1903.
	Daily.			
38	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	Daily 900; Tri-weekly 800.	Issues of all the dates of Jan., Feb. and Mar. (up to the 28th) 1903, Sundays and holidays excepted.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
39	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	4,700	Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1903.
40	"Health in the House and in the Village."	Rajahmundry	Not known.	July and Aug. 1902.
41	"Prapannajanaranjani"	Berhampur	..	Oct. and Nov. 1902.
42	"Kalanati"	Rajahmundry	260	Dec. 1902 and Jan. 1903.
43	"Hindu Sundari"	Ellore	Not known.	Feb. 1902.
	Bi-monthly.			
44	"Kistna Patrika"	Masulipatam	500	15th Jan.; 1st and 15th Feb.; and 1st and 15th Mar. 1903.
	Weekly.			
45	"Desabhimani"	Bezwada	300	30th Dec. 1902; 13th and 20th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th and 17th Mar. 1903.
46	"Sarvajanopakari"	Madras	100	26th Jan.; 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb.; and 2nd, 9th and 16th Mar. 1903.
47	"Ravi"	Cocanada	300	15th and 22nd Jan.; 5th, 12th and 26th Feb.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1903.
48	"Dharmaprakasika"	Tenali	Not known.	4th and 18th Mar. 1903.
49	"Desopakari"	Ellore	340	28th Dec. 1902; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Jan.; 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Feb.; and 1st, 8th 15th and 22nd Mar. 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
50	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	650	24th and 27th Dec. 1902; 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Jan.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Feb.; and 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th Mar. 1903.

No.	Name of newspaper.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the first quarter of 1903.
	TELUGU—*cont.*			
	Bi-weekly—cont.			
51	"Sasilekha"	Madras	550	30th Dec. 1902; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Jan.; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Feb.; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Mar. 1903.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
52	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	Bi-weekly 200; Weekly 600.	27th and 31st Dec. 1902; 3rd, 4th, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Jan.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Feb.; and 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Mar. 1903.
53	"Nadegannadi"	Do.	960	30th Dec. 1902; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Mar. 1903.
54	"Suryodaya Prakasika"	Bangalore	560	31st Dec. 1902; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Mar. 1903.
55	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Mysore	4,400	1st, 8th, 15th and 29th Jan.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Feb.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1903.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
56	"Kerala Sobhini"	Ottappalam	480	9th and 18th Jan.; 9th, and 18th Feb.; and 9th, 18th and 25th Mar. 1903.
57	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	185	11th and 21st Jan.; 11th and 21st Feb.; and 1st, 11th and 21st Mar 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
58	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,200	10th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th Jan.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Feb.; and 4th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 21st and 24th Mar. 1903.
	Weekly.			
59	"Manorama"	Calicut	500	12th, 19th and 26th Jan.; 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Mar. 1903.
60	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	610	7th, 14th, 21st and 25th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 26th Mar. 1903.
61	"Kerala Patrika"	Do.	600	10th, 17th and 24th Jan.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 7th, 14th and 21st Mar. 1903.
62	"Malayali"	Tangasséri	1,200	10th, 17th and 24th Jan.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 7th, 14th and 21st Mar. 1903.
63	"Nazrani Dipika"	Kóttayam	500	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 7th, 11th, 18th and 25th Mar. 1903.
64	"Kerala Panchika"	Trivandrum	1,200	12th, 19th and 26th Jan.; 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb.; and 11th, 18th and 25th Mar. 1903.
	HINDUSTANI.			
65	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Madras	500	29th Dec. 1902; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Jan.; 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Mar. 1903.
66	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Do.	800	3rd, 10th, 24th and 31st Jan.; 7th and 28th Feb.; and 7th and 21st Mar. 1903.
67	"Tilism-i-Hairat"	Do.	250	5th, 15th and 25th Jan.; 5th, 15th and 25th Feb.; and 5th Mar. 1903.
68	"Alhami"	Do.	300	8th, 16th and 24th Jan.; 8th and 16th Feb.; and 1st, 8th and 24th Mar. 1903.
69	"Mukhbir-i-Dakhan"	Do.	600	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Mar. 1903.
70	"Naier-i-Asifi"	Do.	400	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Jan.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Feb.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Mar. 1903.
71	"Aftab-i-Dakhan"	Do.	200	8th and 22nd Jan.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Feb.; and 5th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1903.
72	"Tohfa-i-Qaisari"	Do.	..	22nd and 25th Dec. 1902; 5th, 8th, 12th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Jan.; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd Feb.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th and 19th Mar. 1903.
73	"Qasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	575	22nd, 25th and 29th Dec. 1902; 8th, 19th, and 23rd Jan.; 2nd, 5th, 12th and 26th Feb.; and 2nd, 5th, 16th and 19th Mar. 1903.
74	"Mulk-o-Millat"	Hyderabad	150	26th Dec. 1902; 25th Jan. and 16th Feb. 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*h*) *Railways.*

1. "Sir,—I beg you will be kind enough to give publicity to the following in the next issue of your organ :— Northern Circars, *Rajahmundry*, Mar. 27th, 1903.

A railway grievance.

"Will you or your learned readers be pleased to endeavour to remedy the evil practised by the railway subordinate officials in loading passengers in iron or wooden covered goods-wagons solely constructed for the conveyance of hardware and various produces of the country ?

"In conformity with the presuming pressure of business or engagements the loyal people of India stoop to secure a seat even in a covered wagon, on payment of the recognized fare intended for the 3rd-class carriage, but their position and posture in a seatless wagon is highly regrettable. Many of your readers will concur with me in saying that the overcrowded wagon hardly allows one to use his limbs freely and in consequence he is obliged to reach his destination in a standing posture. Though the subject appears to be a question of individual interest that prompts such passenger to travel in a goods-wagon, the railway authorities will not be justified in demanding 3rd-class fare. The enlightened world demands comforts combined with economy, hence it is desirable that the railway authorities in India should pass a resolution to the effect that the fares for the passengers so conveyed in goods-cars should be minimised in proportion to the comforts afforded to them.

Assistant Ghost."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Apr. 1st, 1903.

The police beat system.

2. A leader in the *Keraia Sanchari*, of the 1st April, referring to a letter which it received about the beat system of a principal police station in North Malabar (name not mentioned), remarks that unless the superior officers pay particular attention to this matter and insist upon their subordinates exercising proper and vigilant supervision over the actions of the police constables, it is impossible to bring about any improvements in the present beat system. It appears that the constables told off for beat duty sit quiet at home instead of going to their respective divisions, and fudge their diaries. The paper says that it is the duty of the superior officers to see whether the police constables do their duties properly and adds that, if they exercise proper supervision over their actions, there will be no room for such complaints in future.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Apl. 4th, 1903.

The approach of Justice Sir V. Bashyam Aiyangar's retirement.

3. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 4th April, observes that the rule recently made by the Secretary of State for India, which compels a Judge of the High Court to retire at the age of sixty and according to which the Hon'ble Justice Sir V. Bashyam Aiyangar has to retire soon, is very unjust, and suggests, in the event of his retirement, the desirability of appointing the Hon'ble Mr. Sankara Nayar in his place. This paper further says that if the Government, instead of doing this, goes in for a Barrister or a Civilian for filling up this place, it will not only be unjust but will be a ground for the public to blame the Government.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 30th, 1903.

The evils of the joint patta system.

4. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th March, dwelling at length on the evils arising from the system of issuing joint pattas in regard to lands held in common by the villagers, points out that this system owing to its complexity affords the village officers ample opportunities for collecting more than what is actually due from the ryots and misappropriating the extra collection, and requests the Board of Revenue to consider this matter and abolish the system altogether.

Kerala Sobhini, *Pattambi*, Mar. 28th, 1903.

Replies not given to objection petitions.

5. A Tirur correspondent to the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 28th March, complains that as no replies have been given to the objection petitions presented by the parties to the Settlement Deputy Collector, the people are put to great inconvenience and trouble. It appears that for petitions praying for the sub-division of lands, a fee at the rate of 12 annas per petition is collected and replies are given only to such petitions.

(h) *Railways.*

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th March, draws attention to the following wants in the Indian railways, and especially in the South Indian Railway :— SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 30th, 1903.

Wants in the Indian railways.

(i) Want of sufficient accommodation for passengers ;

(ii) Want of sufficient lighting in the carriages and on the platforms in some stations ;

(iii) Want of arrangements in some stations to supply the passengers with drinking water ; and

(iv) Failure on the part of the railway servants to clean the railway carriages at frequent intervals and the consequent insanitary condition of the compartments.

7. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 4th April, referring to a meeting recently held in Madras to protest against the construction of a loop railway line from Saidapet to Madras Beach by the Marina, observes that this line will be of no advantage to the residents of Triplicane or Mylapore but will only cause much inconvenience to the ordinary traffic, and therefore suggests, like the *Swadesamitran*, the desirability of laying this line along the Buckingham Canal. HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Apr. 4th, 1903.

The loop railway line from Saidapet to Madras Beach.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

8. A Cannanore correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 30th March, writes that some days ago a petty officer and two peons of the Abkári department brought two tappers to the Chirakkal police station, alleging that they had drawn fermented toddy without a license. The station-house officer on examining the toddy brought by the Abkári officers found that it was sweet toddy and that the tappers had not in any way violated the abkári rules. The Abkári officers, on the other hand, protested that it was fermented toddy and took it to the magistrate who also on testing it found it to be sweet toddy. It appears that the tappers have lodged a complaint against the Abkári officers for wrongful restraint, etc. MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 30th, 1903.

Complaint against two Abkári officers of Cannanore.

(k) *General.*

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd April, questions the propriety of the Government assigning lands on darkast to the European missionaries in India on the ground that, unlike the European planters in the several hill districts, these missionaries have no idea of themselves cultivating the lands assigned to them and of profiting thereby, but only let them to such of the poor natives as are willing to embrace Christianity and thus seek to propogate their own religion in this country. SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 2nd, 1903.

Impropriety of assigning waste lands on darkast to the European missionaries in India.

10. The same paper, referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, observes that the Provincial Contract System, which His Excellency said, would be soon modified, has been very disadvantageous to the Government of Madras, as this Government was at no time granted for its expenses more than 28 per cent. of the revenue derived by it, while more than 40 per cent. of their respective revenues were allowed to other Provincial Governments, and that this small share has been found hardly sufficient for the demands of Government here. This paper further hopes that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel, late a Member of the Executive Council in this Presidency, is now in the Government of India, the Government of Madras will have an adequate share of its revenues allotted for its expenditure in future.

The Provincial Contract System.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 1st April, also discusses this subject at length and bitterly complains about the inadequacy of the amount granted by the Imperial to the Local Government for its expenditure.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apl. 2nd, 1903.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd April, referring to the present misunderstandings between the Hindus and the Muhammadans in Cuddapah in connection with the *Muharram* and *Sri Rama Navami* festivals, requests that the Government may be pleased to direct the District Magistrate of that place convene a meeting of the leading members of these two sects there and to persuade them by mild words to come to a compromise without giving rise to any unnecessary trouble either to themselves or to the Government.

The misunderstandings between the Hindus and the Muhammadans at Cuddapah.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 4th April, referring to the District Magistrate's order in this matter, directing the Hindu residents of Cuddapah to stop their music during the Muharram days, observes :—

"The order, on the face of it, is illegal, and no reason has been assigned for its promulgation. The custom alleged has no existence in fact and the District Magistrate has not taken any trouble to ascertain the truth. The respectable sections of the Muhammadan community disapprove of the measure. All that is open to the District Magistrate to do is to protect the rights of communities, general and special, and watch that no breach of the public tranquillity takes place. The language of the order indicates a sort of warning note to the Hindus, who, naturally mild and law-abiding, have never acted in an exasperating spirit and the District Magistrate is fully aware that all disturbances in this district have originated with the Muhammadans whom he has, on every count, found to be the aggressive party and punished. The action of the District Magistrate in this matter is doubtless unjust, illegal and uncalled for, and it is meet that the Government should pay attention to it, find out where the error lies and grant relief to the party entitled to it who are unprepared to secure it by any unconstitutional measures. It is only by means of simple indiscretions of this sort that the minds of communities disposed to obey the right and the law are sored and public distrust widened."

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1903.

12. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th March, after admiring His Excellency the Viceroy's budget speech for the friendly spirit in which it was conceived, remarks that although it contained peculiar views on some points which were due to a difference of opinion, his utterances were on the whole satisfactory and were certainly unlike Lord Ampthill's views which evoked people's indignation and censure.

The Viceroy's (budget) speech.

13. The same paper states that in the Darbar at Delhi His Excellency the Viceroy declared remission of interest, amounting to 11 lakhs a year, for three years on loans advanced to Native States, and remarks that this generosity would affect the Indian tax-payer. Such remission is only plausible and ridiculous besides being unjust and looks like robbing the poor to pay the rich.

Delhi Darbar remissions.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Apr. 1st, 1903.

14. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st April, states that in reply to a petition of the Hindus to the Collector of Cuddapah to take steps for the prevention of riots during the *Muharram* which synchronizes with the *Sri Rama Navami* festival of the Hindus this year he declared that it had been the custom for a long time for the Hindus not to play music during the *Muharram* and that they should not cause any breach of peace as in last year. It may be right to say that when the Muhammadans are offering their prayers in mosques, there should be no music disturbing them in their prayers. But in the *Muharram* the Muhammadans themselves indulge in all kinds of music. While so that the District Magistrate should have issued the said order forbidding the Hindus to play music during their

The *Muharram* and the *Sri Rama Navami*.

festival of *Sri Rama Navami* has, the paper regrets to note, a touch of partiality. The Hindus are naturally a quiet-going people and so the Collector's order that they should not cause riots is unintelligible. Was not the late Commissioner of Police, Colonel Weldon, asks the paper, superintending personally such festivities in a populous city like Madras without a hitch between the two classes of people? Why could not the Collector of Cuddapah do the same? As it is desirable that the Collector should not be suspected of partiality to the Muhammadans, the paper prays that the above order should be reconsidered and such a new order issued as will be agreeable to all.

15. The *Desabhimani*, of the 24th March, states that for many years past the District Associations, the Presidency Associations and the Indian National Congress have been requesting the Government to raise the assessable minimum to Rs. 1,000 for levying income-tax and to reduce the salt-tax. Now that the requests have been granted, the paper urges the public to express their gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy. It requests the Government to show some consideration to the agriculturists also who "form the foundation of the great edifice of Government."

Reduction of taxation.

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, Mar. 24th, 1903.

16. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th March. A correspondent (name not mentioned) says sarcastically that the want in the good luck of Muhammadans has been supplied by what Mr. Cardew said about them before the Police Commission. Mr. Cardew spoke of Muhammadans as being "full bellied," but praised Brahmans for their intellectual capacity and for the efficient manner in which they discharge their duties; thus indicating that the latter alone are fit for higher appointments under Government. From this it appears that more regard is had to higher education than to experience. The correspondent proceeds to observe that if Muhammadans are "full bellied" they are contented, grateful, loyal, naturally courageous, obedient and ever ready to sacrifice their lives for their benefactors. The correspondent regrets that officers do not know how the immediate superiors of Muhammadan subordinates treat them and how they suppress real facts, alleging that this is due to the want of men in Southern India to espouse the Muhammadan cause.

Muhammadans in the public service.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Mar. 28th, 1903.

17. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 2nd April, congratulates the Government of India on the budget and says that the whole of India is thankful to His Excellency Lord Curzon for reducing the salt-tax and raising the taxable minimum of the income-tax. The editor hopes that His Excellency will also be pleased to reduce the land-tax by improving other sources of State income.

Referring to the same subject, the *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 3rd April, thanks His Excellency Lord Curzon on behalf of the people of India saying that they are thereby placed under an everlasting debt of gratitude and suggests the advisability of reducing other taxes as well.

Reduction in the salt and income taxes.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Apr. 2nd, 1903.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

18. A sub-leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 28th March, bitterly complains of the inconvenience suffered by the people of Travancore on account of the *chukram* scare in the State. The paper takes the Diwan of Travancore severely to task for bringing about such a state of affairs by his short-sighted policy and remarks that almost all his public actions since his appointment as Diwan have been oppressive to the people. It hopes that His Highness the Maharaja will turn his attention to this matter and do justice.

Complaints about the Diwan of Travancore.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Pattambi*, Mar. 28th, 1903.

[Issued 11th April 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 15 OF 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 11th April 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

East Coast News, *Waltair*, Apr. 1st, 1908.

The Koraput Police.

1. Sir,—Will you kindly answer the following questions in your valuable paper:—

(1) Is a man who reports a crime at the police station obliged to pay money to the man who writes out the report?

(2) Is it the duty of the constable in charge of the police station to write out such a report or can he by any reason refuse to do so?

(3) Does a man who makes the report commit a crime, if he pays money to the man in charge who asks for it as a reward for writing out the report?

Inquirer.

[These are technical questions peculiar to the Police of Koraput who seem to have rules of their own; we would respectfully ask the Agent to the Governor to go into the question of Police administration of the Agency tracts in Jeypore.—Ed.]

(k) *General.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Apr. 7th, 1908.

Reduction in salt-tax and income-tax.

2. Our Chicacole correspondent wires:—The public of Chicacole met and sent a telegram expressing their heartfelt thanks to the Government of India for the boon conferred upon the country in having reduced the salt-tax and raised the minimum taxable under the Income Tax Act.

The Amaravati Mahajana Sabha also passed a similar resolution.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th April, referring to a correspondence recently published in the *Hindu*, observes that dacoities are said to be committed in the Conjeeveram taluk more frequently than the Government is aware of, and requests the authorities concerned to take active steps for suppressing these offences and relieving the people of this taluk from their present fear and anxiety.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 11th, 1903.

Dacoities in the Conjeeveram taluk.

(*d*) *Education.*

4. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th April, severely criticises the remarks made by His Excellency Lord Ampthill at the recent convocation of the Madras University and remarks that it would have been better if His Excellency had not entered upon a task for which he was quite unfit. He says that convocation addresses have generally been delivered by men of great talent and culture and there were some Governors too who were in a way competent to deliver such addresses. But our present Governor cannot, in any respect, be compared to them. That he is not only incompetent to deliver such an address but also inefficient to carry out any other great work has been made clear to the people of Malabar when he visited that district some time ago. When the people of Malabar represented to him the great hardships to which they were put owing to the misconduct of some subordinate Government officials, he replied that these matters should be brought to the notice of the subordinate officials themselves. No ordinary person would have given such a reply. But our Governor has done so. The correspondent, after continuing at some length in this strain, remarks that now-a-days those who are sent out as our Governors are inexperienced and inefficient persons. They manage to get such high appointments not on account of their own individual qualifications, but simply because they chance to be in the good graces of some high personage.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Apr. 4th, 1903.

Lord Ampthill's convocation address.

5. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 8th April, condemns its contemporary, the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, for criticising rather too severely Lord Ampthill's convocation address, saying that such criticisms will instead of doing good tend to injure, as His Excellency's rebuke was probably directed to those native papers only which misrepresent matters.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Apr. 8th, 1903.

Convocation address and the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*.

(*h*) *Railways.*

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th April, remarks that the proposed Marina Loop Railway, being far removed from populous centres, will fail to serve its purpose, for the people would never like to walk all the distance to the beach in the sun or rain and waste their time. They would rather prefer to go to the place of their destination by walking the whole distance. It is desirable, says the paper, that the rulers should consult the convenience of the ruled to some extent when conferring on them a rare boon like the said railway. If in defiance of the public opinion, the authorities persist in constructing the railway along the foreshore, the public, no doubt, cannot oppose them; but the expected advantages too cannot be realised.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Apr. 4th, 1903.

The Marina Loop Railway.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Apr. 2nd, 1903.

7. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd April, has the following in English:

Anglo-Indian resentments.

—The protest meeting of Anglo-Indians convened by the Sheriff of Madras anent the projected Marina Loop line of Railway which, if beneficial to trade, would be nonæsthetic to the fashionables, reminds one of the resentment of Calcutta Anglo-Indians towards Lord Curzon in regard to His Excellency's proposed site for the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta, and they have triumphed, for the latter has given in, out of deference to their wishes as to the particular locality on the maidan on which to erect it. The Indians do not care as to which part is to hold the memorial, but Anglo-Indians seem to be ungrateful to His Excellency to have kicked up a row despite favours received at his hands. His Excellency seems too self-willed to a community which first tasted the pleasures of power when they succeeded in forcing a concordat from Lord Ripon in regard to the "Ilbert Bill." The two succeeding Governments strengthened their combination and power. Strange to say when the Viceroy recently displeased Indians by making over the Calcutta municipality to the Anglo-Indians, the latter were not grateful, but thought that it was only what was their due homage! Their opposition to the memorial site is pure vindictiveness because His Excellency is keen on the point.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Apr. 10th, 1903.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 10th April, writing about the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, states that

Reduction of salt-tax.

the Hon'ble Mr. Thomson felt doubtful if the reduction of salt-tax from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 2 a maund would be of any good to the poor. As salt is now selling at 10 measures a rupee against the old rate of 8 measures, there is no doubt, says the paper, that the reduction of salt-tax will greatly benefit the poor.

(*k*) *General.*

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Apr. 11th, 1903.

9. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 11th April, says:—The Director of

Suggestions to the Agricultural department.

Agriculture in the Central Provinces is busy making experiments, but it does not appear that much good has accrued to the ryots from the measures recommended by him. He recommends the use of the English plough in India. It is no doubt true that the English plough is better than the Indian. But as the ryots of this country are neither rich nor enterprising it is not likely that they will think of purchasing such a costly article unless it is made manifest to them that a field when ploughed by the English implement yields a far better crop than when ploughed as at present. The paper, therefore, suggests that the scientists at the head of the Agricultural departments will, instead of delivering learned lectures, do well to practically demonstrate to the people the superiority of the English plough by using it on some experimental farms. Rich zamindars will, when they are convinced that it is really advantageous to use the English plough, introduce it on their lands and gradually the poorer ryots also will follow their example. The paper further suggests that the Government should collect all the information regarding the processes of agriculture in the various parts of the world and get it translated into the vernaculars by able native scientists and publish it in a monthly journal.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apr. 6th, 1903.

10. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 6th April, says that the managers of the Kavalappara estate, which is now under the Court of Wards, have received orders to

The Court of Wards and the tenants under the Kavalappara estate.

the effect that all lands belonging to the estate held by the tenants on kanom leases should on the expiry thereof be given out only on simple lease and that in no case should the kanom lease be renewed and that consequently the tenants are put to great anxiety and misgivings. The paper exhorts the tenants to submit petitions to the Government and the Court of Wards representing the

many hardships to which they will be put if this order is carried out and it hopes that the authorities concerned, when they realise the extent of the loss and hardship which the tenants are likely to suffer if this order is carried out, will consider well before giving effect to this order.

Survey sub-division numbers of lands to be furnished from the registration offices.

11. A sub-leader in the same paper says that as no non-testamentary document relating to land presented for registration is registered, if the survey sub-division number of the land concerned is not specified therein and as the village officers when required to furnish the necessary number not only take their own time to furnish the information but also demand a fee for doing so, the parties are put to great inconvenience and trouble. It appears that recently when a certain gentleman who wanted to know the survey number of a piece of land sent his clerk to the village officer, he demanded a fee of 8 annas for searching the number, and when the matter was brought to the notice of the Tahsildar, he was informed that no fee was required in such cases. The article states that if some arrangement is made by which the parties will be able to find out the required numbers from the registration office, it will be a great boon to them as they in that case will not be under the necessity of dancing attendance upon the village officers.

Income-tax and the mode of assessing it.

12. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th April, says that although His Excellency Lord Curzon has been pleased to make some concession in regard to income-tax, yet as the subordinate officials who are entrusted with the duty of making the assessment often discharge their duties very unsatisfactorily the people are not likely to derive any benefit from this concession. It appears that these subordinate officers, if they have a grudge against any person, include him in the list of persons chargeable with the tax without examining his accounts or doing anything of that sort. When the parties thus unjustly assessed petition the Collector or other officer to get the tax reduced or cancelled, they call upon him to produce his accounts and as these people do not keep proper accounts of their incomes and expenses, they find it difficult to make good their cause. The article hopes that the superior officers will, when dealing with such cases, take care to see whether the subordinate officers have done their duty properly.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 4th, 1903.

Natives and Europeans.

13. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 9th April, mentions that the lower court convicted the soldier who had been the cause of the death of Karam Singh, a Police officer, during the Delhi Darbar, and sentenced him to imprisonment for six months; but, on appeal, this sentence was quashed and the accused released. The editor hopes that the Government of the Punjab will be pleased to revise the judgment, alleging that it has greatly wounded the feelings of the people.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Apr. 9th, 1903.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Interpellations at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th April, referring to the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, observes that, unlike on former occasions, the answers given by the official members to most of the interpellations of the non-official members have been satisfactory.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 6th, 1903.

The same paper of the 8th April, again referring to the same subject, requests the Government to give a trial to the suggestion made in the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar that Stationary Sub-Magistrates should be invested with the powers of first-class Magistrates as a preliminary measure to the separation of the judicial and executive functions.

The same paper of the 11th April, referring to His Excellency Lord Ampthill's speech in the Legislative Council, observes that His Excellency has now turned out completely different from what he was when delivering

his recent convocation address, and that His Excellency's words were very guarded and respectful to the party criticising the acts of Government, and requests His Excellency not to have a bad opinion of them in future.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 8th April, also makes similar observations on this subject.

IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Apr. 11th, 1903.

Alleged disabilities of Christian converts in Mysore.

15. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 11th April, referring to the question of the alleged disabilities of converts to Christianity in Mysore, observes that the Government of India in passing a law enabling the converts to become the guardians of the children born to them previous to their conversion, contravened the assurances made by Her Majesty in the Proclamation of 1858. The paper hopes that the Mysore Government will not pass such an enactment without first consulting the people.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Apr. 8th, 1903.

The constitution of the Mysore Government.

16. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 8th April says:—The present constitution of the Mysore Government is not well suited for the proper administration of the State. All the members of the Council are independent. Further, although the Council consists only of three members, there are six persons each of whom has absolute control over his department. And yet the Maharaja is regarded as responsible for everything. It is a bad policy to make one answerable for the work done by another. No harm will be done by appointing any number of persons to the Consultative Council; but for the executive branch there must be only one responsible head. The paper, therefore, hopes that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will think over this matter carefully and see that the present constitution is reorganized.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Apr. 8th, 1903.

Indians in British colonies.

17. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 8th April, complains that equal treatment is not extended to Indians in British colonies and says that, notwithstanding a change of Government, nothing has been done in this respect in the Transvaal, and that in Australia matters are getting worse.

[Issued 18th April 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 16 of 1903.**

REPORT

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Daily Post, *Bangalore*, Apr. 18th, 1903.

A railway negligence.

1. "The attention of the Railway Companies should be called to the fact that level-crossing gates are too often left half-closed, *i.e.*, one-half of the double gates obstructs traffic. There is no apparent reason for this dangerous practice beyond laziness on the part of the gate peons and an absence of efficient inspection. Should any accident result, I venture to say that a good case for damages will lie against the Railway Company concerned. The Madras Railway Company and the Southern Mahratta are at present both guilty of negligence in regard to this matter."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Apr. 15th, 1903.

Miscarriage of justice in the trial of European missionaries by European magistrates.

2. A correspondent to the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 15th April, referring to a recent case in which two European missionaries of Palamcottah were accused of having kidnapped a girl of the shepherd caste from the custody of her legal guardians, observes that the discharge of the accused in this case and similar miscarriage of justice in the trial of European missionaries by European magistrates causes apprehension to the people and are likely to make them dissatisfied with their rulers.

(c) *Jails.*

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Apr. 15th, 1903.

European offenders given princely accommodation in jails.

3. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 15th April, observes:—One Bain, of whose conviction we have already spoken, was conveyed from the Magistrate's Court by the Police Superintendent in his carriage. He was received with great mark of politeness by the Jail Superintendent. It would seem that in the case of Europeans, rigorous imprisonment is synonymous with complete idleness without any sort of work. This gentleman was having a jolly time of it in the jail. The only things wanting were the play of band, balls and addresses. We suggest the framing of rules to the effect that Europeans convicted in England should be sent out to India to undergo imprisonment.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Prapanchamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 17th, 1903.

Waste of money in providing the Moore Market, Madras, with electric lights.

4. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 17th April, observes with regret that there is no necessity for providing the Moore Market in Madras with electric lights, as very few respectable men frequent this place in the night, and that the Commissioners are simply wasting the money collected from the poor rate-payers on useless and unnecessary things like this, while several of the big streets in the city have not sufficient lighting.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Apr. 15th, 1903.

State aid in improving sanitation.

5. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 15th April, attributing the spread of plague in India to the general disregard of the principles of sanitation, observes:—The Government ought not to find it a difficult task to improve the sanitary condition of the country. It is the duty of the Government to supplement the work of the municipalities by taking up whatever lies beyond the ability of the latter to perform. But in the face of the extreme laxity prevailing in the Sanitary department we cannot say that the Government is discharging this duty conscientiously. The Government of India ought to set a proper example to others in this matter.

(k) *General.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 15th, 1903.

Neglect of the Tinnevelly District Board to maintain the road between Tinnevelly and Trivandrum.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th April, complains that the road from Tinnevelly to Trivandrum is in such bad repair that carts could hardly pass through it without being upset, and criticises the indifference, in this matter, of the Tinnevelly District Board whose duty it is to maintain this road.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Apr. 18th, 1903.

7. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 18th April, dwelling on the present financial condition of India, condemns the present policy of the Government in extending the railways and observes that it should pay the greatest attention to the improvement of agriculture which is the chief occupation of the masses in this country, and set apart a large portion of the land revenue for the construction of new irrigation works.

Desirability of improving the agriculture instead of extending the railways.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Apr. 14th, 1903.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 14th April, remarking that the Hindus at Cuddapah were "immersed in the ocean of sorrow" during the *Sri Rama Navami* festival, says that some respectable men of that place sent up a memorial to His Excellency the Governor requesting him to quash the order of the Collector forbidding the Hindus to play music in connection with their festival during the *Muharram*. They also sent two telegrams to the Chief Secretary, but he did not even acknowledge their receipt. The rumour that the Collector is partial to the Muhammadans has spread throughout the district like wild fire. The racial animosity which his order had created showed itself even in villages. The Muhammadan inhabitants of the village of Chennur petitioned the Collector to forbid the playing of music by the Hindus on account of the *Sri Rama Navami* festival during the *Muharram*. The Government of Madras thought of sending troops to Cuddapah. The paper thinks that such a step was unnecessary as the Hindus, however afflicted they might be, would never dare use violence and disturb public peace, but would only try to seek redress by memorializing the Collector. The Muhammadans have dishonoured the Hindus in all possible ways. They even composed a song, insulting to the Hindus, and sang it in public streets. The Brahmans gave up their *bhajanas* (prayers) this year. But the Muhammadans had free scope to carry their images in procession without being restricted as usual to certain particular streets. The order of the Collector referred to above greatly distressed the Hindus, as *Sri Rama Navami* is as holy to them as the *Muharram* is to the Muhammadans. The Collector, instead of endeavouring to see that both the festivals were celebrated peacefully, prohibited the helpless Hindus from celebrating their festival in due form. The paper prays that the matter should be carefully considered by the Government.

The Muharram in Cuddapah.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Apr. 16th, 1903.

9. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 16th April, in a leader on the budget speech of His Excellency Lord Curzon, says that it is encouraging, sympathetic and a mild reply to his critics, showing that His Excellency is a great statesman possessed of governing abilities to the highest degree.

The budget speech of His Excellency the Viceroy.

As to some of the points touched upon in the speech, the editor thinks that the Delhi Darbar, which the *Pioneer* characterises as wasteful, has produced no good results; that the settlement of the Berar question cannot be taken to afford satisfaction to the Nizam though it relieves him from the constant trouble he was put to in connection therewith; and that the reduction in the salt and income taxes is due to a sudden fall in military expenditure and increase in tributes and not to the prosperous state of the country.

The editor believes that the taxes could still further be reduced if the general expenditure were curtailed, necessary measures were concerted to increase the produce of the country, and attention were paid to the principles of economy, but regrets to add that Government does not release its responsibility as regards economy and that therefore its financial condition becomes unsatisfactory and affects the people to such an extent that they suffer very much during famines.

The editor finally hopes that the questions such as the separation of judicial and executive functions, etc., now engaging the attention of the Government of India may be settled to the satisfaction of the people before His Excellency Lord Curzon leaves India.

IV.—Native States.

10. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 15th April, observes :—In this small province of Mysore the service of more than one commissioned medical officer are quite superfluous. At present we have three such officers on high salaries ranging from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000. Why should not these be replaced by native doctors whom we find from the records to be more efficient than European officers though paid less than one-third of what the latter receive.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Apr. 15th, 1903

The extravagant expenditure in the Medical department in Mysore.

11. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 15th April, says :—The English have acquired the Berars. Now rumour has it that Lord Curzon intends taking possession of Kashmir and Ujjain. The people have been deprived of their due share in the administration of the country ; they have been asked to empty their purses towards subscriptions. Now native chiefs are being despoiled of their dominions. That the English would shortly demand Bangalore and the Kolar gold fields is a matter of no uncertainty. It is talked about that an attempt would be made towards this when the successor of the present Diwan is to be confirmed in his office.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Apr. 15th, 1903.

The rumoured annexation of Ujjain to British territories.

12. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 14th April, says :—We hear from the *Madras Mail* that the Mysore Government intend enlisting the services of the Entomologist to the Government of India for examining and destroying the insects that have been spoiling the coffee crops of the European planters resident in the province of Mysore. Let us rejoice at the activity of the Government in this matter, though it be in the interests of the Europeans. But one cannot help regretting that it did not strike the Government to take a similar step when the arecanut plantations owned by our countrymen were being ruined on account of a heavy assessment and decaying crops.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Apr. 14th, 1903.

Indifference of the Mysore Government towards native planters.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th April, publishes a translation of a speech said to have been recently delivered at Portsmouth by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the purport of which is that the British people have not yet understood the real condition of India ; that the wealth of the country is being year after year drained by the Anglo-Indian merchants and officials ; that the British people, who are thus carrying away large sums of money, do not after all spend anything for the good of this country ; that, though in India the rate of taxation per head is small when compared with that in England, yet it is heavy when compared with the income per head of the Indians and the Englishmen ; that it is in consequence of this want of sufficient income that large numbers of the Indian people have annually to suffer from famine ; and that the additional burden imposed on the Indian tax-payer by the recent arrangements for increasing the army in view of an anticipated rupture between England and Russia is not at all justifiable.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 15th, 1903.

A speech recently delivered by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at Portsmouth.

14. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 18th April, hearing that the Government of India has sent three gentlemen to England for engaging English artists for the construction of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta, condemns this action of the Government on the ground that a building constructed on European model will not be a suitable Indian tribute and that by this arrangement European artists alone will be benefited, while the Indians, who are no less celebrated in the fine-arts, will be disappointed, and observes that it will be creditable to Lord Curzon only if he

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Apr. 18th, 1903.

Desirability of employing Indian artists for the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta.

employs Indian artists on this work, erects a memorial on Indian model and furnishes it with Indian articles of rarity, as such is the unanimous wish of the Indian subjects in this matter.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Apr. 16th, 1903.

The unscrupulousness of missionaries.

15. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 15th April, complaining of the conversion of helpless women and children by the missionaries, says:—The Government ought not to regard this matter with indifference. The missionaries who are thus lowering the prestige of the British in India should be expelled from the country. If the Government do not take this step they will lose the confidence and loyalty of the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 4th, 1903.

The panic created by the arrival of a band of Kabulis in Malabar.

16. A Choughat correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th April, says that the arrival at that place of a wandering tribe of Kabulis, numbering in all to a hundred persons, has created a panic amongst the local inhabitants, as it was widely rumoured that they were a band of robbers come to pillage the place. It appears that all the shops in the local bazaar were closed and the inhabitants did not stir out of their houses for a whole day. A leader in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th April, states that these Kabulis proceeded to Ernakulam by railway without having provided themselves with the railway tickets, and that they created some disturbance at that station and the Railway authorities had to call in the assistance of the police to quell the disturbance.

[Issued 25th April 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 17 of 1903.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 25th April 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Native States, *Madras*, Apr. 13th, 1903.

A suggestion to postpone the proposed visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India.

1. "Regarding the rumoured visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, it will certainly be a better arrangement to postpone the royal visit for a good couple of years and give the whole country, throughout its length and breadth, an undisturbed spell of rest and freedom from excitement and financial strain. The depression that must necessarily follow the unusual outlays to which the country has been subject ever since Lord Curzon took the reins of office, has blunted the edge of unbounding enthusiasm which would have otherwise greeted the rumour. Even the Eastern mind has been palled by the quick succession of *tamashas* and it fails to respond to any suggestion of any more in the near future. Instead of bringing out the royal visit at so inopportune an occasion, the Government will be well advised in postponing it till the country has time to recover its lost vitality to some extent at least. His Excellency's Viceroyalty has been hitherto one of disproportionate excitement much above the country's capacity to stand it; and it is much to be wished the royal visit takes place when the country has had time to overcome the exhaustion."

Evening Mail, *Bangalore*, Apr. 21st, 1903.

A railway grievance.

2. "We have to draw the attention of the Agent and Manager, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, that on the narrow-gauge line passenger trains are unnecessarily delayed, beyond the specified time for such halts, in some of the stations. This causes some inconvenience to passengers. If the cause for this is found out and rectified, the passengers will be highly obliged to the popular and energetic Agent and Manager."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

3. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 22nd April, gives, on the authority of frontier news, an account of the arrest of Colonel Yate by Afghan officers, and says that the matter appears to have assumed a serious aspect owing to the presence of the Commander-in-Chief at Quetta. The editor thinks that no opinion should be formed without hearing the Afghan side.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Apr. 22nd, 1903.

The arrest of Colonel Yate.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

4. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 22nd April, dwelling at length on the defects of the Police Department, observes that there is no use simply of increasing the salaries of the present police constables and officers, as they are not likely to improve by an increase of pay, and that the only effective remedy would be to employ graduates and members of respectable families in this department and to appoint natives as District Superintendents of Police, giving up as far as possible the practice of selecting Europeans for these offices, as they are ignorant of the customs and languages of the people and so cannot command their sympathy and co-operation, which are indispensable to the successful working of this department.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Apr. 22nd, 1903.

Suggestions to the Police Commission.

5. The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 25th April, referring to the Punitive Police forces stationed in the Tinnevelly and Madura districts consequent on the Shanar-Maravar riots of 1899, observes:—We do not see that any good has resulted from this arrangement. Certainly it cannot be said that the riots have been suppressed solely by the efforts of the Punitive Police forces. Did they capture Vellaiya Thevan, who was the ringleader in these riots? Are the gangs of robbers now afraid of the police more than before? What then is the use of maintaining a police force whose purpose is nothing more than consuming the public money? Moreover, it is to be regretted that the Government has not yet realized the injustice of treating alike both the offenders and the injured in the recent riots. Three years have passed since the Shanar-Maravar riots occurred, and there is none at present who remembers them well and cherishes ill-feelings against his opponents. We can therefore safely assert that although there was some necessity for stationing a Punitive Police force some time ago, there is no such necessity now, and to continue it any longer is simply putting the people to unnecessary trouble. As it is only this Punitive Police force that is constantly reminding the people of the late disturbances, it is but expedient to remove it as soon as possible. Similarly the Punitive Police forces stationed in the Madura district are also unnecessary and should be removed. The recent rumour that there is to be a riot soon in the Kamudhi temple is entirely false and it has been spread solely by some mischievous persons from motives of self-interest. But it is certain that rumours of this kind will not cease so long as the Government is cowardly. The Government should therefore pay no regard to these rumours and remove the Punitive Police forces in the Tinnevelly and Madura districts at an early date.

Dakshana Deepam, *Salem*, Apr. 25th, 1903.

Desirability of removing the Punitive Police forces stationed in the Tinnevelly and Madura districts.

(b) *Courts.*

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 24th, 1903, and HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Apr. 25th, 1903.

6. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 24th April, and the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 25th idem, referring to the acquittal of a British soldier named William Lane who was tried in the last criminal sessions of the Madras High Court for having shot at a forest guard in the Trichinopoly district, observe that though the accused has been acquitted in this case for want of sufficient evidence to identify him as the real offender, yet there is no doubt that an offence has been committed and the culprit has escaped, and that the failure of justice is due to the negligence of the District Magistrate and the Sub-Magistrate who have not taken sufficient care to inspect the scene of offence and collect evidence.

The Trichinopoly shooting case.

(d) *Education.*

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Apr. 22nd, 1903.

7. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 22nd April, says:—Lord Canning and Lord Macaulay decided upon introducing English education in India with the object of shaking the hold of the orthodox religion on the people and paving the way for the Christianisation of the country. This end was partly fulfilled in the provinces of Bengal and Madras, but did not reach complete realisation owing to the mutiny of 1857. Then it was resolved that the education given should be such as to fit the people only for subordinate service under Government. But since the people have got an inkling of these motives, the English are now seeking to introduce some reform in the present scheme of education.

The present state of English education.

Under the *régime* of the Muhammadan Emperors, the Hindus, far from being treated with that neglect and high-handedness which they now meet with at the hands of the English, were entrusted with the government of provinces like Afghanistan and Beluchistan and with many other highly responsible posts. They were also the chief advisers and ministers of the Emperors. Who can help regretting the present low state to which their descendants have been reduced under the British Government?

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Apr. 22nd, 1903.

8. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 22nd April, complains that the Municipal Commissioners of Madras levy profession-tax even from people who just start their life in some trade or other profession, without ascertaining their actual income, although the rules on this subject require this tax to be imposed only on persons getting Rs. 100 and upwards a month. This paper further requests the Municipal Commissioners to pay attention to this matter and remove the irregularities connected with it.

Irregularities in connection with the levy of profession-tax in the Madras Municipality.

LOKANUKULAN, *Kumbakónam*, Apr. 26th, 1903.

9. The *Lokanukulan*, of the 26th April, complains about the unsatisfactory condition of the roads under the supervision of the Local Boards in the Tanjore district.

Unsatisfactory condition of roads in the Tanjore district.

HINDU BANDHAVI, *Nellore*, Apr. 8th, 1903.

10. The *Hindu Bandhavi*, of the 8th April, states that it is rumoured that the municipality of Nellore is endeavouring to supply water to the town by laying out pipes. This is pleasant news to the rich, but a painful one to the poor. Is it proper, asks the paper, to put the poor to the necessity of paying water-tax for the sake of the rich? Except in Santhapeta, no scarcity of water is felt even in famine years in the town and the suburbs. It is enough even in summer if water can be let into the "ditch" from the stored water in the tank. But to put many a poor man to hardship to satisfy the few rich is regrettable. It cannot be supposed that the municipality tries to introduce the pipe system with any surplus funds at its disposal, for it is about to raise the house-tax to meet even its ordinary expenses.

Pipe-water supply in Nellore.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkâri.*

11. A sub-leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th April, referring to a question asked at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council regarding the suicide of three Abkâri officials, says that it is highly necessary that Government should make special enquiries into the cause of their death. It appears that they committed suicide as they were not able to bear any longer the teasing and worrying of their superior officers. It is not only the subordinates of the department who suffer at the hands of these officials, but the public at large are also put to great hardship and inconvenience. It is a well-known fact that the Salt and Abkâri officials are in the habit of concocting cases against liquor shopkeepers and tappers. This is not the fault of the subordinates. They are ordered by their superiors that they should detect a certain number of cases a month and when they cannot make up the required number by fair means they do not scruple to do so by foul means. If anybody fails to show the required number of cases, he is called upon to explain and in some cases even promotion is stopped. Consequently the subordinate officials, in order to save their own skin as well as to secure the good opinion and favour of their superior officials, do not scruple to oppress the people. It is because there are no well-educated and able men in the superior grades of the department that such high-handedness is practiced by the subordinates. The Europeans, who come out all the way from England as assistant inspectors on a salary of Rs. 120 a month, cannot be expected to be well educated and able men. The article, after dwelling at some length on the subject, hopes that Government will take measures to give some relief to the people in this matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 18th, 1903.

Complaints about the Salt and Abkâri officials.

(*k*) *General.*

12. The *Lokopakari*, of the 24th April, suggests the desirability of the Government issuing orders to the several Collectors to promulgate by beat of tom-tom in each village the reduction of the salt-tax, so that there may be no room for the avaricious dealers in salt for selling this article at the original price and thus deceiving the poor villagers, most of whom may be ignorant of the reduction of this tax.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Apr. 24th, 1903.

Desirability of promulgating in the villages the reduction of the salt-tax.

13. The *Hindu Bandhavi*, of the 8th April, states that His Excellency the Viceroy, while addressing the Calcutta Trades' Association, said that in India there lay buried underground 825 crores of rupees and that it would be well for the Indians to use the money for the good of the people, instead of allowing it to remain so buried. It remarks that there is nothing to enable the Viceroy to conjecture that there exists so much of hidden treasure in India. If this vast treasure certainly exist underground, His Excellency will do well to have it dug up, as the discovery of such a treasure and its use for public purposes by the Government is quite in keeping with the spirit of the Hindu Shastras.

HINDU BANDHAVI, *Nellore*, Apr. 8th, 1903.

Buried treasure in India.

14. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 19th April, stating that Mr. Mark Hunter, Principal of the Rajahmundry College, issued orders prohibiting the use of certain books as the text book committee had rejected them, and that he caused those books to be set on fire for having been used by some of the students in spite of his orders, remarks that nobody ever dreamt that he, who is an M.A. and who prepares young men for the B.A. degree, would do just as he had done. It would have been better if he had only confiscated those books. The correspondent does not understand the wisdom of burning them in presence of students. He should have punished them if they had disobeyed his orders and should not have burnt their books.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Apr. 19th, 1903.

Mr. Mark Hunter destroying books by fire.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Apr. 18th, 1903.

Muhammadans in the public service.

15. The *Juridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 18th April, has a letter from a correspondent who signs himself as "Hopeful of Mercy," in which the correspondent says that some suppose that Government does not listen to just complaints, but this is not the case, and in support of his denial the correspondent quotes the recent reinstatement of a peon of the Port office and proceeds to observe that in spite of a G.O. specially passed in 1887 in this behalf there are only a very few Muhammadans in such an extensive department as the Public Works is. Of the seven in the Public Works Secretariat and the Irrigation Department two, it is said, intend to leave, it is not known why, and if they should leave the claims of other Muhammadans would probably be overlooked. Hence the correspondent hopes that His Excellency Lord Ampthill may kindly take these handful of Muhammadans under his auspicious shelter.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Apr. 20th, 1903.

The Persian and Hindustani Translatorship.

16. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th April, thanks Government for putting Ahmad Kabir Sahib, Assistant to the Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government, in charge of the office, saying that its long-cherished desire has thus been realised partly.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Oulicut*, Apr. 18th, 1903.

The Travancore Government and the "Oottupuras."

17. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th April, severely criticises the Travancore Government for spending a large amount of money for the maintenance in different parts of the State of what are called "Oottupuras" (eating houses), where Brahmans are gratis fed daily. It appears that the Government spends an enormous sum of money to feed the Brahmans who are mostly foreigners without at the same time deriving any benefit whatever therefrom. The correspondent remarks that the Government is not at all justified in wasting the public money in such a way and adds that if the Government is bent upon spending such a large amount for charitable purposes, it will be doing a great benefit to the people by utilising that amount for the construction of bridges, the repair of roads and the founding of hospitals, schools, etc.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Apr. 22nd, 1903.

Probable dissolution of the present Parliament.

18. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 22nd April, says:—The present British Parliament has almost declined and the people of England do not pay much regard to its members. Even the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, does not command much respect in the Parliament and so he is not able to do anything independently. There is no union among the Members of Parliament, and there is faction among the Ministers themselves as every one of them is now acting as he pleases. As Mr. Chamberlain is a very able man, he has been conducting all business. But he has now grown old and does not command the confidence of his own party, as he once belonged to the opposite party, viz., the Liberals. The present Parliament will soon be dissolved, and a new Parliament will be assembled. The leading gentlemen of this country, such as the Honourable Messrs. Surendranath Bannerjee, Lal Mohan Ghose and Dr. Mullick of Calcutta, the Honourable Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Mehta of Bombay, and the Honourable Mr. Sankaran Nair and Mr. G. Subramanya Aiyar of Madras should go to England and deliver lectures there on the present condition of the Indians and thus pave the way for the successful election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Bhownagree and Sir William Wedderburn, who are the friends of India and are now trying to become Members of Parliament.

19. Since the reduction of the salt-tax, the attitude of the Tamil newspapers towards His Excellency Lord Curzon has been generally very favourable, and the approaching close of His Excellency's tenure of office appears to be a source of anxiety to them.

Desirability of extending Lord Curzon's term of office.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nayercoil*, Apr. 17th, 1903; PRAPANCHATHARAKAI, *Madras*, Apr. 22nd, 1903; and HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Apr. 24th, 1903.

The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 17th April, and the *Prapanchatharakai* and the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 22nd and 24th April, respectively, discussed this subject at some length, and observe that, unless Lord Curzon remains here for some more years, the several great reforms he has now undertaken cannot be carried out, and that, therefore, if His Majesty the King-Emperor be pleased to retain him in India for another five years, it will meet with the unanimous approval of the Indians.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 24th April, also deals with this subject, but thinks that, although the extension of Lord Curzon's term of office is very desirable in the existing circumstances, the relaxation of an established rule in a particular case is not commendable.

20. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th April, says:—The proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to India will give His Royal Highness an opportunity of getting an intimate knowledge of the country and will have the good result of bringing home to his mind the real condition of the people under the British rule, the misery into which they have sunk under the scourges of famine and plague, and the unfairness with which they are thrust into the background to give place to Europeans. In view of the fact that His Highness is to be the future Emperor of India, the present visit is likely to be productive of immense good to India. The present financial depression of the people, however, prevents them from contributing freely for the reception of the Prince and renders the postponement of His Royal Highness's visit for a period of two years highly desirable. But the Emperor's son need not depend upon the Indian exchequer for defraying the expenses of his visit. If His Royal Highness lists, he can very well defray them out of his own pocket and visit India whenever it is convenient.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Apr. 25th, 1903.

21. A Walavanad correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th April, says that as the poor cultivators of the place are obliged to borrow for carrying on cultivation money and seed-grains from the rich men of the place at an exorbitant rate of interest, they are put to great trouble and inconvenience. Generally they mortgage their houses and lands and in course of time these pass into the hands of their creditors and the poor cultivators become paupers. In order to remedy this evil, the correspondent suggests that agricultural banks should be established in different parts of the country so that the poor cultivators may borrow money from Government at a reasonable rate of interest.

Agricultural banks to be established in different parts of the country.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 18th, 1903.

22. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 22nd April, says that many Kings and Emperors are at present on tour. Of these tours that of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, which is attended with great pomp and magnificence, is well worth recording for many reasons. The results of the tour will be known when His Majesty arrives in France, where grand preparations are being made for his reception.

The tour of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Apr. 22nd, 1903.

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REPORT

ON

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for the Week ending 2nd May 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Apr. 28th, 1903.

British Indians in South Africa.

1. "Sir,—We have been pressing the claims of our countrymen for fair treatment in the various colonies of South Africa for the last ten years or more with the result that nothing good has yet been done to a class of people whose loyalty has now become proverbial. Year after year each colony is vying with one another in enacting laws that have the effect of placing the most loyal, thrifty, and industrious section of His Majesty's subjects more or less on a par with the Kaffirs, the Zulus, the Basutos and the Swazis; it is now an accepted fact that the present prosperity of Natal is due to the industry of Indians. Natal Indians have shown how they could be useful to the empire at a time of war; respectable colonials know the importance of Indian labourers to the various colonies of South Africa. With all these the lot of the Indian immigrant has not been improved. Wherever he goes whether to Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Cape Colony or Natal his fate is the same, his treatment is one that is accorded to a slave by his master, his feeling is that of the just conquered. Birmingham imperialism has no effect upon the arrogant and headstrong action of the sturdy colonials. Imperialism in these days means a union of the white races of the empire, if the imperialism of the future is to to be guided by this narrow principle of excluding Indians to participate in the benefits of the empire. I think it is better that Messrs. Chamberlain & Co. receive some lessons from Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, who was just enough in recognising the claims of the Mayoris for fair treatment. Now coming to the question at hand, the ill-treatment accorded to Indians by the colonials is perhaps one of the very few subjects on which both the Indians and the Anglo-Indians agree. So what we should now do under the circumstances is to have a public meeting in Calcutta and nominate a deputation, powerful and influential, to wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy and to request him to stop emigration from our country to Natal and one or two other South African colonies. This is the only way left open to us and this we should make use of. Men like Mr. Tata, His Highness the Aga Khan, His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and the Presidents of the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce can be easily induced to take part in such a deputation.

Madras, April 27th. V.R.C."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Evening Mail, *Bangalore*, Apr. 28rd, 1903.

Rowdy Afghans.

2. "It is a curious comment on the detention of Colonel Yate by the Afghans to be told that bands of the latter have been roving about India, and that some of them are now in the State of Travancore. These rowdies seem to do pretty much what they like. They plunder the people in open daylight and they seem to have no fear of the police In Trivandrum the military had to be called out. And these are the people who are detaining a British officer simply because he crossed the border of their country. The *Englishman* has the following on the subject: 'We learn that the Kabuli pest has appeared in a somewhat startling form in Trivandrum. The arrival of a gang of a hundred Kabulis from North Travancore recently has caused the greatest excitement in Trivandrum among the good townspeople there. A week

prior to their advent they had arrived at Ernakulum railway station where they immediately established a reputation for rowdyism. It appears that they travelled without tickets, and in different ways proved such a nuisance to the authorities that the services of the military had to be requisitioned by the Diwan of Cochin to keep them in hand. They became unmanageable on their arrival on the Travancore frontiers, and it was only by the timely intervention of the Magistrate and Preventive Superintendent that they were kept within bounds. The system of terrorising they have adopted appears to be very similar to that in force by these people in Bengal. Having established themselves in some convenient locality they go out in parties through the bazaar extorting money from petty shopkeepers whom they terrorise by threats and violence. In Trivandrum the whole gang paraded in the Chulai Bazaar, and in spite of the presence of the myrmidons of the law are reported to have done a roaring business much to the consternation of the merchants many of whom have closed their shops.'"

"*To the Editor of the Hindu.*

3. "Sir,—On the 20th instant the Bangalore mail train arrived late at Arkonam. Consequently the S.I.R. train from Chingleput due at Arkonam at 8-45 A.M. or thereabouts actually steamed in at 4 minutes after 9 A.M. thus rendering it too late for the passengers by the latter train to catch the Bangalore passenger train timed to leave Arkonam and which moved off precisely at 9-4 A.M. If the staff in charge of the Bangalore passengers' train had shown themselves to be possessed of a modicum of courtesy or social amenity and allowed a small narrow margin of five minutes for the transhipment of the passengers who came running at the top of their speed to change into the starting train a good deal of trouble, inconvenience and hardship would have been saved. A goodly contingent of passengers had to go into the town to look about for lodging and board; for there is no train available at all to proceed westwards till 4 P.M. or rather 8 P.M. Nearly two dozens of passengers happened to be among those bound for Ránipéttai, Katpadi, Sholinghur, Chittoor and Bangalore, most of whom had business to transact as suitors, witnesses and pleaders. There were also some few employed in His Majesty's service who returned from the two days' holiday which just intervened to their respective stations. Your correspondent who went in the same train with the many unfortunate passengers interviewed the chief stationmaster of Arkonam station who, thanks to his fine manners, cheerful disposition and kindliness of heart, arranged accommodation for the several Government officials concerned in a special goods train which left Arkonam at 10-30 A.M. and gave them considerable relief. Now I write to appeal to the M.R.C. authorities to vest in their subordinate staff a *quantum* of discretion for proper use at such critical junctures.

A PASSENGER."

HINDU, *Madras*, Apr. 23rd, 1903.

A railway grievance.

4. "Our Tellicherry correspondent reports that there is a rumour that the French have an idea of abandoning Mahe in favour of some spot adjoining Pondicherry. It will be an excellent thing, we dare say, from the French Sirkar's point of view; but it will be a terrible loss to Malabar and all who are poetically inclined. To us the idea is shocking."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Apr. 25th, 1903.

Rumoured abandonment of Mahe by the French.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Apr. 29th, 1903.

5. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 29th April, remarking on the indifference of the Amir towards the English, says:—The Russians have strengthened their position in Kusk and other provinces. The Amir's conduct leaves it a doubtful question whether he is amicably disposed towards the English. But so long as Lord Curzon continues to be the Viceroy we need have no fear that Russia will succeed in influencing the Amir.

The relations of the Amir of Afghanistan with the English.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Apr. 29th, 1903.

6. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 29th April, thinks that the appointment of a Royal Commission in England is due to a desire on the part of the British Government to find out what precautionary measures are necessary and not to any fear of an impending war.

The appointment of a Royal Commission in England.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 28th, 1903.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th April, comparing the present system of Police administration with the "Kudikaval," or village Police system, which was in vogue in former days, observes with regret that, while under the old system the property and person of the villagers were perfectly safe, they are always at risk in the present day; that the Police officers of these days often fail to apprehend the real offenders, though to satisfy their superiors and to get promotion, they frequently charge innocent persons and get them convicted; and that, in these circumstances, it is highly necessary for the Government to pay immediate attention to the present general insecurity of the person and property of the people and to effect a speedy and adequate remedy.

Inefficiency of the present system of Police administration.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Apr. 23rd, 1903.

8. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 23rd April, says that Superintendents of Police do not exercise proper supervision over their subordinates. This is why the Police department has fallen into disrepute necessitating the appointment of a commission of enquiry. Superintendents do not prosecute their subordinates for bribery or mismanagement, but, on the contrary, they defend them if prosecuted by the public. If this is the state of affairs, the editor thinks matters will not be mended.

Police Commission.

(*d*) *Education.*

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Apr. 28th, 1903.

9. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 28th April, remarking on the backward condition of female education in the Madras Presidency, observes:—The adoption of the following measures by the Director of Public Instruction would induce Hindu women to take more kindly to higher education. First, the supervision of female educational institutions must be entrusted to a committee of 10 or 12 members, two or three among whom should be orthodox Brahmans well versed in Sanskrit and in the vernaculars of the country. A few among the remaining ought to be selected from the Brahman, Kshatriya and Vaishya castes, being persons of high position and commanding general respect; and the rest ought to be Europeans possessing great foresight and

A few suggestions regarding the improvement of higher female education in the Madras Presidency.

ability. This committee must be held responsible for all matters connected with the institutions. But, whatever measures the committee resolve upon ought first to receive the sanction of the Director. Secondly, the text-books now taught in the schools should be replaced by such as are in use in the Maharani's Girls' School in Mysore. Thirdly, since girls of 10 or 12 years who have reached the age of maturity dislike to walk through crowded streets, school vans ought to be kept in every municipal division to take them to and from the schools. If these measures are approved of by the Government, we would recommend another measure for their consideration, namely, the institution of scholarships for girls. We have gone into these lengthy details in the hope that the Director of Public Instruction would duly ponder over the matter.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Apr. 25th, 1903.

Moore market and petty bazaars.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th April, regrets to say that the Municipality of Madras is having recourse to very objectionable ways and means with a view to enable the contractor of the Moore market to derive a very large income. It asks its readers to consider the propriety of the order which forbids the usual keeping of petty open-air bazaars exposing for sale betel and nuts, fruits and cakes, etc., on the side of the road along Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's choultry. The said order further requires the removal of those bazaars inside the market. It thinks that that order is improper and unjust. The road is not narrow for the authorities to plead obstruction to traffic. On the other hand, it is very broad and the said open-air bazaars accommodate themselves most conveniently on the road side to be of immense help to the cartmen and the foot-passengers who go along the road under the scorching sun, for, these poor men are enabled as they go to make small purchases most easily and safely to quench their thirst and satisfy their hunger. If these petty bazaars are removed to the Moore market, the cartmen and coolies will have to leave their carts and loads on the road or take the same with them within the precincts of the market to make their purchases, running the risk in either case of having to pay perquisites or fines. Besides, these poor coolies will have to pay a higher price than now for the eatables, because the salesmen will naturally charge a high price to pay rent to the contractor. If those who issued the above order had only considered these evil consequences, they would not have caused this general dissatisfaction.

Electric lights in Moore market.

11. The paper further says that the Moore market is lighted with electric lights at enormous cost for the sake of very few people visiting the market, while the most important parts of the town are allowed to remain as dark as ever. It is unjust and objectionable, it says, to spend in this manner the hard-earned money of the rate-payers.

Tohfa-i-Qaisari, *Madras*, Apr. 30th, 1903.

Madras Municipality.

12. The *Tohfa-i-Qaisari*, of the 30th April, rejoices to mention that, unlike previous years, sewage farms, slaughter-houses and rubbish depots have this year been leased out under the personal supervision of the President of the Madras Municipality for an unusually large sum of money, and says that if the President should devote himself to every thing connected with the municipality, as there is every likelihood of his doing, the municipal exchequer would be amply replenished and no necessity of municipal loans would be created. It asks the President to concert proper measures to levy taxes on the carriages, horses and bicycles which have hitherto escaped the impost, and to enhance the water-rate on the houses and gardens using more water than the prescribed quantity. Referring to the Revenue officer, it says that he takes great pains and leaves no stone unturned in instituting enquiries and collecting taxes. His official duties do not permit him to devote himself entirely to this, still the increase which has accrued to the municipal income through his exertions is appreciable and praiseworthy.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 25th, 1903.

The settlement of the Ernad taluk.

13. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th April, referring to the settlement of the Ernad taluk in the Malabar district, says that the assessment in the taluk after the settlement will be increased 85 per cent. This increased assessment will have to be paid by the cultivators. Although the pattas are issued in the name of the janmis, it is the tenants who will be called upon by the janmis to pay this increased assessment. The tenants in their present condition will not be able to meet this increased demand. Unless they improve their lands and secure a larger outturn from their lands, they will not be able to make both ends meet. But as most of the tenants are poor, they are not in a position to spend any money for the improvement of their lands. They will have to borrow money from their landlords, but it will be at an exorbitant rate of interest. It is the duty of Government to assist them at this crisis by advancing money at a moderate rate of interest, and the article hopes that Government will render the necessary aid in the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apr. 29th, 1903.

The settlement of the Kasaragod taluk in the South Canara district.

14. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th April, referring to the settlement of the Kasaragod taluk in the South Canara district, says that the people are put to great inconvenience as full particulars of their lands are not given in the draft pattas issued to the landlords. The complaint is that from the draft pattas now issued, one is not able to find out whether all the lands belonging to one are entered therein, or whether lands belonging to one are entered in another's patta. It appears that proper care has not been taken in the classification of soils, and that consequently 2nd and 3rd class lands have been entered as 1st-class lands and assessed accordingly. The assessment, too, is proportionately too high in the taluk and the people find it quite impossible to pay this increased assessment. It hopes that the Settlement officers will not issue final pattas before hearing the objection petitions presented by the tenants and landlords.

(h) Railways.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 27th, 1903.

Racial prejudice of the Indian Railway Companies.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th April, bitterly complains that almost all the big appointments in the Indian Railways are given, as a rule, to Europeans and Eurasians, while the Indians get only petty posts like those of stationmasters, signallers, porters, etc., although the Indian tax-payer has to bear the losses sustained by these railways and to pay the interest due on the debts borrowed for their construction.

This paper, referring to certain resolutions said to have been passed by a conference recently held at Delhi by a number of Government Railway officials with a view to the Anglo-Indians being suitably provided for in certain classes of appointments in the Indian Railways, observes as follows:—

This shows how the Anglo-Indian companies and officers of Government conspire together against the interests of the natives and for the benefit of their own countrymen. If we had not the power of interpellation in the Legislative Councils, this conspiracy would never have come to light, and, whether the Government of India is aware of it or not, the Anglo-Indians would have carried out their wishes and the Indians would have been disappointed. This secret design of the Anglo-Indian officers clearly shows how anxious they are to carry away the wealth of our country. But the Government lends its support to all the means they propose to employ in carrying out their object. All the high offices of the Government are in their hands and the number of these appointments is steadily increasing. While the Indians get only petty appointments, the Anglo-Indians hold all the offices that carry with them large salaries, extensive powers and heavy responsibilities.

16. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 1st May, draws the attention of Government to the following grievances of the public against the South Indian Railway Company :— PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 1st, 1903.

Grievances against the South Indian Railway Company.

(1) That the salaries of native signallers, stationmasters, ticket collectors, etc., are too inadequate for their heavy work;

(2) that the proportion of Natives to East Indians and Eurasians in the higher appointments is very small;

(3) that the trains do not stop for a sufficient time at stations like Villupuram, etc., where the native passengers are expected to take their dinner or supper; and

(4) that the Railway authorities do not provide the passengers with sufficient accommodation, especially in marriage seasons and festive occasions.

(*k*) *General.*

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th April, referring to the Bangalore and Trichinopoly shooting cases which came up recently before the Madras High Court and similar instances of atrocities now and then committed by British soldiers in India, insists on the necessity of His Excellency the Viceroy making some suitable arrangements to put a stop to the occurrence, in future, of similar cases, which if allowed to go on unchecked would most probably give rise to greater evils. SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 30th, 1903.

Atrocities of the British soldiers in India.

18. The *Jananukulan*, of the 2nd May, referring to a notice issued by the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs in charge of the Trichinopoly sub-division, inviting applications only from European and Eurasian candidates for the Entrance examination to the Government Telegraph service, regrets to see such racial prejudice exhibited by this officer and apprehends that acts of this kind will be in direct violation of the Proclamation of the late Queen Victoria, who promised to rule the Indians without observing any distinction of caste or colour and whose words her noble son and successor, the present King-Emperor, is bound to uphold. JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, May 2nd, 1903.

Exclusion of natives from the Entrance examination for the Government Telegraph service.

19. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th April, says that the people of Cuddapah appealed to the Government against the order of the District Magistrate forbidding the Hindus to play music during the (recent) Muharram. In reply they received an endorsement to the effect that the District Magistrate was asked to enquire into the matter of their petition. The paper fails to understand how the Government is justified in referring the petition to the very District Magistrate who issued the said order and has been acting "with a vengeance against the Hindus." ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Apr. 25th, 1903.

Cuddapah Muharram riots.

20. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 29th April, says :—The English completely ignoring the administrative talents of the Indian people are heaping high offices in the State on their own countrymen. Further, instead of promoting schemes for educating the different classes of people according to their different needs and requirements, they go in for one uniform system. The result is that the people, after having spent all they had in this pursuit after university education, but at the same time not being trained up to any particular profession, are reduced to greater poverty. This state of things reflects no high credit on the English. We also hear of frequent complaints from Native officers in the Indian Civil and Medical Service. It is amply evident that the English are quite opposed to the policy of allowing to the natives any degree of independence or equality with themselves. SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Apr. 29th, 1903.

The utter repression of indigenous merit.

After quoting statistics to show the preference given to the English over the Indians in various departments, the paper continues :—This state of things

prevails in the Native States as well. If we turn our glance to Mysore we see there the Army, the Engineering and the Survey departments are manned by Europeans. Two out of the eight district administratorships are monopolized by them. His Highness the Maharaja, the Diwan and the members of his Council are all under the control of His Highness's Private Secretary. Steps are now being taken to give to Eurasians and Anglo-Indians an increased share in the administration of the State. It has been decided to recruit officers in the Telegraph and Railway departments from these classes. The natives ought, now, therefore to give closer attention to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Otherwise these will be monopolized by the missionaries.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Apr. 25th, 1903.

Acquittal of soldiers charged with murdering natives.

21. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th April, referring to the acquittal, by the Madras High Court, of three soldiers who had been committed to the Sessions for having shot a forest guard at Trichinopoly, remarks that it is very surprising that the jury mostly give their verdicts in favour of the accused where soldiers are charged with shooting natives.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Apr. 23rd, 1903.

Remission of taxation.

22. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd April, has the following in English: The most striking coronation concession and annual financial statement is the partial remission of the income and salt taxes, the former of which is a well-needed relief, or will be when the new Act legalises it, to about 300,000 men who are petty traders or poor middle class men or pensioners with large families and have an income of just about Rs. 500 a year by taking another job. Apart from assessment harassings of such, the measure in the former case will be a benefit, direct, immediate and palpable. But though we should not look a gift horse in the mouth (may we have reason to be grateful to Lord Curzon), we cannot speak in the same way of the latter, more grinding tax, for the reduction of the salt-tax from Rs. 2-8-0 a maund to Rs 2, however much of a loss to State revenues, *will not benefit the poor* masses, but only the Liverpool, Cheshire and other merchants and that even to no appreciable extent individually. The actual impost per head of population of this tax is virtually a trifle, though unique in regard to the tax itself!

The rich eat more salt and will if at all benefit more by the remission, though not needing or meriting any relief in *this* direction. Some of the middle men salt dealers will lose by this measure for what is a project of a pice per seer to the retail dealer when he has to buy a small quantity and sell it to the poorest in little more than thimblefuls? This loss of revenue, which in 5 years will reach to 8 crores of rupees, would be a magnificent royal gift to India if reserved, converted and utilised for some institution of a solid permanent character. Will the Government withdraw this remission, but accumulate the revenue in its coffers and develop the resources of the country or help handicapped races and individuals to prosper? We trust to His Excellency the Viceroy's strength of character to deviate from an unwise and profitless policy of mere paper show for one of utility for good.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Apr. 29th, 1903.

Lord Curzon's term of office.

23. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 29th April, has a long article on the proposed extension of the term of the Viceroyalty of His Excellency Lord Curzon which is to the following effect:—

Some are against and some in favour of the proposed extension. Those who are against base their opinion on the passing of the Press Act, the taking of the Berars on a permanent lease, the removal of the Holkar from the gadi and the present educational policy of Government, saying that Lord Curzon has not proved himself as sympathetic to the people as Lord Ripon.

Those who are in favour of the extension believe that His Excellency's administration has been beneficial to the people and that if the proposed extension, if granted, would enable His Excellency to complete his reforms.

The editor concurs with the view of the latter party and, in enumerating His Excellency's several acts of justice, clemency and favour to the

people, says that his justice in the Rangoon outrage case, his handing over to Muhammadans certain mosques in the possession of Government, his granting lamps and bells to mosques and temples, his vetoing, through Sir Antony MacDonnell, the proposal of Bishop Welldon as regards the introduction of the Bible in Government schools and colleges, his advice to the people to stick to their respective religions, devoting their attention to religious studies, his formation of an Imperial Cadet Corps, his selection of four native military officers for orderly duty to His Imperial Majesty, his award of punishment to the 9th Hussars for the murder of native servants, his mild replies to his critics, his attention to the prosperity of the country and the bettering of the condition of the people, his relaxing the severity of mine rules to enable natives to take out leases, his advocacy of the establishment of agricultural banks and technical institutions, his granting of remissions to tax-payers, his reducing the salt and income taxes, and his providing in the budget for the extension of irrigation for agricultural purposes, are acts which have endeared him to the people and so they cordially welcome the proposed extension to the term of His Excellency's office.

The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 30th April, referring to the same subject, opines that it would not be well for the country if His Excellency should leave it before his reforms assume a practical shape and suggests the advisability of making the Viceregal term of office equal to the Parliamentary term.

As to the rumoured appointment of Mr. Brodrick to succeed Lord Curzon, observes that his appointment would result in no good to India as his present services have not proved satisfactory.

IV.—Native States.

24. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 24th April, dwelling on the sufferings of the people of Travancore from want of railway communication with other parts of the country, observes that it will be highly beneficial if the Government of Travancore welcomes the proposal of the Tinnevelly District Board to construct a railway from Sérmádévi to Nagercoil and renders them the necessary assistance in carrying out this proposal.

A railway required for Travancore.

Travancore Abhimani, *Nagercoil*, Apr. 24th, 1903.

25. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 29th April, says:—No one has yet been installed in the place of the late chief of this State. The Government of India have not yet entered on any measures towards the reconstitution of its Government, and it is difficult to divine what their intentions are. There is at present a minor, a member of the family of the late chief and possessing every right to succeed to the gadi. The wishes of the predecessor of the deceased Raja as well as the choice of the Government of India point to the nephew of Bavu Sahib as the rightful successor. And yet the question has been suffered to lie in abeyance for the last one year. We trust that the Viceroy would expedite the matter and prevent complications from arising out of it.

Succession to the Sangli State.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Apr. 29th, 1903.

26. The same paper says:—The cities of Bangalore and Mysore as well as the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, are plague-stricken areas. Various doctors who have been inspecting these places have attributed the spread of plague to the want of proper sanitary measures, and have suggested the mode of carrying out preventive measures. The Native officers in the Government have shown greater readiness to benefit by these suggestions than the Resident and other Europeans. Some improvement has been effected in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore, but even that has not been attempted in the Civil and Military Station. When the Europeans themselves are so slack in their duty, how can we expect Native officers to be more diligent.

The laxity of the Resident and other European officers in carrying out plague preventive measures in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Malayali, *Tangusiri*, Apr. 25th, 1903.

27. A correspondent to the *Malayali*, of the 25th April, bitterly complains of the numerous administrative blunders committed by the present Diwan of Travancore and of the consequent hardship and trouble to which the people are put. Another article in the same issue of the paper complains of the injustice and high-handedness practiced by the subordinate officials of the State and of the great hardships suffered by the people at the hands of these corrupt and dishonest officials. The attention of His Highness the Maharaja is invited to these matters.

Complaints about the Diwan and other officials of Travancore.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 28th, 1903.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th April, referring to the rumour that Mr. Brodrick, the present Secretary of State for War, is to be appointed as the next Viceroy of India, describes his qualities in the following terms:—

The next Viceroy of India.

This gentleman's career in Parliament is a failure and his nature is uncompromising. He is never willing to confess his faults, but is always prone to assert his own abilities. He is narrow-minded and is apt to misunderstand others when speaking against him, taking their criticisms of his public acts for personal affronts. He never thinks that every question has two sides. He is wanting in tact and is not amenable to argument. If such a man becomes our Viceroy, it must be to a certain extent to our misfortune.

[Issued 9th May 1903.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 9th May 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, May 4th, 1903.

Inefficiency of the Police in Tanjore.

1. Cases of theft are of frequent occurrence just now in our midst. A month ago there was a house-breaking incident in a public street in which properties worth nearly Rs. 30,000 were lost as per owner's list, and the result of the police investigation is not yet known. A more vigilant administration is certainly called for.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Dacoities in the Chingleput district.

2. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th May, the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 6th May, and the *Lokopakari*, of the 8th May, referring to the recent cases of torch-light dacoities in the villages of Arambakkam, Kunnathur, etc., in the Chingleput district, request that the Government may be pleased to pay attention to this matter and relieve the people of the district from their present fear and anxiety by directing the Police department to take adequate steps for detecting the offenders concerned.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 4th, 1903; Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, May 6th, 1903; and Lokopakari, *Madras*, May 8th, 1903.

(*b*) *Courts.*

The extension granted to the Hon'ble Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar.

3. In disapproving of the extension granted to the Hon'ble Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, a Judge of the High Court, Madras, the *Tohfah-i-Qaisari*, of the 4th May, says that four days before this the Judge tendered his resignation, which was accepted by His Excellency the Governor and a notification was issued accordingly, but it was subsequently cancelled on the receipt of a telegram from the Secretary of State sanctioning the extension.

Tohfah-i-Qaisari, *Madras*, May 4th, 1903.

The paper asks why were the new rules applicable to Judges of the High Court, appointed after the passing thereof, contravened at the very outset, creating thereby a most undesirable precedent, and if the grant of the extension was meant why was a jaghir pension yielding Rs. 5,000 annually granted to him, and why was the sanction not communicated before the tendering of his resignation and the issue of a notification by the Government of Madras accepting the resignation? The paper does not know who is to blame for this error in procedure, which, it says, shakes the confidence in the Government Gazette, as it announces an appointment to-day and cancels it to-morrow.

The paper further observes that if the Government of Madras had the courage, it would have, before giving effect to the telegram, asked the Secretary of State to confirm what had already been done by telling him that Sir Bhashyam had tendered his resignation, that it had been accepted, and that the cancellation of such a procedure would be subjected to ridicule. But "where is this wise policy and where is the Government of Madras?"

The paper in this connection comments on what it calls a law point saying that Sir Bhashyam tendered his resignation and stayed at home for two or three days. So his appointment ceased and hence it could not have been extended, but should have been renewed. Even then this would be questionable as he has completed his sixtieth year. The paper concludes with the remark that with the exception of interested persons no one approves of the procedure.

A suggestion for the appointment of a Muhammadan Barrister as a Judge on the retirement of the Hon'ble Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar.

4. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 7th May, says that the Hon'ble Sir Bhashyam Aiyangar will retire within a few months, and requests Government to give his post on his retirement to one of the Muhammadan Barristers now in Madras.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, May 7th, 1903.

(*d*) *Education.*

TOHFAH-I-QAISARI, *Madras*, May 4th, 1903.

The University of the Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Entrance examination.

5. The *Tohfah-i-Qaisari*, of the 4th May, has an item under the heading "Does Government intend to close the door of education," which is to the effect that the reason why the question is asked is that the University of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh has recently passed a resolution excluding candidates studying in non-Government and non-aided schools from the Entrance examination and has thus given the public another cause for complaint as it did last year by passing a resolution precluding students under the age of 16 years from appearing for the examination.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 6th, 1903.

Election of Mr. Reilly as Chairman of the Madura Municipal Council.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th May, criticises the action of the Madura Municipal Council in having elected Mr. Reilly, an Assistant Inspector of Local Fund Accounts in the Accountant-General's office, as the Chairman in preference to Mr. Gopala Aiyar, the District Board's Engineer of Madura, and observes that it is not clear why the Councillors, who wanted at first to have an engineer as their Chairman, have at last resolved to vote for Mr. Reilly, who is not expected to know anything of engineering, and that it is acts of this kind on the part of Municipal Councils that bring discredit to local self-Government.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 9th, 1903.

Deterioration of agriculture in the Madras Presidency.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th May, regrets to state that agriculture in the Madras Presidency has much deteriorated owing to the fact of the ryots sticking to ancient methods, and requests the Government to employ agricultural experts, as in the Central Provinces, to instruct the people in the modern methods of cultivation and the use of the newly-invented ploughs and other agricultural implements.

Levy of seigniorage fees for digging clay, etc.

8. A correspondent to the same paper complains of the inconveniences caused by the levy of seigniorage fees from ryots for digging clay, etc., in their patta lands, and observes that the practice of demanding such fees, and of levying penal rates in cases in which the pattadars violate the orders of Government in this matter, was quite unknown to the ancient Hindu and Muhammadan rulers and is opposed to the tenure under which the pattadars hold their lands, it being one of absolute ownership, subject only to the payment to the State of a sixth of the produce of land or its equivalent money value.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 8th, 1903.

Irregularity of the village postmen.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th May, complains of the irregularity of the village postmen in the delivery of letters, etc., and observes that the unsatisfactory state of the village postal system is due to a great extent to the large number of villages attached to each postman and the great distance that he has to travel in going to all these villages every week or at shorter intervals.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 2nd, 1903.

Government service.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd May, writes that since the establishment of the Revenue Settlement Department, the offices of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners have been held by Indians whose great ability has often merited the approbation of the Government, so much so that foreigners have had no chance to enter that department. But in order to strengthen the Covenanted Civil Service, the Government now appoints Civilians fresh from England

as Special Assistant Commissioners. They cannot certainly be expected to possess the large experience and superior knowledge required for the due performance of settlement work in India. At present there are so many as eight Civilians in the place of Indians as Special Settlement Officers. On the whole, service under Government is not attractive to the Indians now. During the last ten years "the percentage of Indians in Government service has fallen from 2·56 to 1·6." The paper asks: "What is the cause of this fall? Were some of the offices abolished or were foreigners appointed to them?"

11. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 6th May, says:—The Collector of Cuddapah has been showing undue partiality to the Muhammadans to the detriment of the interests of the Brahmans. The Muhammadans, emboldened by this conduct, have been in various ways annoying the Brahmans. They have been robbing them, obstructing the performance of their festivities and subjecting them to violence and hardship. The Europeans are not called to account for winking at these things, whereas native officials, if guilty of similar conduct, would have been seriously taken to task. The fact that the Europeans have sided with the Muhammadans in Cuddapah has spread the spirit of rowdyism among the Muhammadans in other parts and apprehensions of serious troubles from these to Brahmans prevail in many quarters.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, May 6th, 1903.

The high-handedness of the European authorities in Cuddapah.

The Brahmans in Cuddapah memorialised the Governor this year stating their grievances. His Excellency has not even acknowledged the receipt of the memorial, and his extreme indifference shows that he has quite different views on the matter.

12. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 2nd May, disapproves of the proposal of the Collector of Malabar to utilise the surplus savings of the Kavalappara estate in redeeming all the lands belonging to the estate which are held on kanom leases by the tenants. It says that although this may in a way be beneficial to the estate, yet the tenants who hold lands on kanom will be put to great loss and hardship. If the lands are leased out on simple lease to the tenants, they will not care to improve them, but will only try to take as much profit out of them as they possibly can. It is of opinion that the best way to utilise the accumulated money is to establish agricultural banks in the estate, so that the poor tenants may be in a position to borrow money at a moderate rate of interest and utilise it in the improvement of the lands in their possession.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 2nd, 1903.

The Kavalappara estate and the tenants.

An article in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 8th May, referring to the same subject, dwells at some length on the inconveniences and hardships to which the tenants will be put if this proposal is carried out, and remarks that it is doubtful whether the estate will yield any profit if the cultivation of the lands is carried on as proposed.

13. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 7th May, referring to the Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane, says that it is solely intended for native ladies whether poor or rich, and thinks that the hospital being entirely under the management of European ladies, native lady patients possibly suffer inconvenience and trouble owing to many causes. Hence the paper suggests the advisability of the appointment of a committee consisting of native ladies for dealing with grievances that may be brought to their notice.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, May 7th, 1903.

The Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane.

14. The *Tohfah-i Qaisari*, of the 7th May, thanks Government for appointing Aziz-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, as the Acting Collector of Anantapur, and says that His Excellency being a just Governor extends his favours to those with whose abilities he becomes acquainted.

TOHFAH-I-QAISARI, *Madras*, May 7th, 1903.

The appointment of Aziz-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur as the Acting Collector of Anantapur.

III.—Legislation.

Prapanchamitran, *Madras*, May 8th, 1903.

15. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 8th May, republishes an article already reported on page 214 of the Weekly Report for 1902; its main contention being that section 10 of the Madras Regulation XI of 1816 and section 6 of the Madras Regulation IV of 1821, which give extensive powers to the village munsifs for inquiring into petty criminal cases and punishing the offenders, should be repealed at an early date so as to deprive these officers of their present powers, which are said to be often used for the purpose of satisfying the ill-feelings existing between these officers and their neighbours and not for any really good or useful purpose.

Necessity for the repeal of certain sections in Regulations XI of 1816 and IV of 1821.

IV.—Native States.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, May 2nd, 1903.

16. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 2nd May, describing the present condition of the ex-Raja of Nagote in Central India, who is said to be leading a private life in Benares, states that his deposition was due to a misunderstanding between him and the Political Agent; and observes that Lord Curzon will be discharging one of his sacred duties to this country, if he directs his attention to this matter and restores the Raja to his State, seeing that he is a member of one of the most renowned Rajput families in Central India, which has always remained loyal to the British Government and rendered meritorious service during the great Indian mutiny.

Desirability of restoring the ex-Raja of Nagote to his State.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 5th, 1903.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th May, referring to a recent meeting of the Representative Assembly of Pudukkóttai, observes that as this assembly consists only of members appointed by the Maharaja and his Diwan, it cannot be properly said to represent the people, and that further it is highly doubtful whether it will serve any useful purpose under the existing circumstances.

The Representative Assembly of Pudukkóttai.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, May 6th, 1903.

18. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th May, says that the present Diwan of Travancore is making himself very unpopular there by the very unsatisfactory way in which he discharges his duties. It appears that recently, in the matter of giving a license to a dramatic company, he conducted himself in a most undignified manner. The correspondent hopes that His Highness the Maharaja will turn his attention to these matters and redress the grievances of his subjects.

Complaints about the Diwan of Travancore.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 4th, 1903.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th May, says:—As the prices of food-grains have considerably risen during the last fifty years, the poor people have been suffering a good deal. This may, however, be advantageous to one class of people, viz., the big land-holders like the mirassidars of Tanjore, the produce of whose lands by far exceeds their demands for domestic use, and who are therefore able to sell a large portion of it. But there are many among these mirassidars who waste their income in immoral ways and become poor in course of time. Even honest and upright men are sometimes induced by vanity to waste their money on marriage and other festive occasions. But there is another class of mirassidars throughout the Presidency, whose income from land is very small and hardly sufficient for meeting both the demands of Government and the expenses of their families. If they sell away the produce of their lands for paying the land revenue due to Government, they have only to borrow for their domestic expenses. In these circumstances if a marriage or some other incident occurs their debts increase still more. To mirassidars of this class any rise in the prices of

Effect of rise in the prices of food-grains.

food-grains is highly injurious and not at all advantageous. The same is the case with the labourers and artisans, of whom the population of this country is mostly composed. In England, on the other hand, the land-holders are all rich and do not cultivate their lands merely for earning a livelihood. There the capitalists invest their money in land for the sake of profit, and when the produce of lands sells at high prices, both the land-holders and their servants are benefited, for the former get larger income and the latter higher wages. Bearing in mind this state of things the Revenue officers in India think that, as the prices of food-grains have risen, the land-holders have been deriving enormous profits and that therefore there will be no harm if the land-tax be raised, and accordingly it is increased as a matter of fact in every fresh settlement of revenue. The prices of food-grains and other produce of land, which form the basis of fixing the land-tax in a settlement, subsequently fall, while the lands themselves lose their yielding capacity and their produce falls far short of the estimated quantity. Moreover, the ryots are often obliged to spend for their cultivation more than the estimated cost. All these facts are not taken into account by the Settlement officers when fixing the land revenue, and they proceed simply on the reasoning that, when prices rise, the land-tax should be proportionately increased. Many of the rich families have been ruined by overtaxation. The poor people of this country know only their sufferings: and pleasure is a thing quite unknown to them.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Rumoured appointment of Mr. Brodrick as the next Viceroy of India.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th May, again referring to the rumour that Mr. Brodrick has been appointed to succeed Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India, states that the selection of this gentleman will not meet with the approval of the public in this country.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 5th, 1903.

Administrative capacity of Anglo-Indians and Natives.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th May, observes:—A stigma is now cast on the Indians that they are not equal to the Anglo-Indians in their administrative capacity, and the latter never fail to emphasise on this point whenever there is an occasion for it. It is stated that the Anglo-Indians are naturally endowed with administrative tact, courage, presence of mind and a sense of responsibility and that the Indians are wanting in these qualities, though they are best fitted for patiently discharging ministerial duties under European officers. Although the English people have conquered our country and deprived us of all our powers and privileges, partly by force of arms and partly by means of tricks, yet it does not necessarily follow that they are also superior to us in administrative matters. Before the advent of the English, were not the Indians administering the country? Was there no security of person and property then? During the Muhammadan rule and prior to it, natives were serving the State in high offices as Collectors of districts, Engineers, Superintendents of Police, Commanders of Armies, etc. Have they now lost all the qualities which fitted them for these offices? Even now Mysore and other Native States are administered chiefly by native officers, and we have no reason to believe that these States are disturbed by riots or dacoities more than the British dominions. The statement, therefore, of the Anglo-Indians that natives have not administrative capacity should be received with great suspicion. Some years ago the native officers of Government were prone to accept bribes. But the Anglo-Indians of those days were not less prone to do this. The Indians have, however, never once committed any such act of plunder, bribery or oppression as those practised by the Anglo-Indians in the 18th century. Whatever faults they may have, the Indians are never known to have had a cruel nature like the Anglo-Indians. It is chiefly by the example of the Anglo-Indians of those days that the native officers began to accept bribes. But when the Government put a stop to the practice of the

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 6th, 1903.

Anglo-Indian officers accepting bribes from the public, the corresponding habit in the natives also disappeared, though there are still left traces of this corruption among some of the lower officials. But to the question whether the natives are fit to hold high offices in the Judicial, Revenue, Public Works and Medical Departments equally with the Anglo-Indians, our answer is certainly in the affirmative. Provided the choice of Government falls on the right persons in point of education and general accomplishments, the Indians will never fall behind the Anglo-Indians in administering a district, seeing that they have hitherto acquitted themselves worthily in all the posts conferred on them by Government. As District Judges and Judges of the High Court, they have proved superior to the Anglo-Indians, and this is acknowledged by all right-minded persons. Messrs. Muhammad Raza Khan, Manavedan Raja, Ramachandra Rao and Rajagopala Chariar have been Collectors, and neither the Government nor the Anglo-Indians will say that these are inferior to the Anglo-Indian Collectors. In the Police, Medical and Public Works Departments also the natives have attained to high distinction. At this moment robberies and dacoities are being committed wholesale in the Chingleput district, and what have the Anglo-Indian Police officers done to check them? But if they had suppressed these offences with the help of the native Police inspectors, the Anglo-Indians would have had the credit and good-will of Government. If, under such circumstances, the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police had been natives, the Government itself would have at once declared that natives are unfit to hold these responsible offices. But our opinion is the reverse. If only the natives be given high offices and placed in responsible situations, they would certainly show more ability than the Anglo-Indians. But if they are always kept in a subordinate position and asked to do whatever the European officers dictate to them, how can they acquire any administrative capacity? If the Government selects two or three districts and places them entirely under the administration of native officers for some five or six years, without finding fault with them on every trivial matter, the difference between European and Indian administration will soon appear in a marked manner. But will the Government be prepared to try the experiment? No. It will never do so; for then the truth will come to light and there will be no pretext for Government withholding, as at present, all the high offices from the natives.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Pattambi*, May 8th, 1903.

Lord Curzon to be retained as Viceroy of India for some time more.

22. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 8th May, referring to the rumour that Mr. Brodrick is likely to be appointed to succeed Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India on the expiration of the latter's term of office, says that the people of India are very anxious to have Lord Curzon as Viceroy for some time more. Mr. Brodrick, in its opinion, is not a fit person to be appointed as Viceroy of India. It does not seem that he has attained any high distinctions in the Cabinet. It is reported that he is of a very obstinate nature and if he once forms an opinion on a subject he clings to it. If he commits a mistake he will never admit it and believes himself infallible. It will be very hard on the people of India if such a man is appointed as Viceroy. It remarks that it will be far better if Lord Curzon is retained as Viceroy for some time more, instead of Mr. Brodrick or any other man of that stamp being sent out as Viceroy of India.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, May 7th, 1903.

The next Viceroy.

23. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th May, has the following in English:—In every five years the speculation becomes rife both in this country and in England as to who will be the next Viceroy of India. Lord Curzon's term of office will expire at the end of next December. He has given no hint as to whether he will have an extension of his office or will retire from it on the termination of it. Nor is it known to a certainty who will succeed him to the Viceregal throne in case of his retirement at the end of this year. Some time ago it was cabled from England that Mr. Brodrick was pitched upon by the Ministry as the next Viceroy of India. The news, before it was contradicted even by

Mr. Brodrick himself, was given a very unwelcome reception in this country. The *Times of India* ungraciously called his appointment "a scandal and a job." Mr. Brodrick is a very useful man in his own way. Lord Rosebury, who does not belong to his party, has spoken very highly of him the other day in the House of Lords. There is no doubt as to Mr. Brodrick's great capacity for work. But the nature of the work of a Cabinet Minister is wholly different from the work of an Indian Viceroy. An Indian Viceroy, in addition to the qualities of a Cabinet Minister, his plodding perseverance, his mastery of details, should also possess, in order to govern an eastern people successfully, the quality of personal magnetism, which, while it enlists sympathy, enthrals the imagination. That Mr. Brodrick is wanting in this quality of personal magnetism even his best friends will not deny. On the contrary much of Lord Curzon's success in India has been due to this quality of which Providence has given him so abundant a share.

[Issued 16th May 1903.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 16th May 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Hindu, *Madras*, May 5th, 1903.

Police in Parlákimedi town.

1. "For some time past the town has been a hot-bed of house-breakings and thefts by night. Not less than a dozen cases of this sort have occurred since the last two fortnights in a small town like this (Parlákimedi), and in several of these cases the value of the property lost exceeded some hundreds of rupees. Since the introduction of the light railway the police authorities concerned in the detection of crimes ought to have supplied themselves with additional help of police constabulary if the force already in existence is found to be insufficient to cope with the work. The divisional inspector and the police of the place are not successful in bringing the offenders to book even in a single case and this reflects discredit on their detective duties. In several cases it appears they do not mind taking entries in their books of these occurrences lest they would be called to explain for the undetected cases outstanding. The public expect that this state of matters should not be allowed to continue and the offenders should not be left at large to commit more offences of this nature with impunity."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 16th May, states that the Russian army is still at Manchuria in violation of a recent treaty between China and Russia, that the present suspicious attitude of Russia shows the unquenchable desire it has for taking Manchuria, and that the present state of affairs in China is likely to give rise to a war between Russia and England, as the latter in conjunction with America and Japan wants to help China and to resist the encroachment of Russia in Central Asia.

Disturbances in China.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, May 16th, 1903.

The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 16th May, and the *Dravidavarthamani*, of the 14th May, also deal with this subject, but do not apprehend any immediate outbreak of hostilities between these powers.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Lokanukulan*, of the 16th May, referring to the cases of theft and dacoity said to have been recently committed at Kumbakónam and Innambur in the Tanjore district, Kunnathur in the Madura district, Sáttúr in the Tinnevelly district, and Arambakam in the Chingleput district, observes that these cases show the utter inefficiency of the present Police department to protect the person and property of the people; that this is due to the disgraceful corruption practised by the Police officers, whose only aim seems to be to get promotion and amass wealth by any means, fair or foul; that it is the innocent and honest people alone who fear the Police department now-a-days and not the thieves, dacoits and other wicked characters; and that therefore the only remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things is to try to suppress the corruption prevailing in the Police department.

Frequent commission of theft and dacoity in the Madras Presidency.

Lokanukulan, *Kumbakónam*, May 16th, 1903.

4. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th May, says that by the frequent dacoities in the villages of the Conjeeveram taluk, the people in those parts are terror-stricken beyond description. The condition of the people in towns is no better although the police are stationed there. In Madurantakam and adjacent villages also there have recently been many dacoities. The paper recounts them with their places of occurrence and dates, and is at a loss to know what the village police, the Police Superintendent and the inspector were doing when such atrocities were taking place almost daily. The answer which the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Ratnasabhapati Pillai at the last meeting of the Legislative Council elicited from the Government that such dacoities had not occurred is unsatisfactory. When the Government declares so groundlessly, how can the people, asks the paper, be expected to place confidence in it and seek its help. The paper regrets that, after all, the complaints in the columns of newspapers and the cries of the public have proved a cry in the wilderness.

Conjeeveram dacoities.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, May 13th, 1903.

(*b*) *Courts.*

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th May, states that District Magistrates do not generally pay attention to the criminal cases coming before them and neglect to use the powers of appeal and revision vested in them, and that further most of these officers cause unnecessary trouble and annoyance to the parties by holding their courts in their private residences.

Indifference of District Magistrates in the discharge of their duties.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 13th, 1903.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apr. 27th, 1903.

6. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 27th April, referring to the Government Order on the Malabar District Board budget, regrets to notice that notwithstanding the complaints of the people and the press, Government have sanctioned the abolition of the hospitals at Quilandi, Kúttaparamba and Triprayur. The inconvenience to which the inhabitants of those places will be put by this action of Government will be very great. It is difficult at present to state when these hospitals will be re-established at those places; but the article hopes that Government will, on reconsidering all the circumstances of the case, order the re-opening of these hospitals in the near future.

Disapproving of the abolition of the hospitals at Quilandi, Triprayur and Kúttaparamba.

(g) *Forests.*

JANANUKULAN, *Madras*, May 16th, 1903.

7. The *Jananukulan*, of the 16th May, complains against the severity of the forest regulations which are said to have deprived the ryots of the means of rearing their cattle, and states that, owing to these regulations, many of the poor ryots have disposed of their cattle and are now at a loss to know what to do for ploughing their lands and conducting the other operations of agriculture; that the Government is indifferent in the matter; and that, if this state of things be allowed to continue for some more years without a remedy, even agriculture, which is the chief occupation of the Indians, will be ruined.

Effect of the forest regulations on agriculture.

(h) *Railways.*

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, May 10th, 1903.

8. The *Desopakari*, of the 10th May, says that the inconvenience to passengers in summer from want of sufficient accommodation in the mail train (East Coast Railway) is indescribable. They are packed in carriages without any regard to the fixed number of seats in them. Consequently they are greatly suffocated even in a journey occupying only an hour or two. Some of the passengers are obliged to stay away even after having bought tickets for want of accommodation, as a sufficient number of carriages is not attached to each train. Besides the present time-table, which is very inconveniently formed, is simply annoying. The 3rd-class passengers are the greatest sufferers. The inconvenience cannot be avoided, says the paper, unless it be arranged to run the local train shortly after the mail train with a few more carriages attached to it for the accommodation of passengers, removing some of the goods wagons. It is still more distressing to find that the same fare is charged, whether a passenger travels by the mail or the local or the goods train. The railway authorities, says the paper, cannot alleviate the present miseries of the passengers unless they make the local train a purely passenger train with twenty carriages, and run it with greater speed from Madras to Calcutta.

East Coast Railway.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 13th, 1903.

9. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 13th May, calls attention to the following grievances of railway passengers:—The railway servants including the guards, police, etc., instead of looking to the convenience of 3rd-class passengers, subject them to great annoyance. The absence of latrine accommodation in 3rd-class compartments is another great hardship. People have to get down from the train to answer the calls of nature, and sometimes before they have time to return to their carriages the train leaves the station. This might be obviated by notifying in each station the period for which the train stops there, so that people who have alighted might get into the train in time. The want of refreshment-rooms in the different stations for people with caste restrictions and scruples is also generally felt. We hope that the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway Company, which is holding an inquiry into the grievances of the 3rd-class passengers, will come to some satisfactory conclusions. It is highly necessary that the Mysore Government should also bring these facts to the notice of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and move them to take the necessary steps.

The inconveniences of 3rd-class railway passengers.

(*k*) *General.*

10. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 27th April, refers to the hardship to which the tenants of the Kavalappara estate now under the Court of Wards will be put, should the lands held on kanom lease by them be redeemed by the kanom amount being paid to them, and says that this proposal of the Collector of Malabar is due to his not having properly understood the difference between kanom and mortgage tenures. He adds that in the case of a kanom tenure, the kanomdar when selling the land gets something in addition to the kanom amount advanced by him to the landlord owing to the fact that the kanom tenure lasts for 12 years and the tenant can lease out the land so held by him on a rental higher than that fixed by the landlord at the time of the original demise. This low rent as well as the security in the tenure for a fixed period induce persons to obtain lands on kanom; whereas in the case of mortgage the mortgagee gets only the amount given by him and nothing extra.

Kavalappara estate and the tenants.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apr. 27th, 1903.

11. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th May, complains of the inconvenience to which the people are put owing to the delay made by certain postmen in delivering letters, etc. It says that the existence of branch post offices in certain places does not conduce in the least to the benefit of the people as there are no postmen attached to those offices. The article hopes that the postal authorities will turn their attention to these matters.

Complaints about village postmen.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 13th, 1903.

12. Another article in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the postal authorities to the necessity of opening a branch post office at Cherukunnu in the Chirakkal taluk, Malabar. It appears that as there is a celebrated temple at the place, many persons from distant parts have come and settled down there and the place has consequently risen in importance.

A branch post office to be opened at Cherukunnu.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

13. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 12th May, observes:—The State of Mysore, though its administration has been spoken of in terms of high praise, falls behind many other provinces in respect of the privileges which the ryots enjoy. In Cochin the ryots can carry away timber from forests free of tax. They are also allowed to remove bamboos, grass, etc., from the State forests. If we turn to Mysore we see the ryots compelled to pay duty on every load of fuel they carry from the forests. If they enter the State forests they do so at the peril of being prosecuted. If they want to graze their cattle they have to pay for it on the spot and even then they cannot get the pasturage of their choice. All these grievances have been, year after year, laid before the Government by the Representative Assembly, but to no purpose. Would it not be better if the ryots, instead of trying to gain the ear of these indifferent officials, approach His Highness the Maharaja himself with the tale of their hardships?

The hardships of ryots in Mysore.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, May 12th, 1903.

14. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 14th May, has a letter from a Muhammadan correspondent regarding the alleged kidnapping of a respectable Muhammadan girl by the Maharaja Sir Kishen Parsad Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad. In this letter the correspondent denounces the conduct of the Prime Minister, a Hindu nobleman, in contracting an illegal marriage with the girl, and asks the Nizam to take notice of the scandal before it reaches the Viceroy in His Excellency's imperial capacity and the Sultan of Turkey as the commander of the faithful, warning His Highness that if he does not do so matters may assume a serious aspect and the peace of the State be disturbed.

The alleged Hyderabad scandal.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, May 14th, 1903.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, May 11th, 1903.

15. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th May, has the following in English:—"The London correspondent of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, of the 6th April, ventilates the alleged fact of a mosque desecration at Delhi during the late Coronation Darbar under official auspices. If true the offenders should be punished, and if false the paper should be called upon to explain the justification for a crafty hint on such a serious subject which may lead to grievous consequence to our community. It would appear that the picnicers took in ham sandwiches and whisky into the jumma musjid and *left some behind them!* This is an audacious outrage on 60 million loyal religious subjects without any provocation. The writer in the journal under review seems to be *bonâ fide*; he is an Anglo-Indian, and at one time superintended the Government horse-breeding operations in the Punjab. He writes: 'I worked constantly with Moslems of various ranks from the gentry right down to the camel driver and found them all courteous and refined, sensitive and intellectual as a rule . . . . .'

A mosque desecration at Delhi during the late Coronation Darbar.

"Surely men like John and Henry Lawrence, Nicholson, etc., acquainted with Muhammadans would never for a moment have tolerated the above, much less have sanctioned it. They would never have thought of entering a mosque with their shoes on, no more than entering a church with their hats on. Whatever we think of other's religions we are bound to respect them if we are gentlemen and respect the law of toleration and fear penalties for wounding susceptibilities."

16. The same paper has also the following in English:—"We have often wondered whether the good done by maintenance of law and order by the Government compensates for the harm unconsciously done in various ways; take for instance the pecuniary draining of the country to support Home establishments of regiments in England and to pay the pensions of Anglo-Indians who have retired and left their domicile. To us it seems that bimetallism alone will relieve the finances of this country, and this is not done because the sanction of bimetallism would mean *loss to the rich bankers in England!* At the present state of things, holders of silver ornaments have lost owing to the closing of the mints."

Indian currency.

[Issued 23rd May 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 21 of 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 23rd May 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*h*) *Railways.*

"To the Editor of the *Hindu*.

Hindu, *Madras*, May 15th, 1903.

Railways.

"Sir,—While railway reform is occupying so much thought, permit me to draw the attention of Railway authorities in these parts to the need for an intermediate class in passenger trains. Such a thing is very common with railways in the north. And if the Board of the South Indian Railway and the Madras Railway Company will follow the example of the northern Railways, they would be conferring a great boon upon the middle-class native population. I have no doubt I have the sympathy of many in this matter. Any attempt in this direction by the Railway authorities should be most welcome not only as a source of great convenience to the people, but also in the interests of the railways themselves. And I hope that in the many big reforms suggested by big men, my humble suggestion will not be lost sight of altogether.

"Sowcarpet, May 14. C. Ethirajulu."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1903.

2. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 22nd May, says:—Although many of the witnesses examined by the Police Commission have given impartial evidence, some of the Anglo-Indian witnesses have advocated the employment of more European officers in the Police Department. But we are not much interested in this question, for whether the Government distributes all the high offices in this department exclusively among the Europeans or the natives, or among both these classes proportionately, the primary object of the Government should always be the improvement of this department, and in carrying out this object the Government may be fully justified in overlooking the claims of individuals or classes. We shall therefore examine whether and how far the employment of Europeans in the higher offices of this department during the last so many years has improved its status. Since 1883, the Government has been slowly increasing the number of District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, so that the number of these officers which was 41 in 1883, rose to 57 in 1901. It may be expected as a consequence of this increase that the administration of the Police Department would have much improved; but the fact has been the reverse. Since 1883 the number of heinous crimes, such as murder, dacoity, robbery, housebreaking, etc., has more than doubled itself. The District and Assistant Superintendents generally entrust all their work to their subordinates and are completely dependent on them. The work done by these officers is so inappreciable that their very existence is unknown to most of the villagers. When such is the real state of affairs in the Police Department, how useless it is to contend, as the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the Inspector-General of Police do, that more Anglo-Indians should be employed in the higher offices of this department.

Appointment of more Anglo-Indians in the higher offices of the Police Department.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 16th, 1903.

3. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th May, learns that a European gentleman while driving at the railway level crossing at Egmore was waylaid by a late coachman of his and assaulted and pelted with stones by the coachman's brother, who rushed forth from a toddy shop close by. It remarks that this was mainly due to the existence of a toddy-shop there. Our Christian rulers, it says, permit the opening of toddy-shops indiscriminately in objectionable places. If the Abkári Department does not, out of its greed for income, make a proper selection of unobjectionable localities for sanctioning the opening of toddy and arrack shops, why should not the Police, who are responsible for the public peace and for the protection of life and property, object to the opening of such shops at undesirable places? These shops having increased, *badmashes* of all sorts assemble there, and, under the influence of drink, wreak vengeance on their enemies by cruel assaults. The Police constables appear on the scene only after the occurrence. Even if they chance to be there, they are so very inefficient that they try to shirk duty and sneak quietly from the place. Will the finances of the Government suffer if it foregoes the abkári income? Certainly not. The Government may, if necessary, limit the number of shops and confine them only to unobjectionable places instead of sanctioning them in all nooks and corners. What serious injuries will the miscreants and *badmashes* not do to others when they had dared to waylay and assault a European gentleman at 8 o'clock in the morning? As long as the Government encourages trade in toddy and arrack with the sole object of making an income, and until the offenders are punished most

A coachman's vengeance.

exemplarily as in the days of Mr. Elliot, offences of the above kind will continue to recur. The appointment, as at present, of young, weak, and incompetent persons as Police constables only encourages the offenders in their villany, as they feel sure that they can easily escape from the grasp of the Police. It is difficult, says the paper, to estimate how long the law-abiding people have to suffer from these defects in the administration of the Police Department.

(c) Jails.

PRAPANCHATHARAKAI, *Madras*, May 15th, 1903.

4. The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 15th May, reviewing the annual report on the working of the Reformatory School at Chingleput, observes that this school has been very useful to the juvenile offenders in this Presidency, but that, as the present building is incapable of admitting any more boys, it should be extended so as to accommodate more, and that in addition to this it is necessary to establish a Reformatory School for convicted girls.

The Reformatory School at Chingleput.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1903.

5. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd May, remarks that in Tirupati there are many schoolmasters, graduates and pleaders, and that it is very desirable that a non-official chairman should be appointed for the municipality of the town from among them instead of the Sub-Magistrate as at present. Many are of opinion, he says, that a non-official chairman will be able to perform his duties better than the Sub-Magistrate, who can hardly spare time to attend to municipal work in addition to his ordinary duties as a Sub-Magistrate.

Tirupati municipality.

KRISHNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, May 15th, 1903.

6. The *Krishnapatrika*, of the 15th May, says that there is a beautiful shady road on the northern bank of the canal at Bezwada, not far from the canal wharf. It appears that none but Europeans are allowed to drive on that road. The paper remarks that such restrictions do not exist in other towns. It asks why the British rulers, who have pledged themselves to treat all subjects alike, should show such partiality for white men, how the Europeans and natives could mix freely with one another when the latter are not treated with consideration, and why the municipality of Bezwada has not reported the matter to the higher authorities. It hopes that now at least the municipality, which is chiefly to blame for this state of affairs, will take proper steps to remedy the evil and cast off the disgrace attaching to the natives.

An indignity to the native public of Bezwada.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 20th, 1903.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th May, complains that the assessment imposed under the new settlement on *kumari* cultivation in the Kasaragod taluk, South Canara district, is very excessive. It appears that this cultivation is carried on only once in ten years, and that the cultivators are put to great hardships and loss owing to the assessment levied on such precarious crops being very heavy and permanent. Another matter for complaint is that the sites of certain canals, tanks, temples and mosques in the said taluk are registered as Government poramboke lands. The attention of the Settlement officers is invited to these matters.

Settlement of the South Canara district.

(h) Railways.

PRAPANCHATHARAKAI, *Madras*, May 15th, 1903, and HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, May 20th, 1903.

8. The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 15th May, and the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 20th May, dwelling on Mr. Robertson's report on the Indian Railways, observe that this report contains a true statement of the principal defects existing in the Railway Department, and that, if the improvements suggested by him be taken into consideration and carried out by His Excellency Lord Curzon, the people of this country will for ever be grateful to him.

Mr. Robertson's report on the Indian Railways.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

9. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 23rd May, condemns the Abkári policy of the Government on the ground that it encourages the drinking habits of the people, and spoils them merely from a desire to increase the revenues of the State.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1903.

The Abkári policy of Government.

(*k*) *General.*

10. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd May, states that the maniagars entrusted with the duty of collecting the punitive Police tax in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts, oppress the poor people by imposing this tax even on fallen houses and mud walls, and requests the authorities concerned to inspect these places and do justice to the sufferers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1903.

Oppression in the levy of the punitive Police tax in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts.

11. The *Ravi*, of the 21st May, understands that the Government is intending to establish a veterinary hospital for the Northern Circars at Bezwada, and recommends Rajahmundry as a better place for locating the same, as it is in the middle of the circars and has got road communication with all the surrounding districts. It is also growing in importance. If the hospital be established there, it will be useful for four districts. Such conveniences may not be had at Bezwada. The paper, therefore, hopes that the Government will, before passing final orders in the matter, consider the fact of the greater usefulness of the proposed hospital when established at Rajahmundry than at Bezwada.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, May 21st, 1903.

A veterinary hospital for the Northern Circars.

12. The same paper, after stating that a "Bill to prevent juvenile smoking" will soon be introduced into the British Parliament, remarks that if a similar Bill were passed into law in India, the use of tobacco would be given up by the youth to their great advantage.

Bill to prevent juvenile smoking.

13. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th May, says:—A notification has been issued by the Government Telegraph Department inviting applications from Europeans and Eurasians for vacant posts in the Telegraph Department in the Mysore Province. Trained and qualified natives were hitherto eligible for these posts. It is very hard indeed on the natives that they should be thrust aside to give place to Europeans even in a Native State.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 20th, 1903.

The preference given to Europeans over natives.

14. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 18th May, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the desirability of making some rules restricting the use of gunpowder and crackers during certain festive occasions, as very often accidents occur owing to the carelessness of the persons to whom licenses are issued for the possession thereof. It appears that as no proper supervision is exercised in the matter, persons to whom licenses are issued manufacture gunpowder in quantities very much in excess of what is mentioned in the license, and as these are not kept in proper and secure places, and as no proper care is taken in the use of them accidents very often happen. The article hopes that the authorities concerned will pay their attention to the matter.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Pattambi*, May 18th, 1903.

Accidents during certain festivals owing to the reckless use of gunpowder and crackers.

15. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 20th May, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the desirability of appointing an experienced man to the Vaccination Depot at Calicut, for the purpose of preparing good and pure lymph to be supplied to the vaccinators. It appears that the inferior quality of the lymph supplied to the vaccinators accounts for their operation being unsuccessful in several cases, and as they get the lymph direct from the

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 20th, 1903.

Vaccinators and vaccine lymph.

depot they cannot be blamed for it. They have no time to see whether the lymph supplied to them is pure and of good quality. As they are required to vaccinate a fixed number of persons within a prescribed time, all that they care for is to make up the required number.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 16th, 1903.

Incumbrance certificates and registration offices.

16. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th May, complains that parties in civil suits are put to great loss and inconvenience as they are required to produce incumbrance certificates before the execution of decrees for attachment and sale of immoveable properties. It appears that when applying for such certificates the parties are asked, besides being required to pay a heavy fee, to search the records and find out the required particulars themselves. The article remarks that if the fees levied are for searching the records, it is unjust that the parties should be asked to do the work for which they have already paid. This new rule has become a source of great profit to the Registration department, and it is only just and proper that a clerk should be deputed to do this work in each office. The article hopes that the authorities concerned will turn their attention to this matter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 18th, 1903.

An additional postman to be appointed in the Kuttipuram post office.

17. A Kuttipuram correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 18th May, invites the attention of the Postal authorities to the desirability of appointing an additional postman to the local post office as it has become impossible for a single postman to deliver letters, newspapers, etc., regularly owing to the large number of villages within the range of a single postman.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Pattambi*, May 18th, 1903.

Hardships suffered by the tenants in the Walavanad taluk at the hands of the Nambudiri janmis.

18. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 18th May, complains at great length of the hardship suffered by the tenants in the Walavanad taluk at the hands of certain Nambudiri janmis of the place. It appears that the tenants are reduced to mere paupers owing to the exaction and oppression of the landlords, and as they are entirely dependent on the wealthy landlords for their livelihood, they dare not disobey them. Lands are generally demised to the tenants for a period of twelve years. But these demises are renewed every five years at the whim and caprice of the landlords, and at every renewal the tenants have to pay as fine a large sum of money to the landlords. The correspondent after dwelling at some length on the subject hopes that Government will turn its attention to this matter and redress the grievances of the tenants.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, May 20th, 1903, and PRAPANCHATHARAKAI, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1903.

The "Early Marriages Prevention Bill" of Baroda.

19. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 20th May, and the *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 22nd May, favourably view the "Early Marriages Prevention Bill" under the consideration of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and observe that this Bill if passed into law will produce immense good to the people of that State.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd May, also dealing with this subject at considerable length and speaking highly of the measure, suggests the desirability of providing that girls, who are prohibited by their caste rules from marrying after the attainment of puberty, may be married at the age of 11 or 12.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, May 19th, 1903.

Compulsory vaccination in Bangalore City.

20. Referring to the regulation making vaccination compulsory within the Bangalore City, the *Nadegannadi*, of the 19th May, observes:—The Government should at first proceed by gentle measures in this matter and try to secure the willing co-operation of the people by impressing on them the benefits of vaccination. Pamphlets and leaflets dealing with the subject should be widely circulated and vaccinators should be sent to the

villages on certain appointed days. Legislation ought to be resorted to only when the people resist the Government with unreasoning obstinacy. The authorities seem to have resolved on introducing this regulation here, because it is received with uncomplaining submission by people under the British Government. But they forget that while the English command the obedience of their subjects by working on their fears, the Government of Native States do so by first securing the affection of the people, and therefore ought not to pass measures which are calculated to make them feared by their subjects. Already on three occasions the Senior Surgeon attempted to have this regulation brought into force, but in vain. This is the fourth time that a similar attempt is made, and we hope that the inhabitants of Bangalore and Mysore will express their dissatisfaction in open meetings and thus prevent Government from accomplishing their object.

A Bill to prevent child marriages in the Baroda State.

21. The same paper, commenting on the proposed legislation of the Baroda Government to put a stop to child marriages, says:—The Baroda Government have fixed the minimum marriageable age limit for boys and girls at 18 and 14 years respectively. This regulation besides opening a new source of revenue to the State will give the Government a pretext to annoy the people. The latter may for various reasons find it convenient to marry children before these have reached the age fixed by the Government. We, of course, agree that child marriage is a pernicious custom. But a remedy for it should be sought in the general spread of education and enlightenment among the people.

The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th May, remarking on the same subject, highly commends the proposed regulation.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 21st, 1903.

Relations between the conquerors and the conquered in India.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st May, states as follows:—The Anglo-Indian officers, notwithstanding their long service in this country, are unable to understand the true nature of the people. Many of them, however, deceive themselves by thinking that they know much of this. The Anglo-Indian officers have at present neither the desire nor the facilities to understand the people rightly. They do not like to spend their leisure by conversing with the natives on religious, social and other topics. Sometimes, however, they speak with the educated natives on political matters, but in these the opinions of these two classes of people widely differ. Moreover there is a sort of prejudice inherent in the Anglo-Indian officers, that it would be beneath their dignity as conquerors to mingle freely with the natives who are the conquered, and it is this which leads them to spend their time exclusively in the company of their fellow Anglo-Indian officers. There are at present no means for them to ascertain what the people think or speak of them and their work. These circumstances are likely to give rise to a great many difficulties. Unless the rulers and the ruled rightly understand each other, the administration cannot be satisfactorily conducted. If the British Government wants to carry out its high aims of making the people of India happy and prosperous, the present policy of excluding them from a share in the administration of the country should be given up and the native opinion should be freely consulted through the properly-constituted representatives of the people.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, May 21st, 1903.

The condition of Indians in South Africa.

23. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 21st May, in a leader on Indians in South Africa, complains that Lord Milner, following an arbitrary policy, which he was opposed to prior to the occupation of South Africa by the British, refused to grant a license to Husan Ahmad, a Muhammadan merchant, for continuing his business; that Indian merchants in general can neither transfer their merchandise in the name of others nor can they remove it from their shops; that a respectable Muhammadan of the firm of Messrs. Qamruddin

& Co. was brutally ill-treated on a public road; and that a Muhammadan fruit seller at Durban was murdered in cold blood, but his murderers escaped punishment on the plea of insanity. The editor says that the above incidents show that Indians in South Africa are treated to-day worse than before and yet it is a great pity British ministers do not take notice of their grievances.

The editor respectfully requests Mr. Chamberlain to kindly mend matters soon, saying that if nothing is done in this respect there will be no hope of the condition of the Indians being ameliorated, and their fears as to the safety of their lives being allayed.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, May 21st, 1903.

24. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st May, has the following in English:

Lord Curzon's term of office.

—The guesses, which the papers in England are busy at making about the Indian Viceroyalty, are amazing in the extreme. Only the other day the *Western Morning News*, a respectable provincial paper, has announced that Lord Curzon's tenure of office has received an extension of two years. This statement we took with some reserve. And so it appears that since then no corroboration of the news has been made from any other quarter. On the top of this comes another by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Daily News* which conflicts with the one made by the *Morning News*. It will be seen from this recent announcement that Mr. Brodrick is the possible successor to the Indian Viceroyalty after the retirement of Lord Curzon some eight months hence. We on our part have as little faith in this last announcement as in the first. And for the reason of this we commend the remarks reproduced elsewhere made somewhat facetiously by our Anglo-Indian contemporary of Allahabad. In the mean time we think that it was high time that the Secretary of State for India has come to the rescue of the Indian public and saved it from the unnecessary worry caused by the conflicting statements of the enterprising papers in England by making a definite announcement on the subject.—*O.*

[Issued 30th May 1903.]

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REPORT

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Northern Circars, *Rajahmundry*, May 22nd, 1903.

A standing nuisance in the heart of the town of Rajahmundry.

1. "We invite the attention of our municipal council to a standing nuisance in the heart of the town near the Gódávari north railway station. Two things combined to make the place insanitary. To the east of the bund there are a number of houses belonging to Toorpu people and on the west of the bund is the low railway compound ordinarily used by these Toorpu people as big as latrine for easing themselves. As a matter of fact the houses of these Toorpu people are in a most insanitary condition. They have not got even the most ordinary ideas about cleanliness and wherever they are, their surroundings will become most filthy and abominable. Added to their natural insanitary condition the big railway compound furnishes them with opportunities for making all sorts of nuisance. It is a matter for wonder and surprise that the municipal council of Rajahmundry should have for so long a time allowed this standing nuisance in the heart of the town. This standing nuisance has escaped even the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner. We have very many summer showers this year and owing to the alternate action of sun and rain, most noxious and injurious smells are being emanated from the place and it is impossible for any man to pass along the bund without his nose being shut. If the railway compound is not kept in good sanitary condition, the municipality ought to have prosecuted the railway people just as they would prosecute an ordinary private individual. It is also very easy for the municipality to acquire the houses of the Toorpu people and re-sell them to others. The Toorpu people can easily be provided with accommodation either in the east or in the south of the town near the Rajahmundry railway station. We hope that our municipality will attend to this important matter and remove a standing nuisance in the heart of the town as early as possible."

(h) *Railways.*

Hindu, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1903.

Complaints against the South Indian Railway.

2. "Repeated complaints have been reaching us for some time past regarding the overcrowding of passengers in the South Indian Railway fast mail train. The grievance is no new one. Passengers are quite accustomed to the cramming in the third-class compartments of this railway, and notwithstanding the cry on their behalf their hardship has long continued. Of late, the patience of the passengers would seem to have been tried to the breaking point. The fast mail train is intended for long distance passengers. A higher rate of fare is demanded of them for travelling by this train. Passengers who travel long distances do necessarily require greater conveniences; and yet those who have to travel several hours at one stretch are compelled to stand for want of sitting accommodation. When one has to travel with women and children the inconvenience may be imagined. Then again, even this limited and inconvenient accommodation becomes often unavailable. Intending passengers are refused tickets and those disappointed are given no special facilities. Beyond the ordinary trains, no special trains to meet special demands are run as is the case in other railways. For instance, every Wednesday the passengers who arrive by the Burma steamer are transhipped in the fast mail that evening and they occupy nearly all the

available space. Whole carriages are reserved for them and consequently the available accommodation for ordinary passengers becomes extremely limited. The latter are packed to the utmost holding limit, and a large number is left behind for want of space. Either these have to take the next morning mail which in some cases would not suit being a slow train, or they have generally to wait till the next evening. Another cause of over-pressure is the frequent rush of officers and students to and from the city when the holidays commence and end, when the courts, offices and colleges close and re-open. During Christmas or Easter holidays or again at the time of long vacation for courts and colleges the rush is at its highest. On these occasions the ordinary passengers suffer the most. The South Indian Railway has hardly known what it is to run special trains to serve extra demands of this kind. When there is a fair or a festival which will attract vast crowds, the company is only too ready to run its goods wagons too packed with passengers. Fortunately for the company there are too many fairs and festivals in Southern India which are held particularly sacred by the Hindus, and the anxious devotees care only to reach their destination. Even supposing in some cases they do not grumble, is that any reason why the railway company should perpetrate all the same the injustice and the inhumanity of subjecting them to all gross inconveniences? Then again the running of the several mixed trains is nothing short of a scandal. The carriages are old fashioned. In the rainy season they do not give sufficient cover. When they have a light, the lighting is abominable. Passenger accommodation is limited to a very few carriages which are attached to a long train of goods waggons. There is no limit to the time for stoppages at stations and the jolting is insufferable. Is there no remedy for this state of things? Major Shelley has introduced some reforms since he became Agent, but even he has not so far taken these grievances of the South Indian Railway passengers seriously into his consideration. If he were only to call a conference of the representatives of the public, even as the Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, representations of railway grievances in Southern India would simply overwhelm him.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

3. "'A good and great man has gone' has been on every one's lips since early this morning; while the people were still in bed the news came like a thunderbolt that Maharaja Gajapathi Rao, the friend of the poor, the widow and the orphan, had breathed his last at 5 minutes to 12 last night. It was only yesterday afternoon that it was rumoured in the town that the Maharaja had taken dangerously ill and medical aid had been called in; but little did his friends dream at the moment that within a few hours he would be no more. For some time the Maharaja had been aging fast, and it was only his careful living, unexcitable temper and the avoidance of worry, added to the careful attention of the physician, that prolonged his life, which had past the psalmist's limit, for the aged Maharaja was 74 years old."

East Coast News, *Waltair*, May 20th, 1903.

The late Maharaja G. N. Gajapathi Rao, K.C.I.E.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 27th, 1903.

4. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 27th May, says:—Russia, America, England and Japan are likely to be involved in war in the Pacific waters. The ostensible object of their interference in China is to settle the disturbances there and to introduce into the country the arts of European civilization. The European powers are themselves the victims of internal discords and troubles at home and these they have been unable to cope with. The powers disclaim all desire of acquiring territory in China and profess to rest contented with whatever will be given to them with good will. But how much of sincerity there is in these assertions can be gauged from the aggressive dealings of Russia with Turkey, of America with the Philippines, of Britain with the Boers, and of Britain and Germany with Venezuela, in all which cases the desire of dominion has been the actuating motive. Russia, setting at naught the terms of the recent convention, refuses to evacuate Manchuria. Russia of course recognises the right of the European nations to trade in Manchuria. But the claims of Japan have not been considered, and the right of China itself to retain Manchuria has been completely ignored. It cannot be expected therefore that Japan possessing, as it does, clever statesmanship and powerful allies in England and America will quietly submit to this arrangement.

The attitude of the allied European powers towards Russia over the Chinese question.

5. The same paper says:—The English have detained the arms ordered by the Amir of Afghanistan from Europe and have also stopped the payment of the annual subsidy of 20 lakhs. The Amir is now making attempts to obtain both.

The relations of the English with the Amir of Afghanistan.

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, May 25th, 1903.

6. Referring to the report that the Amir of Afghanistan desiring to be represented at the Court of St. James has mooted the question, the *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 25th May, fears that if his request were granted he would try to secure the appointment of Afghan envoys at the courts of other monarchs thus jeopardising the cordial political relations existing between himself and the British Government.

The Amir's envoy in England.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 20th, 1903.

7. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 20th May, remarking on the intention of the Government to have the police of Calcutta trained in the principles of medical jurisprudence, says:—This step will lead to their being empowered to hold inquest over dead-bodies. As it is, owing to the corruption of the police, assaults are freely committed; henceforward they will be committed with greater impunity if the police are authorised to conduct *post-mortem* examinations.

The inadvisability of extending the powers of the police.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, May 25th, 1903.

8. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th May, invites the attention of His Excellency Lord Ampthill to the recent dacoity in the village of Arampakkam and says that if this is the state of affairs in a place near Chingleput, the seat of a Sessions Judge, it is for His Excellency to be

The recent dacoity near Chingleput.

pleased to think what would be the state of those villages which are far off and how the villagers in affluent circumstances can be expected to spend their days in ease and comfort.

The paper thinks that the occurrence is due either to the neglect of the police or to their being in league with the dacoits, and hence suggests that if the dacoits are not detected and subjected to exemplary punishment, the police should be taken to task, which will serve as a warning to them in future.

The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 25th May, referring to the same subject, hopes that effective preventive measures will be adopted by the authorities.

9. The *Nasir-i-Asifi*, of the 28th May, says that the evidence given by some inclusive of the Acting Commissioner of Police and the Acting Inspector-General before the Police Commission that the Police department would be reformed if higher appointments were given to Europeans in preference to natives is entirely baseless and not worth paying any attention to, inasmuch as during the last ten years the number of crimes has comparatively risen in spite of the gradual increase of Europeans and the consequential decrease of natives in the department. If this is not the fault of European officers it must be due to some thing else. The paper further observes that European officers are conceited; that they confine their duties to enquiring into petty cases and punishing their subordinates; and that they are also said to be wanting in ability. The paper asks the Police Commission to take the above into its consideration before submitting its report.

NASIR-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, May 28th, 1903.

The Police Commission.

(*b*) *Courts.*

10. A Tellicherry correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 25th May, refers to the proposal of the District Judge of North Malabar to transfer the District Munsif's Court at Payyóli to Nadapuram and that at Panur to Kúttaparamba and to the consequent regrouping of villages under the jurisdiction of each court and says that if the Tooneri and Iringannoor amsams, which are very near Nadapuram are, as it is rumoured, to be brought under the jurisdiction of the Tellicherry Munsif's Court, the inhabitants of those amsams will be put to great inconvenience and hardship as they will be compelled to go to Tellicherry, which is at a distance of 12 miles, to conduct their suits. It is also rumoured that Muttungal amsam, which is very close to the Badagara Munsif's Court, is to be brought under the jurisdiction of the Tellicherry Munsif. In this case also the inhabitants of the said amsam will be deprived of the benefit of the existence of a Munsif's Court at their very threshold so to speak and will be compelled to go all the way to Tellicherry, a distance of 12 miles. Under the circumstances, the correspondent hopes that the authorities concerned will consider the matter before sanctioning the proposal.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 25th, 1903.

Remarks about the transfer of the District Munsif's Court at Payyóli to Nadapuram and the one at Panur to Kúttaparamba.

(*d*) *Education.*

11. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th May, invites the attention of the Educational authorities to the desirability of appointing Malayalis as Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools in Malabar. It appears that there is not a single Nair or Tien Sub-Assistant Inspector in Malabar, although qualified men among them are not wanting.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 27th, 1903.

Malayalis to be appointed as Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools in Malabar.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

12. The *Lokopakari*, of the 22nd May, states that the people of the Kulittalai taluk in the Trichinopoly district are not in any way benefited by the railway cess imposed on them by the District Board of Trichinopoly, as the light railways proposed to be constructed with the aid of this cess are

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, May 22nd, 1903.

Necessity for exempting the people of the Kulittalai taluk from payment of the railway cess.

not to pass through this taluk, which has already got the South Indian Railway, and therefore requests the Government to exempt the people of this taluk from payment of this cess.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 25th, 1903.

Grievances of the ryots.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th May, says:—It is an undeniable fact that the income derived by the Government from the land-tax is by far larger than that from any other source. Moreover, the Government is very strict in the imposition of this tax, and the ryots have to pay it down at any risk, whether their lands yield sufficient produce or not. No leniency whatever is shown in the collection of the land-revenue, but every instalment has to be paid down on the due date on pain of the defaulters losing either their household utensils or the lands themselves, which are attached and sold in public auction. But the Government, which thus adopts all sorts of coercive measures to collect the land-tax, forgets its duty to supply the ryots with the conveniences necessary for the cultivation of their lands. Some months ago the Mahajana Sabah of Tanjore represented to the Government of Madras that the coolies working under the mirassidars suddenly desert them and emigrate to Singapore, Mauritius and other places, thereby putting their masters to much trouble and inconvenience, and prayed that orders might be issued requiring these coolies to produce from the village officers a certificate to the effect that they were not, at the time of leaving their master's service, bound by any contract to continue to serve under them. But the Government refused to comply with this prayer. If a petition like this had been sent up to Government by the Anglo-Indian planters, it would certainly have received a different reply. Why should not the Government ascertain the truth of these representations of the Mahajana Sabah of Tanjore and pass an Act like the Madras Planters' Labour Act? Why should the Government, which is ready to help the planters who contribute but a small portion of the land-revenue, hesitate to assist the ryots who pay large sums of money under this head? If only the Government institutes an inquiry into this matter, it would certainly be satisfied that this sudden desertion of the coolies is not confined to the Tanjore district but is prevalent in the whole Presidency so as to call for legislative interference. If, without doing anything like this, the Government simply says that it will not interfere in the matter, where can the ryots go for a remedy? If, when they ask for a sufficient supply of water for their lands, they are referred to the Public Works authorities, and if, when they are deserted by their servants, the Government refuses to interfere, how will the ryots be able to cultivate their lands successfully and pay the land-revenue regularly?

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 26th, 1903.

The price of salt in villages.

14. A Gódávari correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 26th May, says that notwithstanding the reduction made in the salt-tax in commemoration of the coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor, salt is sold at the old rate of As. 6 per *kuncham* in villages and at village fairs, whereas it is sold at the reduced rate of As. 4–6 in the towns of Cocanada and Rajahmundry. The villagers have not therefore been benefited by the reduction. The correspondent fears that unless the Salt department make enquiries into the matter and see that salt is sold at a proper price even in the villages, the people will be put to considerable loss.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 28th, 1903.

Unsatisfactory condition of the religious endowments.

15. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th May, dwelling at length on the present unsatisfactory condition of the religious endowments in this Presidency, requests the Government to interfere in the matter and make certain changes in the Act governing these institutions so

as to save them from utter decay, which will surely be the result if the present state of affairs be allowed to continue for a few years more.

Court of Wards.

16. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd May, states that, before the Court of Wards assumed the management of the Karvetnagar and Kálahasti estates, there was an annual balance of income of 2 lacs and 1 lac after an expenditure of 4 lacs and 3½ lacs to the credit of those estates respectively. Under the management of the Court of Wards, however, the expenditure has considerably increased and it amounts to 5 lacs annually for each estate. This increase is chiefly due to the unnecessarily large establishment maintained for their management. The officers to whom the management is now entrusted boast themselves that they have wrought great reforms in the administration of the estates by merely introducing a number of useless forms such as the pay bill, contingent bill and travelling allowance bill forms. They require the karnams to write the revenue accounts in such forms as are in use in Government villages. If their object were really the improvement of the condition of the estates, they could have adhered to the system of preparing accounts in the *mamul* way and finished the jamabandi of the estates in a month instead of in a year as at present. In the Government taluks, the jamabandi is finished by the end of June and the revised demand, collection and balance statements are despatched to the higher authorities by the end of July. But the revised demand, collection and balance statements of the estates for 1900 were despatched so late as in 1903. The Regulation Collector has not settled the claims of the creditors, nor has he conducted the affairs of the estates satisfactorily. Fortunately the managers of the estates are able men who can attend to the whole work of the estates themselves without a Regulation Collector to control them. But their inability to appoint or to remove *gumastas* stands in the way of efficient management. Each taluk is divided into five *firkas* and a revenue inspector is appointed to each as in surveyed and settled Government taluks. If one single revenue inspector has 50 villages under his charge under this system, he cannot be expected to inspect the cultivation of every village satisfactorily. The village karnams consequently write false cultivation accounts and sometimes omit altogether to register cultivation. The correspondent therefore suggests that the old method of administering the estates may be revived by dividing each taluk into *payacuts* and appointing a *vontudar* for each *payacut*; that the office of the Regulation Collector may be abolished with an annual saving of Rs. 21,750 to the estates; that the present taluk sheristadars, who are very ignorant, should be replaced by persons who are better acquainted with the estate affairs; that the managers should also see that the Tahsildars go about every village within their respective taluks and inspect personally its cultivation and check the cultivation accounts; that the Government should make a heavy reduction in their commission charges; and that the net rent and profits should be handed to the creditors. If the estates be managed strictly in the manner indicated here, he adds there will be no occasion for the Government to sell the taluks.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1903.

Prickly-pear.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th May, says that there were 1,902 cases of snake-bite among the people and 1,963 among the cattle last year, and attributes this to the rank growth of prickly-pear in villages. It remarks that the Government does not spend money for its removal and suggests that the accumulated funds in the "union offices" may well be devoted to that purpose to ensure the safety of both men and cattle.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 27th, 1903.

Complaints about the soldiers stationed at Varakkal.

18. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd May, complains that considerable inconvenience is caused to the inhabitants of Katcheri, Nitungottur and Vengari amsams owing to the vagaries of some European soldiers stationed at Varakkal. It appears that these soldiers pull down the fences of their compounds and frighten the women and children by

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 23rd, 1903.

their sudden entrance into their houses. He says that as soon as these fences are repaired they are again demolished by them and that the people are now put to great loss and inconvenience. The attention of the authorities concerned is drawn to the matter.

A sub-leader in the same issue of the paper, adverting to the same subject, says that it is the duty of the Commanding officer to keep the soldiers under his control and to punish them for their misconduct. When the people are unable to bear the inconvenience any longer, they will be compelled to use force and matters will then become serious. In order to prevent this the paper suggests that the Superintendent of Police should make enquiries into the matter and, if he finds that there is any truth in the complaint, the matter should be reported to the Commanding officer in order that he may take steps to prevent the soldiers from causing annoyance to the people in future.

High-handedness of some vagabonds at Parappanannáti.

19. A Parappanannáti correspondent to the same paper complains of the inconvenience suffered by the inhabitants owing to the high-handedness of certain vagabonds of the place. It appears that these vagabonds infest the roads and byeways in gangs at night armed with sticks, etc., and harass the people. There are only two police constables in the station and these are powerless to their high-handedness. The correspondent hopes that the Superintendent of Police will turn his attention to this matter and remedy this evil.

IV.—Native States.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, May 26th, 1903.

The greed of the Revenue authorities in Mysore.

20. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 26th May, says:—The Tumkur district authorities finding that the revenue derived from the sale of the right of vending liquors this year falls below the average returns in the preceding years, contemplate a resale of the right. The authorities in their greed for money are reducing the people to beggary and thus follow the policy of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, May 27th, 1903.

The three great drains of India.

21. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 27th May, writes:—Before the Muhammadan rule our country was very rich and prosperous; but owing to the plunders committed by the various foreign invaders, the wealth of our country began gradually to diminish, etc., however, most of these invaders settled themselves in India and spent here the money thus acquired from us, it was a source of consolation to us. But with the advent of the British, the wealth of the country began to flow out with greater rapidity. The East India Company and their servants gradually deprived our country of all its wealth and carried away their earnings to their native land. When the administration of the East India Company came to an end and Queen Victoria assumed the direct control of the Indian Government, it was hoped that better days would come. During the first few years after this change the Government of the country was equitably conducted and the people began to prosper. The officers of Government here were all afraid of the authority of Parliament, which then had several great men in it. But all was changed in the course of a few years. The number of liberal-minded statesmen began to decrease, and the officers of Government in this country, departing from the path of justice, began to spend the public money in useless ways. A large number of Anglo-Indian officials were introduced into the country and the public money was wasted in giving them big salaries while in service and liberal pensions after retirement. The natives were deprived of their claims to higher offices, which soon became the monopoly of the Anglo-Indians. Moreover, all the commercial enterprises of India began to concentrate in the English merchants and the way was thus paved for the poverty of the Indians. A third source of loss to the country has

been the maintenance of an unnecessarily large army. A large portion of the revenues of the country is spent for this purpose, and with the aid of the forces thus maintained, the Home Government enters into hostilities with China, South Africa and other countries. The remainder of the revenues is found to be quite insufficient for carrying out measures useful to the people. If the wealth of the country be thus constantly flowing out through these three big channels, how can we hope to prosper? Without knowing this the British people are vainly looking out elsewhere for a remedy to prevent the constant famines which occur here. If the British people, the Parliament and the Government want to prevent the frequent occurrence of famine in India and put an end to the wholesale deaths which result from it, they should try to stop the constant flow of our country's wealth into the pockets of foreigners. This can be effected in the following way. In the first place, a larger number of the higher offices in the public service should be conferred on the natives, and the salaries of these officers should be reduced; secondly, sufficient assistance should be rendered to the growth of native trade and industry so as to discourage the introduction of foreign goods into the country; and thirdly, the military expenditure should be reduced and the surplus of the revenue should be spent on measures calculated to improve the material prosperity of the people.

[Issued 6th June 1903.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 6th June 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, June 1st, 1903.

Visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India.

1. "There is, indeed, sense in their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales postponing their Indian trip till the latter part of 1904, for with the Victoria Memorial and the Delhi Darbar the back of many of the Indian Princes have been well nigh broken, so that the kindness of a visit at this time is apt to operate upon them somewhat in the nature of a hardship. The public also had many calls on their purse, and although at no time will the Indian Princes and people grudge anything to right loyally welcome the heir to the throne and his spouse, the postponement of the tour will afford them a needed relief."

Native States, *Madras*, June 1st, 1903.

"Officialisation" of regrets and rejoicings.

2. "'Officialisation' of regrets and rejoicings has been carried to such an absurd extent in India that it is with great pleasure we notice the departure recently made in this respect. The celebration of His Majesty's birthday will not come off on a day fixed with due regard to the exigencies of the Simla season, but on the actual date on which it falls. This must meet with the cordial appreciation of the people of India who have still some faith left in the reality of things and to whom show is not everything. Englishmen, perhaps, look upon these things as merely political events for making an impression on the people and to render their own 'banishment' in India somewhat tolerable. But to the Indian, to whom kings are as gods and loyalty is religiousness, an event like the King's birthday has some real significance and to celebrate such an event in the month of May while it falls in November is to treat it lightly and deprive it of its meaning. The Government of India is more concerned with the celebration of these events than with the events themselves and has hitherto thought nothing of making or unmaking a royal birthday."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 4th, 1903.

Probable dissolution of the present Parliament.

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th June, writes:—It is now believed that the present Parliament will soon be dissolved and that a new one will be assembled. The Members of Parliament, who were hitherto supporting Messrs. Balfour, Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton and other leaders, have now begun to criticize their acts, and even popular feeling is said to be slowly turning against them. The reason for it is this: these Ministers borrowed large sums of money in connection with the recent Transvaal war and thereby increased the national debt. To meet the expenses of this war, the existing taxes also were raised and new ones imposed, some of which are beneficial to the richer classes and prejudicial to the poor. During the last sixty years there have been no export or import duties levied in England. But Mr. Chamberlain has now proposed to levy these duties in imitation of the Colonial Governments and for their advantage. In a recent speech Mr. Balfour also expressed his approval of this measure. But it is strongly objected to by the liberal party which wants to test the opinion of the public on this proposal by resorting to a fresh election of Members to Parliament; hence the prospects of a dissolution of the present Parliament in the near future.

Kerala Sobhini, *Pattámbi*, May 28th, 1903.

The north-eastern frontier of India.

4. A sub-leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 28th May, adverting to an article contributed by one Mr. Chiroll in *The Times* regarding the Central Asian question, says that the Government of India should bestow the same attention in strengthening the north-eastern frontier of India as they do in the case of the north-western frontier. It says that the Russian Government are trying to ingratiate themselves into the good grace of Tibet with a view to obtaining a footing there, so that they might when occasion arises enter India through the Chumbi (*sic.*) valley. But though it advocates the policy of strengthening the frontiers, the article is averse to any additional tax being imposed on the people of India for that purpose as they are already groaning under the heavy tax imposed for the maintenance of an army on the north-western frontier.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 2nd, 1903.

Report of the Police Commission.

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd June, says:—The report of the Police Commission has been completed and will reach the Government of India before the end of this month. But as in the case of the Universities Commission some facts have oozed out from the report of the Police Commission, which go to show that the recommendations of this Commission fall far short of the popular expectations. No doubt the present unsatisfactory condition of the Police department is admitted by this Commission, but we cannot say that the remedies suggested by it will materially improve this department, the main point of its recommendations being the desirability of

increasing the salaries of the Anglo-Indian Police officers. Although a large number of witnesses both from the Natives and Anglo-Indians were examined, the recommendations of the Commission appear to have been based chiefly on the evidence of the Anglo-Indian officers belonging to the Police department, while it is the constabulary and the lower officers that receive small salaries and are thus open to temptation. What is the use of increasing the salaries of the Anglo-Indian Assistant and District Superintendents of Police? Would it be enough if these officers alone did their duties properly without their subordinate native officers and the constabulary being brought up to the mark? Moreover, so long as the higher officers of this department are unable to move freely with the masses, they will not be able to detect the mischief and roguery of their subordinates. The remedy for this is only the appointment of natives to the higher offices of this department.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, June 1st, 1903.

Want of drains in Madras.

6. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st June, mentions with regret that many streets and lanes in Madras are wanting in substantial drains and general conservancy. Owing to this bad smell prevails everywhere. The paper does not understand why the municipality should not mend matters and asks do the public not pay its taxes?

(h) Railways.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, June 3rd, 1903.

The Marina loop railway line between Saidapet and Madras beach.

7. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 3rd June, again discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed Marina loop railway line between Saidapet and Madras beach, comes to the conclusion that although it may be advantageous to some small sections of the public, such as the students and officers, it will spoil the beauty of the sea-shore, intercept the current of sea-breeze and inconvenience the public in several other ways; that the other proposal of laying this line along the Buckingham canal is also attended with similar difficulties, and that the best thing to do is therefore to give up this project altogether.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, June 6th, 1903.

Discontinance of a passenger train between Negapatam and Tanjore.

8. The *Jananukulan*, of the 6th June, complains of the inconveniences caused to the public by the recent discontinuance of a local passenger train which was running in the mornings between Negapatam and Tanjore on the South Indian Railway, and requests the authorities concerned to restore this train at an early date.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 30th, 1903.

Third-class railway passengers.

9. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th May, says that though it is a well-known fact that the 3rd-class passengers of the Indian railways are put to great inconvenience for want of latrine accommodation in the carriages, and owing to overcrowding and other causes it is surprising that neither the railway authorities nor the Local Government have taken any steps to remedy the evil. It is the 3rd-class passengers who contribute most to the profit of the railway companies in India and it is unjust that proper care is not taken to secure the comfort and convenience of the passengers. The article complains that as carriages are not opened as soon as a train enters a station, the passengers are put to inconvenience and as the mail trains generally stop only for a few minutes at the minor stations, the passengers who wait to get into the train rush in pell mell as soon as a compartment is opened and thus overcrowd the carriage lest they should miss the train by waiting for the unoccupied compartments to be opened by lazy porters. The article next complains that 3rd-class passengers are insulted and ill-treated by the railway subordinates, and if they resent the treatment they are put to further indignities and inconveniences. The article after dwelling at some length on the subject hopes that the railway authorities will bestow proper attention on these matters.

10. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper invites the attention of the Madras Railway authorities to the inconvenience caused to the passengers owing to the unpunctuality of the Palghat-Calicut local train.

Inconvenience to the passengers owing to the unpunctuality of the Palghat-Calicut local train.

11. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st June, admits that the general management of the Madras Railway and South Indian Railway lines is good, but it says that third-class passengers suffer a good deal owing to overcrowding and for want of latrine accommodation in third-class carriages. It suggests the advisability of holding every stationmaster responsible for any excess in the prescribed number of passengers in third-class carriages and of providing latrine accommodation in them.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, June 1st, 1903.

Madras and South Indian Railways.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

12. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th May, invites the attention of the officers of the Salt and Abkári Department to the desirability of appointing a clerk to assist sub-inspectors in charge of first-class fish-curing yards in Malabar. It appears that the sub-inspectors in charge of the yards are not able to discharge their multifarious duties satisfactorily, and if a clerk is appointed to assist them it will be a great relief.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 30th, 1903.

A clerk to be appointed to assist the sub-inspectors in charge of the first-class fish-curing yards in Malabar.

(*k*) *General.*

13. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd June, says that the Chairman of the Municipality of Ootacamund, on hearing that a Brahman boy residing in a house in the agraharam was suffering from plague, came to the spot accompanied by the District Collector, and, after requiring the inmates to get out of the house, ordered his Totis to remove the images of worship and other sacred things for disinfection. The paper asks whether "this action is not degrading to the Hindu religion," and whether there were no servants of other castes for this work. It regrets to say that the Government and its officers have framed such plague regulations as cause much annoyance to the public.

ANDHRAPAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 3rd, 1903.

Plague in Ootacamund.

14. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd May, invites the attention of the Madras Government and the President of the District Board, Malabar, to the desirability of opening a hospital at Tanur. It appears that the want of a hospital in the place is greatly felt, and that as the nearest hospital is at Ponnáni, 12 miles distant from the place, the poor people are put to great inconvenience.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 3rd, 1903.

A hospital to be opened at Tanur.

15. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st June, says that the tramway no doubt affords ease and comfort to travellers, but it is not free from danger. Accidents which were unknown before occur every now and then. Many lives have already been lost and the fear of more fatal accidents still exists. To avert the apprehended danger it suggests to the company the advisability of issuing orders to their drivers to slacken speed in crowded places and of adopting measures rendering electric wires harmless when break and fall on passers-by.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, June 1st, 1903.

Local tramway.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

16. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 30th May, observes:—We are in full sympathy with the object which this regulation is intended to secure. This object is to bring home to the marrying couple the full significance of the marriage ceremony and to make

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, May 30th, 1903.

The proposed legislation prohibiting child marriage in the Baroda State.

them appreciate their duties towards each other. This regulation will also have the effect of removing two great evils. The number of child widows, which at present is very high, will diminish appreciably. Again the married couple become parents even when comparatively young with the result that their physical condition gets deteriorated and the children born of them become weak and sickly; this state of things will also cease. We do not feel sure, however, that these objects will be realized. The task of filling the minds of the people with novel and reformed ideas of marriage lies outside the scope of the Government. It properly rests with the spiritual leaders of the community. If their attempts to convince the people of the desirability of these measures prove fruitless, we are inclined to think that the efforts of the Government will be of no avail whatever. Again the regulation contains provisions which are calculated to defeat the desired object. The rigorous observance of this regulation will moreover entail what people will complain as an undue interference in their private affairs. We are of opinion that in matters of this kind the initiative should be left to the people themselves.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, June 2nd, 1903.

Supervision over Native States.

17. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 2nd June, says:—News has reached us this week that the Government of India have resolved on appointing a Political Agent of the Viceroy and a General Secretary to exercise supervision over the protected Native States in the Punjab. The appointment of a Political Agent of the Viceroy, subject to the direct control of the Government of India, commends itself to us as a beneficial measure. But the appointment of a General Secretary will be viewed with feelings of approval in certain quarters and of dissatisfaction in certain others.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 30th, 1903.

Gambling in the Mysore city.

18. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th May, says:—Gambling is becoming a growing evil in Mysore. We hope the Government will direct their attention to this and take repressive measures.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, May 28th, 1903.

The merging of the Berars in the Central Provinces.

19. The *Quasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 28th May, referring to the disbandment of the Hyderabad Contingent, says that owing to this and to the policy pursued in respect of the Berars a general discontent has been created, but why should Government care for this?

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 30th, 1903.

Strained relations between the English and the Indians.

20. A correspondent to the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th May, referring to the work attempted by the Anglo-Indian Association of promoting sympathy between the English and the Indians says:—The object of the association is highly laudable. Several obstacles however stand in the way of their doing any real work in this direction. The English in the pride of power and wealth look down upon the Indians as a conquered and humble race. But the spread of English education among the Indians discloses to the latter the weak points in the English and leads to a disregard of their assumed superiority. This breeds mutual distrust and coldness. Religious differences also contribute to widen this breach. Again, in the administration of justice, if the guilty person be a European, the claims of justice are made to yield to racial predilections. These and similar selfish interests of the English are a standing obstacle to the promotion of friendly feelings between them and the Indians.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 30th, 1903.

Nairs to be enlisted in the Native army.

21. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th May, invites the attention of the military authorities in India to the desirability of enlisting the Nairs of Malabar and forming a Nair regiment. He says that every one acquainted with the early history of Malabar knows the courage

and daring displayed by them The fact that many of them join the Police and the Salt Department goes to show that they have not lost their martial spirit.

Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper is of the same opinion, and observes that if they are enlisted in the army they will in course of time become good soldiers.

22. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st June, says that it heard a few days ago that an extension of His Excellency's term of office was granted to Lord Curzon, but which is now contradicted. It thinks that the matter is under consideration, and if so, it hopes that an extension of not less than the usual term will be granted to the just, the generous, and the popular Viceroy.

Lord Curzon's term of office.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, June 1st, 1903.

[Issued 13th June 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 24 of 1903.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 13th June 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, June 8th, 1903.

Crime in Tinnevelly.

1. "A correspondent writes:—It is a matter of surprise that Tinnevelly news never concerns matter of consequence. Murders seem to be as common as any of the common offences which are committed in other districts. Within the last two years there have been committed not less than half a dozen murders in the town of Tinnevelly, not to speak of similar crimes in the mofussil and in the village parts committed by dozens and scores. A head constable in Palamcottah had his neck cut and his body was thrown over municipal rubbish. A young man was throttled and his body was thrown into the common gutter in Palamcottah. A sturdy young man was stoned and murdered in the bed of the river opposite the Judge's bungalow near to the treasury, and near the sub-jail a man was stabbed driving to his house before nightfall. Two women were murdered in Tinnevelly and the body of one of them was allowed to decompose, and her death had to be discovered by the foul smell caused. No trace of any of these murders. Last month a man was murdered and his corpse hanged. Three days back a man who could not tolerate cattle trespassing upon his fields and doing damage impounded them. For this he was beaten on the road near the railway station and near to the police quarters. It is said that by the beating he lost some of his teeth, and the man went to the village munsif and made a complaint. This appears to have caused more annoyance and he was beaten again to death.

"The common roads are not safe. If within a furlong of the railway station, opposite the common bazaars, just by a second-grade college and in a crowded thoroughfare, near, too, to the Collector's house, and in the heat of the day, a man should be brutally beaten and killed and no chance of detection, no manner of justice, what need to describe the state of crime and the feebleness of law? With regard to the mofussil and the village parts, it is impossible to describe the state of things there.—*The Madras Mail.*"

(*h*) *Railways.*

Madras Standard, *Madras*, June 3rd, 1903.

The Marina Loop Railway.

2. "We are glad to learn that the Marina Loop Railway has been abandoned. We have yet to receive the Government order on the subject. If the report is true, we congratulate the Government on the decision they have come to. It is in full consonance with public opinion."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, June 9th, 1903.

The new rupee.

3. "Complaints are once more heard about the new rupee. It was hoped that use would make it popular, but the expectations are far from being realised. There are many who are no doubt pleased with its plainness; but plainnesss is not an attraction in the eye of the Oriental, especially in anything that is a token of power and majesty. And apart from its plainness which by the bye it is feared would facilitate the work of those who are given to manufacturing false coins, as has been pointed out, a little use is likely to efface the details of His Majesty's likeness on the obverse to which the designer seems to have paid the utmost attention. Already we have come across rupees with one or two of the letters on the reverse almost wiped out. Doubtless such defects in the existing die will be taken note of and promptly remedied; and most people will wish that whenever this is done opportunity will have also been taken to make the design also of the coin more attractive and elegant.—*Jame-e-Jameshed.*"

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

4. The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 5th June, referring to a proposal of the Government of the Transvaal Colony to renew the laws against the Asiatics which were in force in that country during the time of Mr. Kruger, highly condemns the attitude of the British Colonists towards the Indian emigrants, who, notwithstanding their firm loyalty and attachment to the British cause during the recent war and contrary to their expectations under the new Government, are now said to be treated much worse than before, and advises the Imperial Government to intercede on behalf of the Indians and check the evil tendency of the Transvaal Colonists by declining to sanction the above-mentioned proposal.

Proposal to renew the laws against the Asiatics in the Transvaal.

Prapanchatharakai, *Madras*, June 5th, 1903.

5. The *Sasilekha*, of the 9th June, referring to the hostile attitude of the Colonists towards the Indians, says that "if the British Empire would desire to attain glory, Great Britain and Ireland, the Colonies and India should be on friendly terms with one another." But the Australians and others contend that the Indians should not settle in their country and engage themselves in large enterprises. In some Colonies the Indians are prohibited from using even public roads. The paper asks whether white men have not come from different places and worked and lived in India. It cannot understand why there should be any objection to Indians settling in the Colonies, while they can go to England, Scotland and Ireland, and work and live there freely. The paper hopes that, in the reign of King Edward VII., Emperor of India, who is well acquainted with the worth and merit of his Indian subjects, they will have the privilege of visiting and settling in the Colonies.

India and the Colonies.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, June 9th, 1903.

6. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th June, has an item under the heading "Russia and Afghanistan, which is to the effect that the *Novæ Vremya*, in attributing the Chaman affair to a desire of the Amir to obtain his complete independence, advises the Russian Government to aid the Amir in this respect by establishing direct communication between Russia and Afghanistan. It hopes that a time will soon come when a Russian Envoy will be appointed at the Afghan Court. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* wonders at such a desire of the Russians, and thinks that its realisation is impossible as the Amir walks in the footsteps of his father and is well acquainted with Russian tricks. Moreover he receives an annual subsidy besides necessary weapons—favours which it would be ungrateful of him to forget.

The Chaman affair and the *Novæ Vremya*.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 8th, 1903.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

7. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 10th June, in giving a brief *résumé* of the report of the Police Commission, says:—The proposals brought forward by the Commission will necessitate a further expenditure of 3 crores of rupees, but are not likely to effect any real good commensurate with this outlay. All the high offices are heaped on Europeans. We do not

The resolutions of the Police Commission.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, June 10th, 1903.

see any resolutions calculated to secure honesty and efficiency in the department. The salaries of highly-paid officials are increased, while those who do really effective work in the detection of crime are not paid according to their deserts and placed above temptation.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Pattámbi*, June 7th, 1903.

The report of the Police Commission.

8. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 7th June, referring to the report of the Police Commission to be published within a few days, says that the commission is not so far as is known in favour of making any reforms in the department, but advocates that the pay of the Anglo-Indian officers should be increased and that the District Superintendents of Police and other high officials should be persons who have undergone a course of training in England. The honesty and ability of the higher officials in the department will not, the article observes, in any way tend to the welfare of the mass of the people; as it is the corrupt and dishonest officers in the lower grades who are a terror to the people, steps should be taken to effect reforms so far as they are concerned. Referring next to the appointment of the natives of India to higher posts in the department, the article observes that as only those who have undergone a course of training in England are considered eligible for higher appointments, it may be safely asserted that the natives have no chance of getting them.

(*b*) *Courts.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, June 5th, 1903.

Desirability of the Government engaging pleaders for the defence of prisoners charged with heinous offences.

9. The *Lokopakari*, of the 5th June, referring to the practice of the Government engaging pleaders for the defence of poor prisoners charged with capital offences, suggests the desirability of extending this concession to those charged with other heinous offences on the grounds that they are also in many cases unjustly convicted owing to their inability to engage a pleader for their defence, that the Judicial department derives enormous revenues sufficient to meet this extra expense without much difficulty, and that similar concessions are granted to police officers involved in trouble.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, June 13th, 1903.

Slow promotions of district munsifs.

10. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 13th June, dwelling on the difficult nature of the duties of judicial officers and especially the district munsifs, considers that the salary of Rs. 200 with which these munsifs have to begin is quite inadequate for their responsibilities and attainments, and that the length of time taken before they are promoted to higher offices in the Judicial department, most of them spending their whole life as district munsifs and a few becoming Subordinate or District Judges only towards the close of their career, deserves the early attention of Government.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 13th, 1903.

Present condition of the primary school buildings.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th June, referring to the present condition of the primary school buildings in the Madras Presidency, observes:—While the high schools and colleges in this Presidency are located in convenient buildings, the primary schools are kept in such unhealthy places as the pials of houses, cow-sheds, stables, etc. But no one will be so foolish as to say that students pursuing higher studies alone require healthy places for their study and not the young boys of the primary schools. It can be easily imagined how much the health of these small boys will be affected, seeing that they have to spend from six to eight hours a day in these miserable quarters. In some places, especially in the Madras city, these schools are kept by the side of drains and the children reading in them not unfrequently play in the drainage water. The Government should take immediate steps to remedy this serious evil, even if it costs a large sum of

money. What else has a better claim on the revenues of Government than the education of the children of a country? In fact primary education is in a very backward condition in this Presidency; but, as the teachers of primary schools generally get two or three rupees a month, how can they be expected to spend anything for the improvement of these schools? As the ryots are generally very poor, they are not able to manage these schools for themselves and give sound education to their children. The European Governments spend large sums of money on primary education. It is owing to want of education that the people of this country are in a very backward condition. As the Government of Bombay has recently appointed a committee to submit proposals for the improvement of the buildings of these primary schools, we hope the Government of our Presidency will follow suit.

(*h*) *Railways.*

12. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st June, states that the shed for third-class passengers is quite insufficient at Bezwada, which is a junction station for the East Coast Railway, Southern Mahratta Railway and the Nizam's State Railway. Trains start from that place one after another at very short intervals and passengers consequently crowd at that station in very large numbers. Hundreds of passengers are obliged to keep standing on the roadside and in the open ground near the station in the sun or rain. As for the waiting shed itself, it is not protected from rain as there are no walls around it. In the day time the passengers suffer much from the heat of the sun and from dust. The floor is rough and unpaved and is quite unfit for passengers to sit. The paper remarks that it is not proper on the part of the railway companies to neglect the convenience of third-class passengers who are the chief source of their income. It is at a loss to know why the Government does not interfere in the matter and direct the companies to remove such defects. It hopes that the railway companies will take steps to provide proper accommodation for third-class passengers.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 1st, 1903.

The third-class passenger-shed at Bezwada.

13. An article in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 7th June, invites the attention of the Madras Railway authorities to the inconvenience suffered by the passengers as tickets are not sold at some of the railway stations at the prescribed time. It appears that at some stations tickets are sold too early, while at others only two or three minutes before the arrival of the train. It complains that at some stations no lamps are lighted at night and that passengers are put to inconvenience as carriages are not opened as soon as a train enters a station.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Pattámbi*, June 7th, 1903.

Complaints regarding the railway.

14. A Palghat correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th June, says that as the gate at the level-crossing near the Olavakkót station is, during the greater part of the day, kept closed owing to the working of a shunting engine on the line, great inconvenience is felt by the public. It appears that there is an arch some 100 yards west of the level-crossing through which men and carriages can easily pass, and he suggests that if a road is made connecting the main road with the passage under the arch, the inconvenience now felt may be avoided. He hopes that the railway authorities will turn their attention to this matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 6th, 1903.

Inconvenience to people as the gate at the level-crossing near Olavakkót station is kept closed.

(*k*) *General.*

15. The *Sasilekha*, of the 9th June, stating that the Superintending Engineer of the Ceded Districts has made Bangalore his head-quarters, remarks that nobody is satisfied with the arrangement. It is the opinion of many that he can do his work better if he will select a good

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 9th, 1903.

The Superintending Engineer of the Ceded Districts.

place in the Ceded Districts for his head-quarters and reside there. In summer he may go to the Nilgiris or Bangalore.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, June 7th, 1903.

A request to the Postal authorities.

16. The *Desopakari*, of the 7th June, noting that the present postage for a letter weighing half a tola or less is half an anna, while it is one anna for a letter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tolas weight, remarks that the Postal authorities charge one anna more whenever a letter happens to be in excess of the prescribed weight, however insignificant the excess weight may be. In this country where letter paper is rarely used, the people, especially the villagers, are accustomed to employ any kind of paper (mostly rough and heavy) they may chance to get. Their letters therefore generally weigh a little more than half a tola, and it is very hard to require a postage of one anna in such cases. The case is still harder in villages, where it is very difficult to get fine paper or envelopes. Even fine gum cannot be had and the villagers are obliged to actually go to gum-producing trees and use the raw and heavy gum that oozes out of them, making the letters thereby still heavier. The paper therefore suggests that the weight should be raised to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a tola when the postage charged is half an anna. It further remarks that according to the present system of packet-post, half an anna is charged whether a packet weighs half a tola or five tolas or ten tolas, and that it therefore stands in the way of a wider circulation of small advertising packets issuing from mercantile firms, etc. The paper suggests that, as the Post Office Act is about to be amended, a quarter anna postage only may be prescribed for book-packets weighing five tolas and under.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 8th, 1903.

Changes made in the Civil Procedure Code regarding the attachment and sale of crops.

17. An article in the *Manorama*, of the 8th June, says that the changes now proposed to be made in the Civil Procedure Code regarding the attachment and sale of crops in execution of decrees of Civil Courts will be hailed with joy by the cultivators. It says the power to decide the area of crops to be exempted from attachment and sale should be vested in Civil Judges and not as is now proposed in Collectors or other officers empowered by him in this behalf. As Collectors will be occupied with other and more important work they will have to delegate this power to their subordinates, whose decisions, the article is afraid, will not always be just or impartial.

III.—LEGISLATION.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, June 1st, 1903.

A special jury for the Indian princes.

18. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st June, learns that legislation is under contemplation in the House of Commons to provide for a special jury for the trial of Indian princes, and thinks that it is perhaps the intention of the Government to grant them thereby greater privileges than to ordinary men, and remarks that the proposed legislation may after all be a measure to prohibit the punishing of suspected princes and others without trial, as in the case of Natu brothers. But it adds that since no miscarriage of justice seems to have ever occurred in the trial of princes in ordinary courts, the proposed measure appears to be unnecessary. Besides some of its provisions are objectionable, such as the one requiring that the "jurors" should be men with an annual income of more than Rs. 50,000. But the paper remarks in this connection that they may not have the capacity to enquire into the cases judicially. Some difficulties may also arise, it adds, from the provision that the jurors should be of the same religion as the accused. Is it not enough, it asks, that they should be wise, discriminating and of good character? Such a special jury is also intended, it is said, for "other great men." But who are such great men? Will not ordinary courts do for them? The paper says that although the proposed measure is good so far as it provides for the trial of Indian princes by a special jury, before they are condemned, yet its provisions do not seem to be suitable for the purpose intended.

IV.—Native States.

19. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 3rd June, says:—The agricultural banks, which were opened for extricating the poor ryots from the clutches of the money-lenders, are not now effectually serving that purpose owing to the inefficiency of the bank agents and the extreme indifference of the officials. We trust that His Highness the Maharaja will independently investigate into the needs of the ryots and render them the required help.

Agricultural banks in Mysore.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 3rd, 1903.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

20. The *Janamitrulan*, of the 13th June, referring to the famines of 1878 and 1900, says:—It is of the utmost importance for Government to inquire why famine frequently visits India and kills large numbers of people, while it is unknown to the European countries. The Government of our country is itself to a great extent the cause of this misfortune. The officers of Government neither ascertain the real causes of famine, nor accept our statements concerning them. When we say that the ryots are being ruined by the heavy assessment imposed on their lands, the Government, without concurring with us, looks elsewhere for the cause of our misfortunes. It is argued that the failure of rains is the chief cause of famine, and that the Government cannot help it. Although the Government cannot make the rain fall, can it not at least increase the sources of irrigation and utilize the water which is now being wasted in many places? Thousands of rupees are being annually spent on the construction of railways which benefit only the European capitalists, but nothing is done towards the improvement of the irrigation sources. The ryots have become poor by payment of heavy land-revenue and, being unable to stand even a single year's scarcity, freely resort to relief camps. If the land-tax be reduced, the poor ryots will be able to save something every year and that will help them to live an honest and respectable life in times of famine; but this fact is not realized by Government. It is not from want of food-grains that the Indian ryots suffer in times of drought, for there is plenty of these even in such times, but they have no money to buy them. In former days India was prosperous in every way. The ryots then had a sufficient quantity of food-grains stored up in their houses; their females wore some valuable jewels; they were perfectly solvent and could easily raise loans. In times of famine, therefore, they were able to sustain themselves either by drawing from their store-house or by selling their jewels or as the last resort by borrowing. But all this has changed now. As the Government conducts the administration without any feeling of responsibility, India has come to this pitiable condition. If the Government reduces the land-tax, introduces a permanent revenue settlement, increases the sources of irrigation, cuts short the military expenditure, stops the thirty crores of rupees annually going out to England, and, in short, rules the country on principles of justice and with sympathy for the ruled, our country will prosper and be a pillar of strength to the British Empire.

The *Swadésamitran*, of the 12th June, also deals with this subject and advocates the introduction of a permanent revenue settlement as an efficient remedy for the constant occurrence of famine.

Unsatisfactory condition of India under the British rule.

Janamukulan, *Tanjore*, May 13th, 1903.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

21. A correspondent to the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 6th June attributing the lukewarmness of the Indians towards the religion of their ancesters to the interference of the missionaries, remarks:—Boys and girls, too young to exercise judgment, are trained in the principles of Christianity and taught to look with suspicion on their own religion.

The evil effects of missionary interference.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, June 6th, 1903.

The Proclamation of 1857 contains the assurance of non-interference in the religion of the Indians. But the English, by encouraging the missionaries, are departing from this principle. These missionaries, in pursuing their end, bring about discord in families, hatred and jealousy between communities and a general laxity in the religious observances of the Indians.

The editor, commenting on these remarks, says that though a few Government officials here and there may be supporting the missionaries, the Government are on the whole true to their promise of observing strict neutrality as regards religious matters.

The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 3rd June, referring to the same topic, translates an extract from a speech by Sir William Digby in which the latter ascribes the want of amity between the English and the Indians and the general backward condition of the latter to the interference of the missionaries.

[Issued 20th June 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 25 of 1903.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 20th June 1903.

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Nil.

VERNAGULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Hindu Bandhavi, *Nellore*, Mar. 1st, 1903.

The village police.

1. The *Hindu Bandhavi*, of the 1st March (received on the 17th June 1903), after recommending that the office of the village monegar should be separated from that of the village magistrate, says that village watchmen, namely, vettis and talayaris, should be placed solely under the control of the village magistrate. They are now obliged to attend to the supplying of provisions to the officers that visit their village, including police constables. They hardly have time for their legitimate duty for which they are paid. The police constables are now supposed to watch villages according to police rules, but the fact is that, far from watching the villages, they thwart the vettis and talayaris in the performance of their legitimate duty of watching villages. The paper suggests that the constables should have nothing to do with the watching of the villages. To ensure the welfare of the country, the watchmen of every village should be residents of the village and be placed under the control of the village magistrates. It is enough if they are paid Rs. 6 per mensem. One of them should be styled the head watchman, and the village magistrate required to regularly examine their beat books. The officers controlling the village magistrates should be paid not less than Rs. 100. It is not necessary that the watchmen should have any educational qualifications. Education in their case helps them to write false diaries and oppress people of low position. A rude sort of daringness is their best qualification. There is no need for giving them any uniform. Two blankets, one strong cudgel and a police lantern are all that they require. If the reforms suggested above be carried out, there will be no need, says the paper, of a police force for the protection of villages. It further recommends the appointment of a village magistrate or an officer with similar powers for each ward of town, and a staff of watchmen like the village watchmen from among the residents of the ward, under the control of the ward magistrate. This, it says, will reduce police expenditure and throw the responsibility for the protection of any locality on the inhabitants themselves.

Police reform.

2. The same paper goes on to say that in the detective police staff matriculates should be employed with a pay of not less than Rs. 15 per mensem. Their controlling officers should be graduates with a salary of not ness than Rs. 200. They should be well acquainted with law and be able to read and write two vernaculars at least. There should be a detective station for every 10 or 12 miles. The detectors and their superior officers should be able to answer questions put to them by pleaders before magistrates. The detective staff

and the watchmen staff should be quite independent of each other and try to expose each other's faults. The detective staff must know drill and wear uniform. They should go out on beat duty on public roads. The superior officers of the staff should have power to check the diaries of the watchmen and to report to the Superintendents. The Assistant Superintendents should be natives. There must be a police guard under the District Superintendent in every town. It should be composed of military sepoys ready for any emergency. It does not appear, says the paper, how far it is conducive to the public welfare to have European Superintendents. They are strangers to the country, to the language, and to the customs of the Indian people. They cannot travel from place to place on duty, being unable to bear the heat of the sun. The natives are best fitted for this work, and if they are made Superintendents there will be no room for the existence of defects in the Police Department as now.

3. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th June, states that there have been twelve cases of dacoity during the last two years in the town of Tinnevelly and many more in the district. There have been many murders also in Palamcottah. There was one last month, and another three days ago. The people fear to walk in the streets even in the day time. The murderers go undetected. The paper asks: "Is there none in this town to detect crime?" When affairs are in this state in the towns of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, they must of course be worse in the villages. All this, it says, is due to want of energetic action on the part of the police.

Crimes in Tinnevelly.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 17th, 1903.

(*b*) *Courts.*

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th June, dwelling on the disadvantages of the present system of civil administration in petty cases, suggests to Government the desirability of appointing village panchayats for the disposal of such cases.

Necessity for the appointment of village panchayats.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 18th, 1903.

(*c*) *Jails.*

5. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 20th June, referring to the report on the administration of jails in the Madras Presidency for the year 1902, considers that the administration of this department was highly satisfactory.

Administration of the Jail department.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, June 20th, 1903.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

6. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 17th June, regretting that the present taxation is heavy, severely criticises the proposal of the Government to authorize the municipal councils to levy a tax from prilgrims assembled on festival occasions with a view to meet the extra expenses incurred in improving the sanitation of their towns.

Proposal of the Government to levy a tax from pilgrims.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, June 17th, 1903.

7. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th June, states that the municipality of Conjeeveram has applied to Government for sanction to impose a tax on pilgrims to that place, so that the money collected may be spent on the sanitation of the place during festivals. It will be better, says the paper, to direct the trustees of temples like those at Conjeeveram, Tirupati and Srirangam to pay a certain sum to the municipalities for the above purpose out of the large income they derive from pilgrims.

Tax on pilgrims.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 16th, 1903.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th June, says:—We have stated several times in these columns that agriculturists form the majority of the people in this country. But it is this class of people that are most harassed by Government, seeing

Grievances of the ryots.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 15th, 1903.

that the land-tax is the chief source of revenue to Government. This is also the reason why the Government is always watching for an opportunity to raise the land-tax and increase the revenues of the State. The Government is not, of course, blind to the fact of the people becoming poorer and weaker every day. But what is the remedy for this oppressive administration? We think that there is no other way for us than to convene large meetings of the people like the district and provincial conferences and protest against these evils. The cries of the people should proceed not only from the provinces and districts, but from every taluk or village, and be so loud as to pierce through the ears of Government. The way to begin it has been pointed out by Messrs. L. Govindaraghava Aiyar and G. Venkataratnam Pantulu. In the first place the present system of settling the land revenue is entirely wrong and, if it is continued, the ryots will be ruined. Although it has been a rule that the ryots are entitled to take one-half of the profits arising out of their lands and that the other half should go to Government in practice, the will of the Settlement officers has been the law and in many cases the Government takes away three-fourths and sometimes even the whole of the profits from lands. The practice of making periodical settlements should be abandoned and the land-tax fixed at one-fifth of the gross or one-half of the net profit derived from lands. Moreover, if the ryots invested their capital in the improvement of their lands, and derived larger incomes, the Government should not demand a share of the increased produce. If the settlements of revenue are to be made once in thirty years, they should be conducted not at the caprice of Government, but in accordance with legislative enactments previously passed for the purpose.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 15th, 1903.

The tax on quarries in Malabar.

9. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 15th June, referring to the levying of a separate assessment on laterite quarries in Malabar, says that the introduction of such an assessment is quite unjustifiable, and the people are now put to great inconvenience and hardship as that assessment has, owing to a recent proceedings of the Board of Revenue, been extended to all places from where gravel, clay, etc., are taken. It says that in former times iron and other mines were worked on a large scale in several parts of Malabar, and the British Government did not impose any tax on such mines as they knew that they had no right to do so. It will be seen from the proclamation of 1805 and from the action of Government since that time that assessment was levied only on such products as grain, cocoanut, areca-nut and jack-fruit. But as it was found difficult to ascertain the exact number of trees on each land and to calculate the value of the fruits for the new settlement, it was thought expedient to divide the lands into different classes, such as garden, occupied dry, unoccupied dry, etc., to determine the approximate outturn on each acre of such land and then to levy a fixed rate of assessment on it. Although owing to this mode of fixing the assessment, the landowners had to pay assessments on several products unassessed before, they were free to use the stones, clay, etc., lying below the surface of the soil without paying any additional assessment. This order, if given effect to, will not only result in the levying of a double assessment on the same land, but will also curtail the rights of the owners of the soil. The article exhorts the landowners of Malabar to organize a *sabha* (association) and represent their grievances to the authorities concerned, and observes that orders of this kind will not only put the people to loss and hardship, but will also result at times in loss to the Government.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 16th, 1903.

Gundlakamma project.

10. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 16th June, learns that the Tahsildar of Ongole wrote unfavourably on the Gundlakamma project, although an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 has been already incurred on preliminary items. The people regret to hear that the Collector of Nellore and the Board of Revenue have, on the strength of the said Tahsildar's report, written to Government

that the project is unprofitable. The correspondent requests the Government to depute the Collector and the Tahsildar of Kandukur to investigate carefully and report on the matter, and then decide whether to give up or carry out the project.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

11. The *Desabhimani*, of the 16th June, says that although the Government has reduced salt-tax, the merchants in some places are selling salt as dearly as ever. "They have been selling it in Guntúr this week at the rate of three annas a measure instead of two annas and-a-half." It would be well, says the paper, if the Government should establish one or two salt depots in the centre of each district.

The price of salt.

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, June 16th, 1903.

(*k*) *General.*

12. The *Désabhimani*, of the 13th June, contains a long article on the heaviness of taxation under the British Government and the consequent sufferings of the people, and requests the Government to see its way to reduce the burden of taxation which is said to press very heavily upon them.

Heaviness of taxation in India.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, June 13th, 1903.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th June, strongly objects to the practice of giving both pension and salary to such of the Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India as are also pensioners of the Indian Government, and suggests the desirability of stopping their pensions in such cases.

Undesirability of giving both pension and salary to the Anglo-Indian Members in the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 19th, 1903.

14. An article in the *Manorama*, of the 15th June, while examining into the causes of the prevalence of bribery amongst certain Government officials, observes that although the inability of some officials to maintain themselves and their families comfortably with the extremely low pay they get is one of the causes of corruption it can be safely asserted that it is not the only and principal cause. There were certain Magistrates and Tahsildars who, although neither extravagant nor addicted to drink or other vices, found themselves in debt. This, says the article, was due to their inability to keep up position with their low pay. Some officers contracted debt not when they were Magistrates or Tahsildars, but when they were petty clerks on a salary of Rs. 10 or 15 a month, and the debts which they then contracted gradually increased as they rose higher in office without being able to liquidate them. The article states that persons who have risen from the lowest grades of the service should not be given high and indepedent posts which carry with them authority and power. It is not difficult at present to get for the posts of Sub-Magistrates persons who have passed the B.A. and B.L. examinations. Those who have risen from low positions will be wanting in independence and honesty of purpose required in persons holding the posts of Sub-Magistrates and other high offices. If persons belonging to respectable families and possessing high educational qualification are appointed as Sub-Magistrates, etc., there will be a decrease in bribery and corruption prevailing amongst such officers at present.

Bribery amongst certain Government officials.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, June 15th, 1903.

15. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th June, complains that the inhabitants of Tarur amsam, Palghat taluk, are put to inconvenience and hardship, as the adhigari of the place is an inexperienced young man. It appears that recently certain complaints were made against him, but he somehow got off with only a warning. It is now alleged that in the matter of collecting revenue, the pattadars are put to hardship as he demands more than what is due from them. The correspondent states that a complaint about this has been made to the authorities by a janmi of the place, and he hopes that the attention of the authorities will be drawn to this matter.

Complaint against the adhigari of Tarur amsam, Palghat taluk.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 17th, 1903.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, June 18th, 1903.

16. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 18th June, announces that the Government of India with a view to preserve its honour wishes to make provisions for the support and maintenance of the European widows in India. The paper remarks that this cannot be realised unless and until its generosity is extended to its needy subjects in general.

The Government of India and European widows.

III.—Legislation.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 16th, 1903.

17. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th June, regrets to state that the Tahsildar of Kudligi gave his daughter (5 years old then) in marriage to a graduate, who died a few days ago, and that the age of the widowed girl is now nine. It is but proper, says the paper, to prevent by legislation the marriage of girls under ten years as in Mysore and Baroda.

Child-marriage.

IV.—Native States.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, June 20th, 1903.

18. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th June, complaining of the inactivity of the Government of Mysore in effecting any improvement in the Veterinary department and of the preference given to European over native officials in the province, says:—The petty salary of Rs. 120 is paid to Mr. Narasimha Iyengar, who has already put in 10 years' service and has also received a degree indicating high proficiency in veterinary medicine, while a European who has passed the same examination is paid Rs. 150 besides being given an allowance of Rs. 50. This apathy on the part of the Government towards native talent is regrettable. The Veterinary department has fallen into a highly unsatisfactory condition. We would recommend the following measures for the consideration of the Government: A veterinary hospital should be opened in every taluk. Each district should have its Veterinary Surgeon who is to go out on circuit for inspection. The Veterinary department should be made a distinct and separate one by itself. People who have passed the F.A. or B.A. examinations should receive scholarships to enable them to qualify themselves in veterinary medicine. Experienced men who have served long in the department must be made its heads, the cattle and horse breeding departments being placed under their charge.

The backward state of the Veterinary department in Mysore.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 19th, 1903.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th June, dwelling at considerable length on the frequent occurrence of famine in India, mentions the following three as its chief causes:—(1) the fact that crores of rupees are being annually carried to England in the shape of salaries and pensions given to Anglo-Indian officials; (2) the loss which India suffers by buying the articles of foreign manufacture; and (3) the heaviness of the land-tax.

Causes of famine in India.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 20th, 1903.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th June, referring to the close in a few months of His Excellency Lord Curzon's tenure of office as Viceroy of India and extolling his abilities, strongly recommends his retention for some more years here so that final orders may be passed by His Excellency on the reports of the several commissions appointed by His Excellency for the improvement of this country.

Desirability of retaining His Excellency Lord Curzon for some more years in India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, June 17th, 1903.

21. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 17th June, says:—These native companies, which have proved highly useful to people, are being mismanaged by corrupt and dishonest managers who cheat the members out of their dues and profits.

The native chit funds.

The Government ought to prevent this by requiring the companies to be registered under the Indian Companies Act and by appointing auditors to examine the accounts. The auditors should be paid out of the money received as registration fees. This arrangement might very well be extended to the other native companies as well. We trust that the Government will take this matter into consideration.

22. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 17th June, complaining of the indignities to which the merchants at Poona were subjected on the alleged ground that they caused obstruction by allowing their goods to lie on the public way, says:—The Commanding Officer of the Cantonment gave orders to the police to prosecute the merchants, but somehow he entirely forgot to include the names of the Europeans in the list of delinquents. One of the alleged grounds for this prosecution was that the merchants by exposing their goods in the streets were endangering the sanitation of a place mainly inhabited by Europeans. No similar solicitude is shown to keep the native quarters healthy. If Major Leslie had dealt with European merchants in the way in which he treated the natives, he would have shared the fate of Sir Henry Cotton or Mr. Pennell.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 17th, 1903.

The grievances of the Poona merchants.

23. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 19th June, says:—The officials collecting duties on imported articles are annoying the merchants in various ways. The conduct of the municipal authorities in Mysore furnishes an instance. Goods on which duties are to be levied are detained for an unreasonably long time and the merchants, to whom time means money, suffer great loss thereby. The only remedy for them is to memorialise the Government. Another great injustice is their being made to pay duty on samples of goods. Several cases of this kind occurred recently at Bombay. The merchant community there have resolved on bringing these grievances to the notice of the Government.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, June 19th, 1903.

The high-handedness of revenue officials.

24. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th June, has translation of a letter written by a correspondent in Transvaal to the *Cape Argus* in which the correspondent bitterly complains of the treatment experienced by Indians in South Africa and quoting certain instances of personal ill-treatment and injustice done to others by the authorities in refusing to renew licenses and to grant sanction for the erection of a mosque at Hedelburg. The correspondent hopes that the British Government will be pleased to extend to the Indians in South Africa the same privileges as are enjoyed by others. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* deplores the condition of the Indians and congratulates India on enjoying perfect freedom.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, June 15th, 1903.

The proposed submission of a memorial by the Native Press to Lord Curzon.

25. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 18th June, mentions that a memorial is being prepared to be submitted to Lord Curzon requesting His Excellency to place the Native Press on the sure footing as the Anglo Indian Press, with regard to postal rates, official news and other useful and necessary information. The paper hopes that the request being responsible will be granted.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, June 18th, 1903.

Indians in South Africa.

[Issued 27th June 1903.]

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Muhammadan, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1903.

"*Somaris*" in Madras City.

1. "There exists in Madras a set of budmashes commonly called 'Somaris' meaning 'the sluggish.' Its members infest the whole city ostensibly to pick up morsels to satisfy their hunger, but really to find out places to commit thefts, robberies and pickpocketing. Pariah boys are the chief recruits. The police would do well if it should arrest any one who calls himself a 'Somari.' This will reduce the number of crimes.

"Lynx."

East Coast News, *Waltair*, June 17th, 1903.

2. "Two Great Nuisances:—'What are the police about?' is the question that is naturally asked by any one driving along the main road after seven in the evening. Both sides of the road are taken up by the residents of these parts who spread their mats on the road side without any fear of prohibition and stretch their lazy length on these simple beds. What if a bull or horse takes fright and rushes to the side? The police will then interfere and arrest the driver of the carriage for rash driving; the public ought, we think, to interfere and prosecute the indifferent police men for allowing people to convert public roads into dormitories. Marriage and temple processions are another nuisance; they take up the whole width of the road and will not make room for carriages. Police men who are paid out of the taxes of the people to regulate traffic stand right in the middle of the crowd conversing with one another or admiring the bridal palanquin perfectly indifferent to their own legitimate duties. Is it not time to abolish the Police department?"

(k) *General.*

Hindu, *Madras*, June 18th, 1903.

Memorial against late delivery of mails in Teppakulam.

3. "A Trichinopoly correspondent writes:—A largely signed memorial has been addressed to the Director-General of Post Offices in India by the citizens of Trichinopoly complaining against the late delivery of letters in the Teppakulam post and praying for early delivery. All the mails arrive during the night and it is rather surprising that the Postal authorities have not made arrangements for the proper delivery of letters. It is hoped that the petitions addressed will receive due consideration."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

4. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 25th June, in commenting on Bulgarian affairs, thinks that Turkey should be allowed to deal with the question independently, and Russia and Austria should be prevented from intriguing in the matter.

Bulgarian affairs.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, June 25th, 1903.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

5. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th June, invites the attention of the President, District Board, Malabar, to the inconvenience to which the primary schoolmasters under the Local Board of the Ponnáni taluk are put, as they do not get their pay regularly. It appears that they have not received their pay for the last two months and that they are consequently put to great inconvenience and trouble.

The pay of the primary schoolmasters under the Local Board not paid regularly.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, June 20th, 1903.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

6. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd June, referring to the trials made by the Madras Municipality in certain places in Triplicane to find out the cost and utility of gass lights, says that the public approve of the lights and hope that other quarters, especially dark places in the city, may be furnished with such lights.

Gass lights.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1903.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

7. An article in the *Manorama*, of the 22nd June, invites the attention of the authorities to the inconvenience suffered by the poor tenants of Malabar as prohibitory assessment is levied on the crops cultivated by them on the banks and channels of canals and rivers. It is said to have been the practice of the poor tenants from time immemorial to cultivate the banks of rivers and canals and live upon the produce without paying any tax or rent. But now certain village officers thinking that such lands are Government janmam for the simple reason that they have been registered by the janmam registration officers as "public," impose heavy prohibitory assessment and put the tenants to great hardship. As the village officers do not know on what kind of lands prohibitory assessment is to be imposed, the article suggests that the Collector may send a circular to all the village officers defining clearly the kind of lands on which prohibitory assessment is to be imposed.

Tenants of Malabar and prohibitory assessment.

Manorama, *Calicut*, June 22nd, 1903.

(*k*) *General.*

8. A correspondent (an agriculturist) to the *Andhrakésari*, of the 10th June, writes as follows:—"Oh Editor! We are called *Kápus* (in the sense of protectors) because we maintain the country. It is a very honourable title, but our condition is miserable. This wretched state of ours is brought about by the Government only. There is none to care for our grievances. Our entire property is land, on which we live with our wives and children. We remove from it all thorns and stone, cut down trees, level

Miserable condition of the agriculturists.

Andhrakésari, *Bellary*, June 10th, 1903.

the surface, get wells sunk and canals dug, secure manure-leaves and undergo many hardships, work sweating from morning till evening, reach home in the dusk, pound and grind our grain, and then swallow with difficulty a few morsels of *sankati* (a coarse preparation of boiled *ragi*, etc.), lay ourselves down on the hard floor and resume the same hard labour the next morning. The produce (of our fields) obtained after such hard toil is after all barely sufficient for our consumption. We are immersed head and ears in the taxes levied by the Government. We are required to pay *taram* rate for cultivating land, water-cess for irrigating it, income-tax when selling the produce, customs duties when attending the fair, forest fees for cutting fuel, interest when we contract debts, stamp-duty for selling houses, salt-duty even for what we eat of the remainder, 'bribes-tax' to petty officials, 'gifts-tax' to munsifs and karnams, and 'presents-tax' to other (public) servants. It is because we pay taxes that the public officers can get their salaries. God only knows the troubles that these officers are putting us to. In truth they are but our servants. Some of the officers being wicked and mischievous, torment us in all possible ways. We produce, but nothing is left for us to eat; we have dairies, but we do not even smell the ghee (clarified butter). We have no good houses for residence nor schools for instruction. All our earnings are spent on the luxuries of the public servants. The orders of these officers are more imperative than the 'hukums' of even His Majesty King-Emperor Edward himself. If any one dare oppose such orders, either income-tax, demand, nuisance charge, cattle-pound, auction sale of houses and lands, or even jail in connection with some criminal case 'is sure to fall to his lot.' I request you (editor), therefore, to represent our (ryots') condition to Government."

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 24th, 1903.

The hard hand of officials collecting duty.

9. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 24th June, says:—We hear that in Bombay duty is collected on samples of goods, even when those samples are rendered unfit for use, in violation of the rules of the Government of India that no duty is to be levied on goods received per sample post. It would seem that the orders of the Government are binding only on the Indians and not on the English. Indeed we are told that if these orders were enforced against the English, anarchism would inevitably follow.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 24h, 1903.

Changes in the administrative department of the Native States in the Punjab.

10. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 24th June, quotes the following from the *Poona Kesari*:—The Collectors of the different districts in the Punjab were, till now, also the Political Agents in the Native States. The Viceroy has ruled that henceforward each Native State should have its own Resident, and that the right of appointing the Diwans should rest wholly with the European officers. It seems these changes have been made in view of the apprehended Russian invasion. We believe it not unlikely that, in the event of an actual invasion, the English will take further precautions by imposing restrictions on the very personal liberty of the chiefs.

Unpaid native labour in fixing the boundary marks.

11. The same paper says:—Certain amildars have given orders for the renewing of the boundary marks of pasture lands sold by auction. In some of the taluks the ryots are made to do this work without any payment. While the ryot pays his assessment regularly, we do not think the Government is in any way justified in extracting labour from him gratis.

The supply of stationery to patels and shanbhogues.

12. The same paper says:—The patels and shanbhogues are not supplied with the requisite stationery, while all the other departments are supplied with an excess of it, the officials appropriating a part of it for the use of their children. If this wastage is stopped, enough money would be saved to meet the expenses of the supply to village officers.

13. The same paper publishes an apology to the following effect:—

An editor's apology to the British Government.

We regret very much that by inadvertently publishing a correspondence to the effect that the Viceroy had demanded Kashmir from its chief, we have called in question the fairness of the British policy. The British are our well-wishers and His Highness the Maharaja, whose subjects we are, is a loyal feudatory of the British Government; we are not justified, therefore, in levelling ungenerous criticism at the British Government.

14. An article in the *Nasrani Dipika*, of the 24th June, complains of the hardship suffered by the people of the Cochin State owing to the corruption and high-handedness of the officers of the Salt and Abkári department of that State. It appears that these officers oppress the people in various ways, and as the superior officers of the department do not take any step to put a stop to the vagaries of their subordinates, the latter have become a source of great trouble to the people. The article hopes that the Cochin State will turn its attention to this matter.

NASRANI DIPIKA, *Kóttayam*, June 24th, 1903.

The Salt and Abkári department in the Cochin State.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd June, says:—A Commission was appointed in 1884 for the purpose of determining what higher appointments in the public service should be given to Natives and what reserved to Englishmen, and the suggestions of this Commission have been, up to this day, supposed to be the guiding rule in this matter. In truth, however, several of the appointments which, according to this rule, ought to have been conferred only on Natives are being given away to Englishmen. As this country is administered by the British Government, it is but natural that the few officers whose duty it is to supervise the administration should be Englishmen, but there seems to be no necessity for all the officers of Government being of this nation. Of course we do not contend that high offices like those of Viceroys, Governors, etc., should be given to us; but, we say, that it is very unjust on the part of Government to have distributed among the Anglo-Indians the several other ordinary appointments in the Police, Salt, Abkári and Educational departments. There is no necessity for, nor any justice in, giving these appointments to Englishmen, seeing that the Natives are as capable of discharging the duties of these offices as any Englishman. The ability of Natives in the discharge of judicial duties is beyond question, but it is alleged that the Natives do not show much cleverness in other departments. How can they do it, if, on this simple plea, they are always kept out of these offices? The allegation itself is false to a great extent and is put forward by the Anglo-Indians as a pretext for overlooking the claims of the Natives. But as truth is on our side, at least a few of these offices have been conferred on us and no right-minded man says that the Natives have not satisfactorily discharged the duties of these offices. On the other hand, several of the Anglo-Indians, far inferior to the Natives, have been appointed to these responsible offices, and whether they do their duties properly or not the Government is satisfied with them owing to the racial sympathy it has for them, while it finds fault with the Natives even when they happen to commit the smallest blunder and brings them to trouble. It was thus that Mr. Manavedan Raja, who was the Collector of Anantapur, was transferred elsewhere as a District Judge. The evils arising from this policy of Government cherishing racial prejudice and conferring all the high offices on Englishmen have been several times pointed out in these columns. To summarise them—(1) crores of rupees are annually going out to foreign countries; (2) the Natives are deprived of the opportunity of rising to high position; and (3) our country loses the advantage of having a large number of retired public servants who have filled responsible offices and whose intelligence, experience and position in life will be of great help to us. Although our late Queen-Empress Victoria promised in Her Proclamation of 1858 to observe no distinction of caste or colour in the distribution of appointments

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1903.

Appointment of Natives in the public service.

in the public service, and several of the Viceroys since that time have admitted their duty to abide by this promise, the Anglo-Indians continue, as in former days, to monopolise the higher offices. Lord Curzon himself has on several occasions insisted on the desirability of acting up to this principle; but it is one thing to say and another to act.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 25th, 1903.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th June, discussing the question whether the Indians are politically free, observes:—

Political privileges of the Indians.

Although under the British Government the Indians have been enjoying blessings unheard of under former Governments, still a question often suggests itself whether they are really enjoying political freedom. They often ask themselves whether they have not been cut off from the privileges enjoyed by other nations in the world? Unfortunately the fundamental principle of the English constitution, that he who pays taxes to Government is entitled to a share in the administration of the country, is not considered applicable to the Indians who have no voice in the passing of laws, or the levying of taxes, or the expenditure of the public money, and have to abide by whatever the Anglo-Indians do in these matters. It may, however, be argued on the opposite side that there are non-official members in the Indian Legislative Councils, and that all laws are passed with due regard to their advice. But even a child knows how insignificant a non-official member is and how futile his voice is in an Indian Legislative Council. Though they sit in these Councils, they are members only in name, and everything done there is done virtually by the official members who form the majority. Whatever taxes are levied, the Indians have simply to hold their tongues like so many mute creatures, and wait patiently until the Government itself is moved to pity their condition and abolish or reduce these taxes, as was lately done in the case of the salt-tax. The Indians are not at all given high offices in the public service, and even in the British colonies, subject to the Imperial Government, they are very badly treated. In these circumstances, how can we say that the Indians are enjoying political liberty under the British Government?

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, June 27th, 1903.

17. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 27th June, referring to the approaching close of His Excellency Lord Curzon's tenure of office as Viceroy of India, observes that it is the unanimous wish of the Indians that His Excellency should remain here at least for two years more, and that it will be highly advantageous if he is asked to remain here for five years more, as the continuance of his stay in India will be productive of nothing but good to the people.

Close of Lord Curzon's tenure of office as Viceroy of India.

The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 26th June, also discusses this subject at length and expresses the same opinion.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, June 25th, 1903.

18. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 25th June, says that a correspondent writing from Pretoria to the *Al-liva* (an Arabic paper of Cairo) states that a few days ago a Police Inspector accompanied by some constables entered the quarter inhabited by Indian merchants at dead of night, dragged the inhabitants all the way to the police station and made them stand there in the open air till the arrival of an officer at 9 o'clock next morning to see if they had licenses. The correspondent says that the Indian merchants bitterly complain of the disrespect they were thus subjected to.

Indians in South Africa.

ERRATA.

Report No. 25—

Substitute the word "provision" *for* the word "provisions" in line 3, item 16.

Substitute the word "same" *for* "sure" in line 4, item 25.

Substitute the margin of item 25 of the report *for* that of item 24 and *vice versâ*.

[Issued 4th July 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 27 of 1908.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 4th July 1908.

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No.	Name of newspaper.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1903.
	VERNACULAR.			
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	675	Apr. and May 1903.
2	"Gnana Bodhini"	Do.	500	Mar. and Apr. 1903.
3	"Yathartha Bhaskaran"	Do.	500	Mar., Apr., May and June 1903.
4	"Prapancha Oopakari" *	Do.	200	Apr. and May 1903.
	Bi-monthly.			
5	"Satyavarthamani"	Pasumalai	500	1st and 15th Apr.; 1st and 15th May; and 1st and 15th June 1903.
6	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini" ..	Bangalore	104	1st and 15th Apr.; 1st and 15th May; and 1st and 15th June 1903.
	Weekly.			
7	"Vikata Dutan"	Madras	1,200	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Apr.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th May; and 6th, 13th and 20th June 1903.
8	"Lokopakari"	Do.	2,000	3rd, 17th, 24th and 30th Apr.; 8th and 22nd May; and 5th, 12th and 19th June 1903.
9	"Prapancha Mitran"	Do.	1,300	17th and 24th Apr.; 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd May; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June 1903.
10	"Dravida Varthamani"	Do.	1,000	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Apr.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June 1903.
11	"Prapancha Tharakai"	Do.	500	27th Mar.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Apr.; 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June 1903.
12	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	270	4th, 10th, 17th and 24th Apr.; 1st, 15th and 29th May; and 5th, 12th and 19th June 1903.
13	"Nilalochani"	Negapatam	250	22nd Apr. and 14th and 23rd May 1903.
14	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	290	4th, 18th and 25th Apr.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th May; and 6th, 13th and 20th June 1903.
15	"Dakshana Deepam"	Salem	1,250	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Apr.; 2nd, 8th, 16th, 23rd and 30th May; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th June 1903.
16	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	1,500	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Apr.; 2nd, 8th, 16th, 23rd and 30th May; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th June 1903.
17	"South Indian Mitran"	Dindigul	450	1st, 8th and 15th Apr.; 13th, 20th and 27th May; and 10th and 17th June 1903.
18	"Indian"	Kumbakónam	750	30th Mar. and 20th Apr. 1903.
19	"Lokánukúlan"	Do.	200	10th, 19th and 26th Apr.; 3rd, 16th, 23rd and 30th May; and 6th, 13th and 22nd June 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
20	"Hindu Nésan"	Madras	750	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th Apr.; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th May; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th June 1903.
	Daily.			
21	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	Daily 900; Tri-weekly 800.	Issues of all the dates of Apr., May and June 1903, Sundays and holidays excepted.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
22	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	4,700	Apr., May and June 1903.
23	"Hindu Sundari"	Ellore	Not known.	Dec. 1902 and Jan. and Apr. 1903.
	Bi-monthly.			
24	"Hindu Bandhavi"	Nellore	Not known.	1st and 15th Feb.; 1st Mar.; 8th and 15th Apr.; and 5th Jan. 1903.
25	"Kistna Patrika"	Masulipatam	500	15th Apr.; 1st and 15th May; and 1st June 1903.
26	"Rajahamsa"	Madras	Not known.	31st Mar. 1903.
	Tri-monthly.			
27	"Andhrakesari"	Rayadurgam (Bellary) ..	Not known.	20th and 30th May and 10th June 1903.

* Converted into a monthly paper since 1st April 1903.

No.	Name of newspaper.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1903.
	TELUGU—*cont.*			
	Weekly.			
28	"Desabhimani"	Bezwada	300	24th Mar; 7th Apr.; and 9th, 16th and 23rd June 1903.
29	"Sarvajanopakari"	Madras	100	30th Mar.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Apr.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th May; and 1st and 8th June 1903.
30	"Ravi"	Cocanada	300	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Apr.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th and 18th June 1903.
31	"Dharmaprakasika"	Tenali	Not known.	25th Mar.; 1st and 22nd Apr.; and 6th May 1903.
32	"Desopakari"	Ellore	340	29th Mar.; 12th, 19th and 26th Apr.; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 30th May; and 7th and 14th June 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
33	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	650	28th Mar.; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Apr.; 4th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th May; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th and 24th June 1903.
34	"Sasilekha"	Madras	550	31st Mar.; 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Apr.; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th May; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd June 1903.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
35	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	Weekly 400; Bi-weekly 200.	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Apr.; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th May; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th and 24th June 1903.
36	"Nadegannadi"	Do.	970	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Apr.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd June 1903.
37	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Mysore	4,500	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Apr.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June 1903.
38	"Suryodaya Prakasika"	Bangalore	550	8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Apr.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May; and 10th, 17th and 24th June 1903.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
39	"Kerala Sobhini"	Ottappalam	480	28th Mar.; 7th and 28th Apr.; 8th, 18th and 28th May; and 7th and 19th June 1903.
40	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	185	21st Mar.; 1st, 11th and 21st Apr.; 1st, 11th and 21st May; and 1st, 11th and 21st June 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
41	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,200	25th and 28th Mar.; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Apr.; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th May; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th and 24th June 1903.
	Weekly.			
42	"Manorama"	Calicut	480	30th Mar.; 6th and 27th Apr.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th May; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd June 1903.
43	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	610	1st, 8th, 22nd and 29th Apr.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 29th May; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th June 1903.
44	"Kerala Patrika"	Do.	580	25th Mar.; 4th, 18th and 25th Apr.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th May; and 6th, 13th and 20th June 1903.
45	"Malayali"	Tangasséri	1,200	28th Mar.; 7th, 18th and 28th Apr.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th May; and 6th, 13th and 20th June 1903.
46	"Nazrani Dipika"	Kóttayam	500	1st, 8th, 22nd and 29th Apr.; 6th, 20th and 27th May; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th June 1903.
47	"Kerala Panchika"	Trivandrum	1,000	30th Mar.; 7th, 20th and 27th Apr.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th May; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd June 1903.

No.	Name of newspaper.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1903.
	HINDUSTANI.			
48	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Madras	500	30th Mar.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Apr.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th May; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd June 1903.
49	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Do.	800	28th Mar.; 4th, 18th and 25th Apr.; 16th, 23rd and 30th May; and 13th and 20th June 1903.
50	"Tilism-i-Hairat"	Do.	250	15th and 25th Mar.; 15th and 25th Apr.; 5th and 15th May; and 15th and 25th June 1903.
51	"Alhami"	Do.	300	1st, 16th and 24th Apr.; 1st, 8th and 24th May; and 1st, 16th and 24th June 1903.
52	"Mukhbir-i-Dakhan"	Do.	1,000	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Apr.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th June 1903.
53	"Nair-i-Asif"	Do.	400	26th Mar.; 2nd, 9th and 23rd Apr.; 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th and 25th June 1903.
54	"Aftab-i-Dakhan"	Do.	200	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Apr; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 11th, 18th and 25th June 1903.
55	"Tohfa-i-Qaisari"	Do.	400	26th and 30th Mar.; 2nd, 6th, 13th, 20th and 30th Apr.; and 4th and 7th May 1903.
56	"Qasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	600	26th and 30th Mar.; 2nd, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Apr.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th May; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd June 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

1. "Sir,—In consequence of the recommendation of the Special Commissioner for the riots of 1899, the marginally-noted force was appointed in the district of Tinnevelly and they were located in three centres—Sivakási, Surandai and Kóvilpatti. There might have been justification for this force and for the consequent tax either at or some time after the riots or at any rate till such time as there was a chance of a blaze or disturbance. The painful experience of the villagers in the neighbouring parts is rather that the punitive sepoys were a continual source of mischief and annoyance and now that the district has quieted down completely I hope the district authorities will represent the situation of affairs to the Local Government and get the force withdrawn. The ryots will be relieved of a tax which grinds them down and is a source of oppression.

Punitive force in Tinnevelly.

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, June 29th, 1903.

"Tamraparni."

IV.—Native States.

2. "The correspondent of a West Coast paper writes to say that a German has been appointed to a high post in the Travancore Forest department. We do not know what special qualifications this gentleman possesses, so that his services were so much wanted in Travancore. We do not see the advisability of the Government of India or the rulers of Native States seeking for a botanist or scientific expert on the banks of the Danube or the Rhine when an equally qualified man could be easily obtained and on far cheaper terms on the banks of the Ganges or the Cauvery. The college at Dehra Dún turns out year after year scores of Indian young men who possess the requisite qualifications for any appointment, high or low, in the Forest department. Are not the Travancore authorities aware of this? If they do, what was the wisdom of the step adopted by them of importing a German all the way from Europe? Whenever a native of the soil is available, who by virtue of his training and special qualification is the best man to fill up a vacant post, he should surely be preferred. Every dispenser of patronage is agreed as to the justice and propriety of this maxim. But more often than not, this principle is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. It is clearly the duty of the ruler of a Native State and of his advisers to see, in the first instance, if there is any one available on the spot who possesses the necessary special knowledge and ability to fill up such a post. We fear that in this instance this was not done; and no care has been taken and no discrimination exercised in filling up the vacancy. His Highness the Maharaja and his Diwan will, we trust, bear in mind the necessity of appointing to high appointments in the various departments of the State sons of the soil, whenever qualified hands are available, and this is exactly what Lord Curzon himself has on more than one occasion declared to be sound policy."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, June 29th, 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Satyavarthamani, *Pasumalai*, July 1st, 1903.

3. The *Satyavarthamani*, of the 1st July, contains the following remarks on the war in Somaliland:—"The war in Somaliland is causing increasing anxiety in England. It seems to be one of those wars in which England has been of late too frequently caught as the victim of her overweening confidence in her own powers and in the weakness of her enemy. Now that one calamity has befallen her troops, her enemy—the "Mad Mullah"—is developing unexpected strength and boldness, and it is feared that the whole British force in that land is in danger of being destroyed. Consequently a reinforcement is being hurriedly sent from India to that African waste. We shall await with anxiety the news from that land for some weeks.

The war in Somaliland.

"And, after all, what is to be gained by this loss of life and great expenditure of money in that land? Apparently nothing. It would seem as if Great Britain were too easily drawn into these petty but expensive wars with uncivilized tribes."

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th June, also dwelling on this subject, expresses much the same views, adding that the British Government wages this war probably with the object of conquering the Somaliland and of working and profiting by the mineral resources of that country.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Desopakari, *Ellore*, June 28th, 1903.

4. The *Desopakari*, of the 28th June, after stating that some of the cases on the files of the Tanuku and Narasapur District Munsifs' Courts are transferred to the Munsif's Court at Bhímavaram, much to the inconvenience and trouble of the parties, pleaders and witnesses concerned, suggests that for the equal distribution of work among the several courts, the Nídadavole range of the Pentapadu division may be removed from the jurisdiction of the Tanuku Munsif's Court, and that the Achanta range, which is now under the Narasapur District Munsif's Court, may be brought under the Tanuku District Munsif's Court. The work of the Courts at Tanuku and Narasapur will thus be equalised. If the villages of Bhimadole, Kykaram, Pulla, Ambarapéta, etc., of the Ellore taluk, and the villages of the Tanuku taluk that were brought under the jurisdiction of the Ellore District Munsif's Court be now removed from the latter court, the District Munsif's Court at Ellore will not have more work than it can manage, unaided. To reduce the work of the Rajahmundry Court, some villages of the Yernagúdem taluk may be withdrawn from its jurisdiction. Tadepalligudem being in the centre of the villages thus removed from the jurisdiction of one court or other, a District Munsif's Court may be established there, with jurisdiction over the villages of the Bhímavaram taluk, Nídadavole range of the Pentapadu division, Polaveram range of the Yernagúdem taluk, and a part of Gundugulanu range. The heavy files of Tanuku, Narasapur, Ellore and Rajahmundry Courts will thus be lightened. Tadepalligudem is a railway station by the side of a canal and is situated on the metalled road connecting the Yernagúdem and Bhímavaram taluks, and is consequently most convenient in all respects to the parties, officers, pleaders and witnesses. We request the authorities to consider the subject before erecting a court building at Bhímavaram.

Bhímavaram Munsif's Court.

5. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st July, complains that parties in criminal cases who appear before the Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates are put to great inconvenience and trouble as they are obliged to follow the Magistrates on circuit to distant villages. As these Magistrates have to discharge some of the duties of a revenue officer also and are required to be on circuit at least ten days in a month, they find it difficult to discharge their magisterial duties satisfactorily. When they are on circuit they hold their courts in camp and the parties are obliged to travel all the way to the distant villages in which a magistrate may happen to hold his court. The parties find it difficult to persuade their witnesses to go to distant places and they are required to pay heavy fees to the vakils also. All these evils arise from the fact that the magistrates are required to discharge the duties of Deputy Tahsildars also. The paper therefore suggests that no magistrate should in future be required to do revenue work which should in future be entrusted to revenue inspectors whose number, if necessary, should be increased. The attention of the Government and the Revenue Board is invited to the matter.

Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, July 1st, 1903.

6. A correspondent to the same paper invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the great loss to which parties in civil suits are put, as the commissioners appointed by the courts to value improvements, etc., often happen to be dishonest and corrupt persons. It appears that when a commissioner is appointed to ascertain the value of a building or of the improvements on a land, each party tries to win him over to his side, and he who pays more succeeds. If after the submission of the report by the commissioner the party aggrieved objects to the valuation, another commissioner is appointed at the expense of the party taking objection and this commission produces no better results than the previous one. Thus the parties besides being put to great inconvenience and trouble are also subjected to great loss. The District Munsifs do not care to enquire into the allegations which the parties bring against the commissioners and consequently the latter are the *de facto* judges in the case. The correspondent hopes that the authorities concerned will turn their attention to this matter and take measures to guard the interest of parties against the corruption and advice of commissioners.

Complaints about the commissioners appointed by Civil Courts.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

7. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 4th July, referring to the steps taken by Government to prevent the spread of plague in Ootacamund, observes that though the rules framed by Government in this matter are laudable, yet the way in which they are worked by the subordinate plague officers, and in particular their entering the interior of the native houses with their shoes on, their compelling the appearance of even the female inmates before them, etc., are not acceptable to the people and are likely to cause much disgust and annoyance to them, and that it is therefore advisable for Government to issue orders remedying these evils.

Plague in Ootacamund.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, July 4th, 1903.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th July, also thinks that the precautions taken by Government in this matter are too severe for the actual necessities of the case, and therefore requests the authorities concerned to use moderation so as to avoid disgust to the people.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd July, complains that the standing orders newly issued by the Board of Revenue are not published in time in the Fort St. George or District Gazettes, and that owing to this the ryots have often to violate them unconsciously and to pay heavy penalties for it, and therefore

Desirability of publishing the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue before they come into force.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 3rd, 1903.

requests the Government to consider this matter and issue favourable orders for the publication of these standing orders before they come into force.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Ottappálam*, June 29th, 1903.

The Malabar settlement.

9. A sub-leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 29th June, referring to the settlement of Malabar, remarks that it is not even now too late to represent to Government the grievances of the janmis and tenants of Malabar in the matter of the settlement of the district, and it exhorts the janmis and tenants to hold a meeting to discuss the matter and to adopt measures to place their grievances before Government.

(*k*) *General.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 27th, 1903.

Management of the Court of Wards.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th June, states that the Court of Wards has not realised the object it had in assuming the management of the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar estates. Further, the creditors too have been disappointed and the interest on the estate debts has accumulated very largely. The promises which the court has made to the zamindars have not been fulfilled. The paper requests the Government to take necessary steps to adopt the suggestions of the Fourth North Arcot District Conference with respect to these estates. It is very regrettable that the Government has not yet taken a real interest in the matter although they have been under its management for a year and-a-half over and above the term of two years originally fixed to see whether the estates could be improved or not.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 1st, 1903.

Complaints about some village officers.

11. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st July, states that as it is now necessary that in all documents presented for registration the survey and sub-division numbers of the property affected should be entered, the village officers are having a good time of it. It appears that the village menons (karnams) demand a fee from persons who go to them to get the required numbers and that the village adhigaries lend their countenance to this irregular practice of their subordinates. The attention of the authorities is invited to the matter.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Ottappálam*, June 29th, 1903.

Postmen to be appointed in Branch Post offices.

12. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 29th June, says that the opening of Branch Post offices in different parts of the country will not in any way be beneficial to the public at large unless postmen to deliver letters, etc., are appointed to such offices. At present letters are delivered by the branch postmasters themselves or by the postmen of sub-offices who find it difficult to make regular deliveries. It hopes that the postal authorities will turn their attention to this matter and remedy the evil.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, July 1st, 1903.

Unnecessary waste of money over an Agricultural Chemist's department in Mysore.

13. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 1st July, says:—The maintenance of a separate department with a highly paid agricultural chemist at its head is both expensive and unnecessary. If the money that is thus wasted be advanced to the ryots, the latter would be enabled to take proper steps for the preservation of the crops. But Dr. Lehman is a European and it is probably feared that anything done against his interests would bring down the displeasure of the other Europeans.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 1st, 1903.

Ryots compelled to form an escort to the treasury in Mysore.

14. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 1st July, says:—The poor ryots are dragged from their work of cultivation to furnish an escort while money is being taken to the taluk and district treasuries, and consequently the crops get very often spoiled. Besides this, the ryots have also to undergo petty persecution at the hands of village officers. We trust that the Mysore Government will set right these abuses.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd July, regrets to observe that the condition of the coolies working under the Anglo-Indian planters in the Madras Presidency has become very pitiable since the passing of the Madras Planters' Labour Act, that the Magistrates empowered by this Act to punish these coolies for breaches of contract, being influenced by the Anglo-Indian planters, deal very severely with them, and that the lot of the Indian coolies has thus become very hard, whether they choose to remain at home or to emigrate to foreign countries.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 2nd, 1903.

Condition of the coolies in the Madras Presidency.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th July, dwelling at length on the sufferings of the Indian emigrants in South Africa, requests His Majesty's Colonial Secretary to pity these unfortunate people and relieve them from the oppression of the British Colonists there.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 15th, 1903.

Indian emigrants in South Africa.

17. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 30th June, remarking on the intention of the Government of India to increase the duty on arrack in order to put down the growing vice of drunkenness prevalent in every part of India, says:—The opinion is expressed in certain quarters that the increase in the revenue which this measure will undoubtedly bring about might very well be given away to the municipalities which owing to want of funds are greatly hampered in duly carrying on their work. If the Government of India should act on this suggestion, the Mysore Government will not be slow to follow their example.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, June 30th, 1903.

Government aid to municipalities.

18. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 29th June, referring to the order issued by Mr. Pinhey, the Collector of Malabar, as to how members of the royal families of Malabar should be addressed, and as to the carrying of the sword and shield by their retainers when they go out and as to the inclusion of their names as jurors and assessors, regrets to observe that, although there is no particular advantage to be gained by such an order, yet it seems to be one intended to insult such persons. It appears that in the Government Order, No. 775 of 1860, it was decided that, except Brahmans, all other classes should address the members of the Zamorin's family as "Thamburans" and not as "Raja", and this order was passed on the requisition of the then Zamorin. The article states that if the present order is enforced, certain high class Brahmans of Malabar will be compelled to call them as "Thamburans", which the article thinks will be derogatory to the dignity of those Brahmans. Then, as regards the carrying of sword and shields by the retainers of those who are not malikhana holders, the opinion is expressed that the swords are used only for display and they cannot in any way be used for any offensive purposes. Such being the case to prohibit them from carrying such arms is also an insult to them. Then referring to the inclusion of their names in the jury list, the article observes that when it is expressly stipulated in the treaty between the British Government and the Zamorin, that no member of the Zamorin's family would be summoned by any court, except through the Zamorin, to include them now in the jury list and make them sit among the common people, is not only derogatory to their dignity, but will also lower them in the estimation of the public. In conclusion the article hopes that the Collector and the Government will reconsider these circumstances and cancel the present order.

Manorama, *Calicut*, June 29th, 1903.

Remarks on the order of the Collector of Malabar regarding the way in which members of the royal families in Malabar should be addressed.

19. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th June, report that in celebration of the birthday of the King-Emperor prayers were offered in the City and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the long life of His Imperial Majesty.

Qasim ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 29th, 1903.

Birthday celebration at Bangalore.

[Issued 11th July 1903.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 11th July 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, July 1st, 1903.

The Changanacherry Police.

1. "Sir,—Why is it that the policemen who are sent on duty here do not show themselves protectors of the people but are, on the contrary, behaving in a most objectionable manner? Police Inspector Padmanabha Pillay, who was recently transferred to Karunagapally, and who is reported to have been instructed to present himself before the Darbar Physician for medical examination, was committing all sorts of pranks when he was on duty here. Some of the policemen who had assisted him in his vagrant acts are still allowed to remain here to the utter regret of the local inhabitants. The present station writer and constable Sherthalay Raman Pillay have become extremely troublesome in many ways Blackmail is very commonly levied on bandymen and boatmen, and to fishmongers the police have become a source of terror. It is, in my opinion, encouraged by the screening policy of the heads of departments. Any fault done by a constable, be it even a murder, will be screened by the head constable, the head constable will be screened by the Inspector, the Inspector by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and so on; but if the head constable does his duty in a conscientious manner and the other officers keep pace with him, there would have been an end to the eternal police oppression. The police for a petty gain do not do their duty and there is confusion in every quarter.

"Mr. Parameswaran Pillay has been appointed in the late Inspector's place, and he has come here and taken charge of his duties. This appointment seems to be like Jupiter's appointing a stork as the King of the frogs, who besought him for a ruler, and I expect the public will soon be at loggerheads with him if he does not comport himself circumspectly. One head constable, who recently joined duty here from Neyattinkaray, has been degraded to the rank of a constable. Now I have to say a few words concerning the present station-house officer Punchamatom Krishna Pillay. He came here a month ago. He was an Inspector of Police and has been reduced to the rank of a station-house officer. Mr. A. J. Ferguson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kóttayam, has, it is reported, promised to promote him very soon to the rank of an Inspector, if he would mend his ways. Recently, a case of abortion took place here and the police had arrested two women, who were supposed to have assisted a Christian woman, who died as the result of taking medicines for miscarriage. They were at last let out on bail after having been kept under custody for about a week.

"Cupid."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, June 20th, 1903.

Huzur relationships.

2. "Is it true that the Huzur is becoming a great big family preserve and that the higher authorities do not concern themselves with regard to this phenomenon? At first sight there may appear to be no harm in two brothers or a father-in-law and a son-in-law or a uncle's son and an aunt's son, or any similar family combination serving in one and the same office. But if you look a little deeper into the matter, you will discover that the arrangement is undesirable in many respects and gives room for nepotism, favouritism, the over-riding of just claims, the creation of discontent and other evils. I do not say that

such evils exist in our Huzur, for the simple reason that I do not know if they do, and I have plenty of other business which prevents me from making enquiries. But from a little slip put into my hands the other day by a gentleman of a statistical turn of mind, I gather the following interesting details regarding Huzur relationship.

"According to my statistical friend, the Huzur Head Accountant, his son, his brother's son, his son-in-law and his son-in-law's father all work under the Huzur roof. The record-keeper, his brother (now temporarily serving in the taluk), his son-in-law and his son-in-law's brother make up another little Huzur happy family. Two Nair clerks in the office are brothers and there is a similar relationship between two Brahman clerks. Two other responsible clerks are brothers-in-law. That is not a bad record for one public office, and it shows that the Biblical maxim that brethren should love one another finds a good many followers in the local official world. I am trying to find other gentlemen with a genius for statistics, who could furnish me with a few figures for the other public offices in the town."

3. "My paragraph of last week about Huzur relationships has just brought me from Quilandi—which is not such an insignificant place as those outside it may take it to be—some important information, to which I venture to invite the special attention of the higher authorities. My correspondent points out that in Quilandi the Sub-Magistrate, the Police Inspector, and a leading second-grade Vakil are all closely related to one another. That is not at all a desirable arrangement, and a speedy transfer of at least one of the officials appears to be called for. In the Quilandi Munsif's Court also a shuffling of the cards would seem to be very desirable. Many of the clerks, especially the Nazir and the second clerk, have been fixtures there from a time very nearly as remote as the Flood. The people seem to think that these officials have taken root in Quilandi and cannot be transplanted. It is not good that such an impression should prevail, especially among litigants, and I trust that the District Munsif will show that it is possible and practicable to transplant some of the trees in the Court garden, without causing any public loss or inconvenience."

Officialdom in Quilandi.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, June 27th, 1903.

4. "Sir,—Bumble's paragraph on the officials of Quilandi has created a sensation in this part. All the while I was wondering how such a mistake in the administration of justice could have escaped the notice of a leading paper like yours. 'Bumble' has simply said that there is close relationship between some of the officials here. Let me take the liberty of making it plainer.

Ibid.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 4th, 1903.

"The Magistrate and the Police Inspector are brothers-in-law and the leading second-grade Vakil is married to the wife's sister of the Magistrate. Criminal administration is solely in the hands of the Magistrate and the Inspector. Many cases are settled by panchayat. Mr. Pinhey, I believe, wanted to introduce the *panchayat* of old days; but he never wanted, I hope, to introduce the system now prevailing in Quilandi. A transfer of both these officials is very desirable. Our Police Inspector has been here for the last six or seven years—a very long time indeed for a leading officer to be in one place. Some time ago you advocated the transfers of officials at least every three years. I hope our good Collector, Mr. Tottenham, who, as you say, has been studying the district first hand, will see his way to redress the grievances of the Quilandi people.

"Now with regard to the Munsif's Court clerks. Bumble's remarks are too true. Our Munsif is a God-fearing, conscientious and non-interfering man and he might not have noticed this mistake in his establishment. Will he not now at least do the needful?

"QUILANDI,
"30*th June* 1903.

"LYNX."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Ravi, *Cocanada*, July 9th, 1903.

Thefts at Jagannadapur, Cocanada.

5. The *Ravi*, of the 9th July, reports that a thief somehow got into the house of one Katakam Chittayya residing in Jagannadapur, Cocanada, and that in spite of the alarm raised no attempt was made by the police to catch the thief. One constable, however, made his appearance at last, without bringing even a lantern with him, and after making a search indifferently here and there with the help of a lamp from the said house, left the place. It adds that thefts are being committed frequently at Cocanada and that it has already published some account of two of them. It requests therefore that the police authorities will take proper steps to check them.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 6th, 1903.

The land revenue policy of the British Government.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th July, writes:—According to the law of the Hindus, property in the land is vested in the person who brings it for the first time under cultivation and the king is entitled only to a sixth of its produce. But when the Hindu kings were subjugated by the Muhammadan invaders, this rule was overturned and the king came to be regarded as the owner of the soil and the landholders only as his vassals, who were thenceforward obliged to pay the king whatever taxes he levied, whether it was one-sixth or one-third of the produce of lands. Though this was the practice there was still no hard-and-fast rule on the subject and the Muhammadan rulers always remained lenient and merciful towards their subjects. Though different in religion, they made India their permanent home and manifested almost brotherly feelings towards the Indians. With the exception of a few, the Muhammadan rulers acted on the principle that their subjects should be kindly treated and strongly believed that on their contentment depended the prosperity of the country as well as the continuance of the Muhammadan sovereignty. When the authority of the Muhammadans was subverted by the British Government, the latter followed the land-revenue policy of the Muhammadans and asserted that the land-tax paid to the State by its subjects is not a tax in the real sense of that word, but a mere equivalent in money of the share to which the sovereign is entitled as the proprietor of all lands. By means of this forced interpretation of the land law the Government has been taking away for its share nearly half of the produce of lands. Not contented with this, the Government has also levied some twenty other taxes on ryots, such as the road-cess, village-cess, water-cess, etc., so that after paying these taxes the ryots are left nothing in the produce of their lands. Moreover the lands have been divided into wet and dry, and each of these is again subdivided into several classes according to their fertility. There is one rate of tax fixed for lands depending on a Government source of irrigation, another for those without them, and a third for lands in which vegetables are cultivated. Thus the ryots are being harassed at every step and squeezed in various ways until the last drop of their blood is spilt out of their body. No other people suffer so keenly from poverty or sickness as the Indians, and in no other country has the Government imposed such heavy taxes on the

ryots as in India. For practical purposes the question whether the king or the cultivator is the real owner of the soil is immaterial. The duty of the sovereign is always to protect the subjects and that of the subjects is to bear the expenses of such protection. It should, however, be borne in mind that in the discharge of these duties by the sovereign and the subjects, no undue or disproportionate strain should be placed on the one or the other. It is natural that the Government, being the stronger party, can easily bring its subjects to obedience and oppress them with impunity. In such cases the subjects have no other remedy than patient submission to the mercy of God. It will be easily perceived, even by an ordinary observer, that the present treatment accorded to the Indians by the British Government is not proper and that this is ruinous both to the people and to the Government. Every one will admit the sufferings of the Indians, if he only listens to the cries of the Indian newspapers and the Indian patriots on this subject. But the British people alone think, or rather pretend to think, that the Indians are perfectly happy under the British rule, while every other nation in the world considers that they are being ruined by that very rule.

(*k*) *General.*

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rayalvug*, June 20th, 1903.

The grievances of karnams.

7. A correspondent to the *Andhrakesari*, of the 20th June (received on 10th July 1903), writes as follows:—"It is a general principle that one's profit in an undertaking is proportionate to his labour in connection with it. But in our (karnams') case, the very reverse of the principle holds good. You (the editor) might have observed large gatherings of karnams at jamabandis. Some of the jamabandi officers settle accounts soon, while others make long delay. One should observe our condition then. We are obliged not only to leave our wives and children behind, but we have also to hasten to any village where jamabandi officers encamp, carrying with us heavy loads of account books. We cannot help starving during the jamabandi period. We cannot have timely meals and water to drink. There are no hotels. Even if there be any, we cannot have money to pay the hotel-keeper. We carry with us rice and dhol from our villages, but do not find it convenient to cook our meals. As for money, everybody is aware what pay we get. We get no *batta*, but, on the contrary, we get 'caning' wherever there is delay. Starving and keeping awake, we place our daftars before us and with such sighs as 'Krishna' and 'Hari, Hari,' begin to prepare the following accounts:—

"Masawari account.
"Cultivation do.
"Adangal do.
"Unauthorized cultivation account.
"Cropwar statement.
"Forest and garden account.
"Road-cess account.
"Water-rate do.
"Second-crop account.
"Manayam do.
"Irrigation account.
"Kalvari do.
"Remittances do.
"Sist collection account.
"Interest account.
"Ryotwari do.
"Births and deaths account.
"Cattle account.
"Rainfall do.
"Well account and many other sundry accounts.

"After preparing these accounts, we have to await the call of a peon and, being exhausted, we go to sleep on rugged ground. Sir, if permitted to prepare these accounts in our own villages, cannot we do so and present them before the jamabandi officers within the appointed time? Is it just to tease us by pressing us to go to strange places? Do the authorities give us at least *batta*? Who is there to look after our wives and children in our villages? The difficulties of such of us as are quite helpless is indescribable. God only has to look after the sick at home. If we delay, we are required to pay fines out of our small pay. If we absent ourselves from the jamabandi, we are dismissed."

The editor of the same paper suggests, with reference to the above communication, that some money in the shape of *batta*, etc., should be paid by the Government to the poor karnams during the jamabandi when they are required to be absent from their villages for a long time. Otherwise it will be doing, he says, a great injustice to the karnams.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 7th, 1903.

Collector of Anantapur.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 7th July, says that the administration of the new Muhammadan Collector of Anantapur is satisfactory. There is much disparity in administrative excellence between this gentleman and Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan Sahib. Each is, however, good in his own way. Under the present Collector, the subordinate officers do not feel unhappy. The people request that the present Collector may be confirmed, in case Mr. Raza Khan Sahib retires on pension.

Kálahasti and Karvetnagar zamindaris.

9. The same paper, after quoting figures in connection with the financial condition of the Karvetnagar and Kálahasti estates, says that it is plain that, in the last two faslis, the Court of Wards did not liquidate the debts of the estates at all. It appears that the money collected in the estates is just enough to meet the cost of the establishment and Government peshkash. The creditors feel very much inconvenienced. As long as the estates are under the Court of Wards, interest will continue to accumulate causing great loss to the estates. The paper therefore suggests that the Government should borrow money at a low rate of interest and discharge the said debts, or that it should pay the same out of its own treasury. The paper asks, "Is it just on the part of the Government to make creditors suffer in its desire to help the zamindars?"

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 4th, 1903.

Inconvenience suffered by the parties who apply for incumbrance certificates.

10. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th July, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the inconvenience to which parties applying for incumbrance certificates are put for want of special clerks to attend to this work in the sub-registrars' offices. It appears that parties although they pay fees for certificates are required to search for record themselves and find out the required particulars. As most of them are not familiar with this kind of work, they find it difficult to find out for themselves the necessary records and fail to get the required certificate in time.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 8th, 1903.

The Government timber depot at Beypore to be transferred to Kallai.

11. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 8th July, referring to the removal of the Government timber depot from Kallai to Beypore, says that as the merchants find it difficult and expensive to go to Beypore, buy timber there and ship it for transport, there is no sale for the timber and bamboos brought to that depot, and it appears that the stock there had to be sold recently by auction as it could not be disposed of in any other way. When the depot was at Kallai there was good sale for timber as that place was very convenient for its transport. The correspondent observes that it will be profitable to the Forest Department to retransfer the depot to Kallai.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, July 9th, 1903.

British soldiers and natives of India.

12. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 9th July, thanks His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for issuing an order warning British soldiers against committing assaults on natives, but says that it is doubtful whether the order will have any effect on the soldiers as they seem to think that Indians are no better than ants and treat them as they please, believing that no one will take any notice of their action.

The editor is of opinion that the remedy lies in impressing on the minds of the soldiers the fact that the perpetrators of such assaults on Indians will be subjected to punishment like Indians.

IV.—Native States.

Complaint about the Diwan of Travancore.

13. A leader in the *Malayali*, of the 29th June, disapproves of the extension granted to Mr. Krishnaswami Rao, Diwan of Travancore, and remarks that it will be a great boon to the inhabitants of Travancore if he retires at the end of this year and another capable officer is appointed in his stead. It says that during the *regimé* of the present Diwan, the people of Travancore had been in various ways put to great hardship and trouble owing to his inefficiency and incapacities and besides all these the State suffered great loss by the death of several members of the royal family and of other distinguished statesmen. Although Mr. Krishnaswami Rao is not in any way responsible for these losses, yet it is very strange that these deaths occurred in his time. The article observes that it will be a good thing for all parties concerned if the Diwan retires from service before any fresh calamity happens to the State.

Malayali, *Tangasséri*, June 29th, 1903.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Ill-feeling of the Irish towards the British.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th July, referring to a public meeting recently held in Ireland in connection with the proposed visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor to that country, states that this meeting was disturbed and eventually dispersed by a number of discontented Irishmen, and remarks that this feeling of animosity towards the British King and the British nation is quite natural as the Irish people, like the Indians, have suffered for nearly three centuries from the oppression, avarice and religious hatred of the British nation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 8th, 1903.

The indigenous system of medicine to be encouraged by Government.

15. The *Nadégannadi*, of the 7th instant, advocates the employment of native physicians trained in Mysore to posts of hospital assistants, whose knowledge of the healing art, the paper asserts, would not be superior to that of the pundits, and adds that while the European science is advancing rapidly in India, the native system is dying out for want of encouragement. There are excellent drugs in the Native Pharmacopœia, but the training received by the native physician is very defective and there are very few who have investigated the science properly. Instances are not wanting to show that several cases of severe illness among European patients which have been given up by the English doctors have been successfully treated under the native system. This fact has been acknowledged by good many Europeans in their publications. It is very desirable, therefore, that Government should give due encouragement to the development and investigation of the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

Nadégannadi, *Mysore*, July 7th, 1903.

Enquiries to be made before honours are being conferred on persons recommended by Collectors, etc.

16. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th July, says that many persons will be sadly disappointed at the birth-day honours list recently issued as the recipients of honours are very few. It says that it is highly desirable that deserving persons should be given some title or other, but it is a bad policy to confer honours indiscriminately on all persons who are recommended by Collectors and other district officers. It is highly necessary that some enquiries should be made regarding the respectability, etc., of the persons recommended by Collectors, etc., before the authorities proceed to confer honours on them.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 4th, 1903.

[Issued 18th July 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 29 OF 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 18th July 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu, *Madras*, July 10th, 1903.

The rumoured annexation of Kashmere.

1. The following is an extract from the *Hindu*, dated the 10th July 1903, under heading "Our Bengal Letter (from Our Own Correspondent)":—"In military circles the rumour of the willingness of the Maharaja of Kashmere to voluntarily abdicate his throne is once again rife. It is said that the Maharaja intends, out of his free will, to make over Kashmere to the British Government. This so-called willingness on the part of His Highness to voluntarily abdicate is not new; it dates so far back as 1889. It was then that Colonel Pary Nisbet, then the British Resident at Kashmere, promulgated to the outside world the edict of the voluntary resignation of the Maharaja. How this edict was extracted from His Highness and how the Maharaja had to write to the Viceroy and to the *Times* to have it withdrawn is already known to the world. His Excellency Lord Curzon being a consummate statesman, the idea of annexing Kashmere is once again attempted. The permanent annexation of the Berars to the British Government has been so well done with a show of justice, that Kashmere has been next hit up. The status of the Native Princes has already become very unenviable under the *régime* of Lord Curzon and this policy of annexation will only add to their complete extirpation in course of time. The loyalty and the great service that the Native Princes have been rendering to the British Government have become apparent during the recent South African and China Wars, and at this stage of British rule, when that has become firmly established and when that rule is so much loved and appreciated both by the Princes and peoples of India, it is indeed regrettable that His Excellency Lord Curzon should now adopt the policy of Lord Dalhousie. There is no doubt that Kashmere possesses peculiar climatic and strategic advantages. As a Simla paper says:

"'Kashmere has a position which experts declare to be of great strategic importance to India. It possesses climatic and other advantages which native settlers can well dispense with, but which the health and welfare of European settlers demand. And in gladly exchanging it for territory in every way more suitable to him, the Maharaja has not been coerced or (as some of the vernacular press have already stated) unduly influenced. He relinquishes the country with a pleasure which doubtless astonishes those who are ignorant of the abhorrence with which he regards his possession of it.'

"This certainly is not a sufficient reason for this so-called annexation. We hope Lord Curzon will yet show one more instance of his great personality and remove off even the least doubt as to this rumour of annexation during his coming visit to that fertile province."

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 8th, 1903.

Separation of Judicial and Executive functions.

2. "A great many surmises have already found their way into print regarding the probable recommendations of the Indian Police Commission. It is said, among other things, that the Commission in the course of its report, has dealt elaborately with the important and long-standing question of the separation of judicial from executive functions and has arrived at the conclusion that such separation would not at all be desirable in the

interests of police and magisterial functions. This has been the official view all along, and, if the forecast of the report in this particular matter be correct, it is hardly calculated to occasion public surprise, for the Commission is composed for the most part of officials, the only real representative of the people being the enlightened Maharaja of Darbhanga, who, it is stated, is the only member that has urged the separation of the functions. It is to be feared, if the majority is against separation, this one dissentient voice will have no effect in bringing about a sadly-needed reform and in terminating a state of affairs which is constantly causing great injury in the administration of criminal justice. If the object of the Commission in roving round the country and taking evidence was really to get at public opinion and ascertain the people's views as to the best means whereby the reform of the police and of criminal administration generally could be effected, it is difficult to understand how the alleged recommendation could have been made, for the balance of the recorded evidence is dead against the prevalent system, which has been condemned as unfair in principle and hurtful and unpopular in practice. If we mistake not, India is the only country in which the combination of judicial and executive functions is allowed to exist and the combination has always been a blot on the administration.

"The evidence recorded by the Commission in Southern India—we refer only to that portion of it which came from the people's representatives—pointed only one way. It showed that an arrangement whereby the District Magistrate is also the head of the police takes away from the independence of the bench and from the efficiency of the police and perpetuates the impression that criminal administration is most unreliable, because the District Superintendent of Police, who is interested in securing convictions, is in a position to influence the District Magistrate, who, in his turn, is in a position to influence the decisions of the Subordinate Magistracy. We do not mean to insinuate that the influence in either case is exercised in a sinister spirit. What we mean to say is that the District Police Superintendent is liable to be hoodwinked by his own subordinates. His confidential communications to the District Magistrate are received in a spirit of trust by the latter, and that is how all the mischief arises. An honest and independent Subordinate Magistrate finds it extremely difficult, under such a system, to hold the balance evenly between complainant and accused. On the other hand, dishonest and unscrupulous Magistrates—and their number unfortunately is not small—find it most advantageous to enter into an unholy league with the police, and the result, in the latter case, is that justice is sold, like second-hand goods at an auction, to the highest bidder. We should like to allude to yet another of many grave evils which are the progeny of the present system. It sometimes happens that a really dishonest Magistrate contrives to win the confidence of the head of the district and is in a position, as a consequence, to snap his fingers at even such a mighty body as the police. This does not occur frequently for, as a rule, the head of the police is able to exercise an influence over the District officer, but when it does occur, it gives rise to considerable corruption and the traffic in justice is worse than ever. Looked at in any light, there is no redeeming feature in the existing system, and we should be very sorry indeed if the Commission has really reported against the separation of the functions.

"There were two schemes before the Commission, and either of them would be a vast improvement over the system now in vogue. One of these schemes provides that the District officer should be divested of his judicial powers and the Subordinate Magistrates placed under the District and Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate continuing to remain the head of the police. The other is to allow the District officer to retain his judicial powers, but to give up his control over the district police. The former would undoubtedly be the better arrangement, since, among other things, the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates would be subjected to expert scrutiny on appeal. It frequently happens that, under the present system, a Subordinate Magistrate who is disposed to favour a particular party at the expense of justice, finds an

easy way of doing this by making an undue fuss of trifling and unimportant discrepancies in the evidence on the other side. We have known of several such instances, and we have found that in such cases, it is not easy to get decisions reversed on appeal to a First-class Magistrate.

"The final decision on the Indian Police Commission rests, not with the Commission, but with the Viceroy. The reform of the police is one of the dozen objects which Lord Curzon set himself out to attain at the beginning of his administration. He will not succeed in the attainment of this particular object if he does not make up his mind to terminate a system which is largely responsible for the inefficiency of the police. We trust His Excellency will see, from the note of dissent of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, how public opinion stands in this matter. If there is to be no separation of judicial from executive functions, there is not likely to be any police reform, and the Commission will have wasted its energy in vain and will have written reams to no purpose."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 11th July, referring to the report of the Police Commission, draws the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to the necessity of raising the salaries of the constables in the Police department.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, July 11th, 1903.

Conduct of police constables.

The *Vikata Dutan*, of the same date, also dwelling on this subject and quoting several instances to support its arguments, strongly criticizes the conduct of the police constables, and observes that the Police department is at present so badly managed that it makes one lose his temper when attempting to speak or write about its defects.

(*b*) *Courts.*

4. A Tirur correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 13th July, writes as follows:— Is it allowable for a head clerk or a nazir of a Munsif's Court to receive from his subordinates or friends any present in the shape of money or other articles on the occasion of any ceremony in his house? If it is illegal for him to receive any such present, will our new District Judge be pleased to make enquiries whether any official of the abovementioned grades in any of the three Munsif's Court in the Ponnáni taluk has not at his own request or through compulsion received any present recently from his friends or subordinates?

Manorama, *Calicut*, July 13th, 1903.

Complaint about the head clerk of a Munsif's Court in the Ponnáni taluk.

(*d*) *Education.*

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, referring to the appointment, by the Secretary of State for India, of one Mr. Mayhew as the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, Madras, observes with regret that it is inexplicable why the Government of Madras, instead of appointing for this office one of the native officers already working in the Educational department, should apply to the Secretary of State for a new hand, and that this is certainly a piece of injustice to the merits of the natives.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 10th, 1903.

Appointment of a new man as an Inspector of Schools in Madras.

6. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 11th July, deploring the present unsatisfactory state of primary education in the Madras Presidency, observes that it is highly desirable that the Government should undertake to give primary education to all poor boys below the age of ten, without demanding any fees from them, seeing that there are thousands of parents here who, being unable to pay school fees for their children, keep them illiterate.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, July 11th, 1903.

Unsatisfactory state of primary education in the Madras Presidency.

7. The *Sasilekha*, of the 17th July, says anent the primary schools in the Madras Presidency that the teachers in these schools are not paid even as much as coolies. This niggardliness checks the spread of education. Steps should be taken to see that they get at least Rs. 15 per month. These schools will increase if liberal grants be made towards the pay of teachers and for scholarships for boys and girls of the backward classes, and for men and women who are being trained as teachers. The paper

Sasilekha, *Madras*, July 17th, 1903.

Primary schools in the Madras Presidency.

further remarks that when a school is opened by natives in a village, the missionaries try to open a rival school of their own, with the result that the managers of the two schools quarrel about grants. The authorities would do well, it says, to prohibit the missionaries from opening another school where there is one managed by the natives. In some villages if there be a missionary school only, the people do not send their children to it for fear that they may become converts to Christianity. Further, the Indians cannot become great by the help of the missionaries. The Government should, therefore, see to the increase of primary schools by giving them grants and also by inducing the rich people in the villages to contribute funds for the same. Many generous men, says the paper, would come forward with their contributions, if titles such as Rao Bahadur were to be conferred on those who would make gifts of lands yielding an annual income of Rs. 150 for the maintenance of primary schools in villages.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 9th, 1903.

Cause of the spread of plague in the Nilgiris.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th July, attributes the spread of plague in the Nilgiris to the purchase, by the inhabitants of this district, of old blankets, coats, etc., worn by soldiers and sepoys in Bangalore, Mysore, Bombay and other plague-infected parts, and requests the Government to direct its attention to this matter and put a stop to this practice.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 11th, 1903.

Unsatisfactory condition of the roads in Kodaikánal.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th July, complains of the unsatisfactory condition of the roads in the municipality of Kodaikánal in the Madura district.

(k) *General.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 15th, 1903.

Income-tax.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th July after stating that subordinate servants assess income-tax on incomes which are much less than the taxable minimum, remarks that the Government is not to blame in the matter. Such unjust taxation is due to the overzeal of the subordinate Revenue officers, who are anxious to gain the approbation of the Government by showing increased revenue. Many have thought that there would be a fall in the revenue on account of the recent concession, that is, the raising of the taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. But the Revenue authorities have found ways and means to prevent such a fall as much as possible. Those who were hitherto paying an income-tax of, say, Rs. 10 on an income of Rs. 500 are now falsely represented as making an income of Rs. 1,000 and are accordingly assessed in the sum of Rs. 20. The concession made by Lord Curzon with good intention has at last proved to be an additional grievance to the public.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 13th, 1903.

Cattle thefts in Malabar.

11. A Walavanad correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 13th July, says that if Mr. Tottenham were to try all cattle-lifting cases, there will be no cattle thefts in that taluk in future.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Ottappdlam*, July 9th, 1903.

Oppression of the tenants by the Nambudiri landlords of Malabar.

12. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 9th July, referring to the oppression of the tenants by the Nambudiri landlords of Malabar, says that a law similar to the one in force in Travancore regarding the landlords and tenants in that State should be introduced into Malabar to protect the tenants, and adds that the tenants are oppressed by the landlords in the following manner:—(1) the lands leased out to one tenant are given on *mélchart* to another; (2) the tenants are compelled to renew their leases before the determination of the period in order to extort money from the tenants; (3) some of the landlords compel the tenants to renew their leases in such a way as to levy 10 or 12 annas per para of paddy given as residual rent; (4) the landlords unnecessarily interfere in the social and domestic matters of the tenants and create dissensions among

them for their own private profit; (5) they do not allow the tenants to cultivate their lands at the proper season if they bear any grudge against them.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, July 13th, 1903.

13. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th July, referring to the order of the Commander-in-Chief warning European soldiers against committing assaults on natives, says that that order is a proof of His Excellency's sympathy towards the people, but thinks that such orders will be productive of no good results until white culprits are awarded deterrant punishment.

Natives and European soldiers.

IV.—Native States.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 11th, 1903.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th July, giving a short history of Kashmere, observes:—The Maharajas of Kashmere have all been Hindus and friendly allies of the British Government. Though there has not been the least suspicion of disloyalty against any of them, the British Government has been for some time past closely watching this country and cherishing a desire to have it annexed to the British dominions. As the climate of Kashmere is very cool, the Englishmen find it very pleasant to live there and, if it is secured, it will also serve the British Government as a suitable sanitarium for its Civil and Military officers. There is also another reason for our Government coveting this country. It is situated in the north-western corner of India forming one of the borders of the British territories, and to the north of it is the country of the rude Mussalman tribes, who are a very strong and brave people nominally subject to the Maharaja of Kashmere, but are, for the most part, religious fanatics. To the north of this country there are places to which the Russians have free access. The British Government therefore apprehends that at any moment the Russians might, with the aid of these rude tribes, conquer Kashmere by fraud or force and enter into India. It is therefore considered advisable by our Government that neither the Maharaja of Kashmere nor the Mussalman tribes subject to him should be independent. It was with this object that thirteen years ago the British Government temporarily suspended the Maharaja from his authority and waged a severe war with these Mussalman tribes, and has been since then maintaining strong military forces in that frontier. The Maharaja was however restored to his full power within two years afterwards. It now appears that Lord Curzon is making some arrangements with regard to Kashmere. As he has already taken Berar from the Nizam, so he is contriving some means for depriving the Maharaja of Kashmere of his kingdom, giving him however some part of the British territories in exchange. It is probably for settling this matter that His Excellency is said to be intending to go very shortly on a tour to Kashmere. The present Maharaja of this country is not a very clever man: nor are his ministers capable of safeguarding his interests, since they are said to be more likely to help the British Government than their own Maharaja. It will therefore be easy for the British Resident in Kashmere to secure the co-operation of these ministers in making the Maharaja yield to the wishes of Lord Curzon.

What will be the future of Kashmere?

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, July 14th, 1903.

15. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 14th July, condemns in strong terms the action of the Mysore Government in granting permission to two European planters to shoot cattle straying on their estates. It dwells much upon the religious aspect of the matter, and deplores that a Hindu State should be guilty of the sacrilege of encouraging the slaughter of an animal sacred to Hindus. Economically, also, such destruction is prejudicial to the interests of the State inasmuch as the number of cattle in the State is limited, and agriculture often suffers from want of an adequate supply. By way of suggesting a remedy the paper says that it would be easy enough to trap these cattle and impound them, and expresses the hope that the permission in question might be withdrawn.

Permission to shoot cattle in Mysore.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, July 15th, 1903.

16. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 15th July, says:—The State of Kashmere occupies a strategic position on the frontier of India, and it will be of the highest importance to maintain troops there in readiness in view of a possible invasion of India in that quarter. During Lord Lansdowne's *régime* the Indian Government contemplated the acquisition of Kashmere, but the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* managed through some means or other to publish the secret correspondence that had transpired in the affair, and the Government were placed in such an awkward position that they had to drop the idea for the time. Recently there have been persistent reports that the Maharaja had finally made up his mind to part with the State, and a letter to this effect from the Maharaja to the Viceroy was even published in the *Times*, but the Maharaja seems to have subsequently released himself from the agreement. Lord Curzon evidently wanted to annex Kashmere as noiselessly as he had obtained the permanent lease of the Berars. The feudatory Native States of India are no fewer than 160 in number and the attitude of these towards the British power is one of heartfelt devotion and loyalty. It is foreign to the spirit of true statesmanship to sacrifice such a bond of union for mere acquisition of territory. The British and the Indians are bound together indissolubly and the Indian Chiefs have the safety of the British dominion as much at heart as the British themselves. So we feel confident that, in the event of Kashmere being required by the British Government for military purposes, the Maharaja would be only too glad to give proof of his loyalty by ceding his State to the British in exchange, of course, for territory elsewhere in British India. We do not see any reason why the Indian Government, instead of resorting to diplomatic intrigue, should not declare their views openly and arrive at some equitable settlement with the Maharaja.

The rumoured annexation of Kashmere by the British.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, July 11th, 1903.

17. Referring to the new loan of two crores of rupees to be raised by the Government of India, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 11th July, advises the Mysore Government to proceed on the lines laid down by the Government of India, and try to carry out the many irrigation works necessary in the State. The Government need not hesitate to raise loans, if necessary, for such works of public utility, for not only would the Government easily recoup itself for the outlay incurred, but great loss of life would be averted in times of famine. The paper trusts the Diwan would consider the matter carefully and do the needful.

Necessity for irrigation works in Mysore.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, July 15th, 1903.

18. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 15th July, cites a case recently brought to light by the police in which two young Mysore children were compelled to go among thieves to escape starvation, and refers also to the practice common among prostitutes of bringing up orphans for immoral purposes. In view of the fact that the number of the destitute has greatly increased by plague and similar causes, it hopes that the Mysore Government would recognise their duty to look after the moral and social well-being of the people and see their way to establish an asylum for the destitute.

Need for a Government orphan asylum in Mysore.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, July 8th, 1903.

19. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 8th July, dwelling on the sufferings of the Indian coolies in South Africa and referring to the present urgent demand for these coolies in that country, requests the Government of India to avail itself of this opportunity and make some favourable arrangements with the South African Government for the better treatment of the Indian coolies, and, until some such arrangements are made, not to permit the Indians to emigrate to that country.

The urgent demand for Indian coolies in South Africa.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th July, says:—Mr. O'Donnell, a pensioned officer of the Indian Civil Service, has now published a book showing that the five years of Lord Curzon's administration as Viceroy of India have done nothing but evil to this country. Hitherto Lord Curzon has been highly praised both in India and in England. Very many high qualities were attributed to him, and it was stated that he should be compared only to the Marquis of Wellesley or Lord Dalhousie, and that there was not one equal to him in the list of Viceroys that immediately preceded him. Though this eulogy was not acceptable to the Indians, they were silent because they knew that their misfortune was not to be easily remedied either by Lord Curzon or any other Viceroy. They have not as yet formed any settled opinion as to whether he is a good or a bad Viceroy, but content themselves for the present with commending his good, and criticising his bad, actions. Some of the Anglo-Indian merchants and planters, however, want to have him for two years more in India until the reforms he has undertaken are completed. The Indians, of course, have no high hopes of His Excellency doing any good by the completion of the reforms he has undertaken. The Police and the University Commissions have sufficiently disappointed them, and they are now saying that they do not want any more Commissions or reforms and that it will be enough if Lord Curzon is quiet. During his *régime* famine and sickness severely raged and subjected the people to innumerable sufferings. Neither was taxation reduced to an appreciable extent. On the other hand, several of the taxes have been increased, and large sums of money have been wasted on useless things. It is natural for men to find out ways of expenditure if they have large savings with them. In the same way Lord Curzon had during the last few years a large surplus of revenue left after meeting the expenses of the State, and was therefore induced to spend it on the Delhi Darbar, the frontier wars and the like. In his time nothing beneficial to the people has been done. On the other hand, we have been losing our privileges one by one. Although our country has come to a very precarious condition, Lord Curzon says that it is very prosperous and the English newspapers are repeating this. What good has he done to India? Can he be regarded in any way as equal to Lord Ripon who was a very open-minded man? He loved the Indians dearly and showed it in his action, and thereby incurred the bitter enmity of his countrymen. Lord Curzon also stated that next to England India was always in his mind; but this was a mere verbal statement never carried into action. Mr. O'Donnell's book contains reflections like these, and has caused surprise and regret to many. Even among ourselves there are some fools who say that Lord Curzon is an incarnation of some divine being. If so, how is it that he has but a feigned sympathy for the Indians? Since his arrival in India the influence and prestige of the Anglo-Indian merchants and planters have increased and nothing has been done for the poor natives or their representatives. Whatever the Anglo-Indians demand Lord Curzon is ready to give, and only feels sorry that he is not able to grant them more. But as regards the Indians he does not even look at their face, but if he ever does so it is with angry eyes.

Lord Curzon's administration as Viceroy of India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 10th, 1903.

21. In a leader on the Irish subjects of His Majesty the King, the *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 15th July, enumerates their different hostile acts and wonders why they are not punished, stating that this omission will produce very bad effect on the other subjects of His Majesty—Indians excepted, they being king-worshippers—especially the Transvaalers and other British colonists. The paper asks Government to adopt preventive measures so that others may learn a lesson.

The British Government and the Irish subjects of His Majesty.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, July 15th, 1903.

[Issued 25th July 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 30 OF 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 25th July 1903.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Name of newspaper.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1903.
	ENGLISH.			
	Quarterly.			
1	"Madras Review"	Madras	600	Feb. 1903.
	Monthly.			
2	"Indian Review"	Madras	1,000	Apr., May and June 1903.
3	"Patriot"	Chittoor	300	Jan., Feb., Mar, Apr., May and June 1903. (Subscribed for during the second quarter.)
	Bi-monthly.			
4	"Indian Progress"	Madras	1,500	1st and 15th Apr.; 1st and 15th May; and 1st and 15th June 1903. (Subscribed for during the second quarter.) (NOTE.—There are only 400 subscribers at present.)
	Weekly.			
5	"East Coast News"	Waltair	200	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Apr.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th June 1903.
6	"South Indian Mail"	Madura	300	30th Mar.; 13th, 20th and 27th Apr.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th May; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd June 1903.
7	"Travancore Times"	Nagercoil	350	31st Mar.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Apr.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd June 1903.
8	"Native States"	Madras	350	30th Mar.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Apr.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th May; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd June 1903.
9	"Northern Circars"	Rajahmundry	500	30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; 6th, 13th and 20th Mar.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Apr.; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 12th and 19th June 1903. (The paper was subscribed for during the quarter and the issues of Jan., Feb. and Mar. were received during the quarter.)
	Bi-weekly.			
10	"West Coast Spectator"	Calicut	680	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Apr.; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th May; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 20th, 24th and 27th June 1903.
11	"Muhammadan"	Madras	500	2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Apr.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th May; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th June 1903.
12	"Western Star"	Trivandrum	500	1st, 4th, 8th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Apr.; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 27th and 30th May; and 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th June 1903.
	Tri-weekly.			
13	"Evening Mail"	Bangalore	250	31st Mar.; 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 28th and 30th Apr; 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th and 30th May; and 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd and 25th June 1903.
	Daily.			
14	"Hindu"	Madras	2,075 (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly included.)	Issues of all the dates of Apr, May and June 1903, Sundays and holidays excepted.
15	"Madras Standard"	Do.	About 2,500 (Daily and Tri-weekly included).	
16	"Daily Post"	Bangalore	400	

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Criminal justice between Europeans and Indians.

1. "Criminal justice between Europeans and Indians is the subject of an article in the June number of the *Hindustan Review and Kayastha Samachar* by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. He concludes the article in the following words:—'The ordinary courts have, practically, failed to administer impartial and adequate justice in cases between Europeans and Indians in this country. At any rate, they have lost the confidence of the people. A military correspondent of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* suggests that we should agitate to have all cases of this kind, in which any European soldier is the accused party, tried by courts-martial, instead of by the ordinary criminal courts. Possibly this might secure better justice, but the general public, not acquainted with the methods of these courts would, I am afraid, fight shy of them. Besides we want protection not against the British soldier alone, but against some other classes of European residents in India, *e.g.*, planters, etc. What is wanted, therefore, is a remedy of a much wider application than is possible for a court-martial. The only chance of remedy lies, in regard to this evil, I think, in the formation of a special court in each province, composed of two judges, one European and another Indian, of the status of High Court Judges, who shall, like the Courts of Assize in England, go about from district to district, holding special sessions to try all criminal cases of a more serious nature in which one party, whether complainant or accused, is an European and the other an Indian; and this court shall be assisted by a jury of whom not less than one-half shall be natives of the country. The special court should have the status and the rights of the High Court Bench and appeals against its decisions should be heard only by a Full Bench of a High Court. Such a court will be always free from the influences that work against the impartial administration of justice now, and will possibly be able to solve this serious problem. It will involve, no doubt, some additional expenditure, but financial questions ought never to be allowed to stand in the way of a reform that is so urgently needed, in the interests of the peace and good government of the country.' There can be no doubt that the Government are anxious to deal with the question in a most effective manner. The order issued by Lord Kitchener shows that the military authorities are trying to put an end to the evil complained of. But apart from this, the point which Mr. Pal raises must have an interest inasmuch as he calls attention to the method of dealing with offences of the nature referred to. We hope that all suggestions on this question will be considered by Government and that before long some action will be taken in the matter."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, July 17th, 1908.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, July 15th, 1903.

2. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 15th July, referring to the recent Transvaal war, the present misunderstanding between Germany and England, and other matters, observes that, since the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the political affairs of England have become very unsatisfactory, owing to the dissension and disunion prevailing among the ministers, the want of able statesmen to conduct the administration and the revolutionary policy of Mr. Chamberlain who is attempting to upset the long-established system of free trade, and that the present safety of the British Empire is due only to the cleverness of His Majesty King Edward VII, who has, by his recent tours in Europe, won several of the European powers to his side.

Present state of the British Government.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 17th, 1903.

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th July, referring to the treaty recently concluded between England and Prussia, observes that this treaty is likely to cause much heart-burning to the Russians as their commercial activities in Prussia are to a great extent restricted by the provisions of this treaty, and that the way has been paved for the British merchants to carry on their trade successfully in that country.

The recent treaty between England and Prussia.

Dakshana Dipam, *Salem*, July 18th, 1903.

4. The *Dakshana Dipam*, of the 18th July, referring to the unwillingness of Russia to evacuate Manchuria, apprehends a great war between England and Russia in the near future and considers that the co-operation of France will be secured by England because friendly feelings have begun to prevail between these two countries since the recent visit of His Majesty King Edward VII to France.

Apprehension of a war between England and Russia.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 18th, 1903.

5. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th July, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the inconvenience suffered by the teachers of the primary Hindu school under the Local Board of the Ponnáni taluk, as they do not receive their pay regularly. It appears that those teachers have not yet received their pay for the months of April, May and June, and that as they are solely dependent on their pay for their livelihood they are put to great trouble and inconvenience. The correspondent observes that it is highly necessary that some enquiries should be made to ascertain the cause of the long delay in disbursing their pay to these teachers regularly and hopes that measures will be taken by the educational authorities to prevent the recurrence of such delays in future.

Inconvenience to the Board primary school teachers as they do not receive their pay regularly.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, July 15th, 1903.

6. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 15th July, hearing that M.R.Ry. Puranam Venkatappiah Pantulu Garu, who has been the Chairman of the Municipality of Masulipatam for the last three years, has again been nominated as Chairman of the said municipality, states that the said gentleman, besides being Chairman, is also the Vice-President of the District Board. He is, no doubt, a capable man. But it would be more advantageous if one would devote all his attention and energy to one particular work than to

The re-nomination of our Municipal Chairman.

many. The Government ought to have therefore appointed somebody else as Chairman. There are others who are qualified for that post by education, intelligence and character. Municipalities and district and taluk boards are intended by Government to educate people in self-government. It ought to give a chance to everybody who is capable to hold responsible posts. The Government is defeating its own object by keeping one man always in one post or by appointing him to more posts than one.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1903.

Vuyyuru Union.

7. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 22nd July, writing about the Vuyyuru Union, says that the missionaries seem to have monopolised its chairmanship. It is now eight years since the union was established, and during this period the successive chairmen have invariably been missionaries. Rev. Stillwell, an American Baptist Missionary, is the present Chairman. He resides in a place about a mile from the village and, therefore, scarcely visits it. As a missionary, he is constantly on tour. This village is the head-quarters of the Revenue Inspector, Salt Sub-Inspector and supervisor of primary schools. But it is said that according to a certain Government order they cannot be appointed as chairmen, being touring officers. If it be so, does not the order, asks the correspondent, apply equally well to the present touring missionary chairman? Why cannot the chairmanship be conferred, he asks, on the Postmaster, who always resides in the village?

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 18th, 1903.

Deplorable condition of the roads in the Calicut Municipality.

8. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th July, complains of the deplorable condition of certain roads in the Municipality of Calicut. It appears that the roads are full of ruts and holes and that the municipality has not yet begun to repair them. The article states that prior to the appointment of a secretary on a high pay, the municipal affairs were carried on more satisfactorily than at present. It hopes that the municipality will lose no time in taking measures to repair the roads and keep them in proper condition.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 17th, 1903.

Grant of free railway passes to artisans, etc, proceeding to the Industrial Exhibition at Madras.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th July, referring to the Industrial Exhibition which is to be held during the next Christmas at Madras, requests the railway authorities in India to encourage this undertaking by issuing free passes to all *bonâ fide* artisans, etc., who wish to go to Madras for the purpose of exhibiting their articles.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

DAKSHANA DEEPAM, *Salem*, July 18th, 1903.

Severity of the Abkári rules.

10. The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 18th July, dwelling at length on the sufferings of the Shanars of Tinnevelly caused by the severity of the Abkári rules and the oppression of the officers who enforce them, and referring to a memorial recently submitted to Government by the people of this district, observes that the most important of the grievances of the Shanars is that the Abkári officers prosecute the Shanars for illegally extracting sour toddy without a proper license, in cases in which they prepare only sweet toddy, which, owing to some defect in the method of preparation or by the change of weather gets sour, and it is therefore very desirable that the Government should consider this memorial and effect suitable changes in the Abkári rules.

(*k*) *General.*

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 17th, 1903.

Undesirability of retaining Tahsildars long in the same taluk.

11. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 17th July, dwelling on the evils of Tahsildars being retained for a long time in the same taluks, requests the Government to order the transfer of these officers at least once in five years.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 15th, 1903.

Our District Collector.

12. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 15th July, says that although it is now only a month since Mr. Parsons took charge of the district as Collector, he has introduced many revolutionary changes. For instance, he has reduced the pay of a Tahsildar from Rs. 170 to 150, of a Sub-Magistrate from Rs. 100 to 60, of a Deputy Tahsildar from Rs. 100 to 70, of a Revenue Inspector from Rs. 35 to 25, and of a gumastah from Rs. 30 to 20, and "granted pension to an auditor and a year's leave to the English head accountant." It fails to guess what strong reasons he had for making these changes. If he had done so on account of those officers not being B.As. or M.As., the paper remarks that it cannot understand the propriety of degrading them and raising all at once those who occupied lower grades in the service. When Mr. Morris was Collector of this district, promotions were regulated primarily by seniority and secondarily by merit. The paper asks, "Are all those who come to this country as Collectors and Judges M.As. and B.As.? Is not seniority taken into account in giving them promotions? Are there not among them men drawing high salaries although they have not passed any high examination? Is it proper for such an officer as a District Collector, with all his partiality for men of learning, to degrade his subordinates for not having passed high examinations?

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 23rd, 1903.

The Tiruvannoor murder case.

13. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd July, referring to the Tiruvannoor murder case, which was recently tried at Calicut, says that it was through the indefatigable exertion of Mr. Kunhi Raman, the Town Magistrate of Calicut, that evidence was collected and the accused convicted. Several serious crimes have recently occurred at Calicut which were all left undetected owing to the inefficiency of the officer entrusted with the enquiry. But it is unjust to hold the Government officials responsible for failure to detect such cases. Unless the residents of the locality where a crime is committed come forward and co-operate with the Government officials in the matter of collecting evidence, etc., it will be impossible for the latter to detect any case. There will always be two opposing parties in a case, and each will use its influence either to hush up the matter altogether or to bring it to light. In the Tiruvannoor murder case, it appears that several persons tried to put obstacles in the way of the officers making enquiries in the matter, and the article remarks that such persons should be considered more guilty than the actual culprits. The names of the persons who thus tried to defeat the ends of justice in the Tiruvannoor murder case will, says the article, be found in the records of this case. It hopes that the Collector will have an eye on them and deal with them as he thinks proper.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1903.

Extolling the British Indian administration.

14. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 23rd July, reproduces an extract from the *Wafa-dar*, probably an Urdu paper of Northern India, which extols the British Indian Government for the good arrangement of its records, for the readiness for action of its army, for the regularity in the disbursement of the pay of its servants, and for its excellent roads.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 18th, 1903.

Uselessness of the Madras Planters' Labour Act.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th July, referring to the Madras Planters' Labour Act, remarks:—Ever since the Planters' Labour Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council, the Anglo-Indian planters in this country have been saying that they would not be benefited by it. The planters in Wynaad have been stating from the beginning that they never required an Act like this, and other planters also supported them in this view. But the Hon'ble Sir Winterbotham, Mr. Thomson, and some of the other official members strongly insisted on passing it, notwithstanding the objection of the non-official members. Now the planters in the Nilgiris say that they do not want this Act, and those in the Anamalai Hills have also passed a

resolution to the same effect. It is also likely that the planters elsewhere in this Presidency will support the views of the Wynaad planters. We do not know what the Hon'ble Sir Winterbotham and Mr. Thomson will say to this. We do not see what good will result from having an Act which the Anglo-Indian planters themselves do not want. Perhaps it was intended by the framers of this Act that, though it might not do any good to the planters, it should at least do evil to the labourers and reduce them to the level of slaves.

IV.—Native States.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th July, criticizing the action of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in having recently appointed an Anglo-Indian as an Engineer in that State, observes that it is a pity that even in Native States the claims of the Indians are often overlooked and that enlightened Native Princes like the Nizam should have a mania for Anglo-Indians, while competent men among the natives are available for the same or even less salaries.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 14th, 1903.

Appointment by the Nizam of an Anglo-Indian as Engineer.

17. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 22nd July, says, with great wonder, that it is rumoured that the British Resident at Hyderabad has often denied, in official correspondence, the very existence of the Hedjaz Railway project, that he does not give credence to the commencement of the construction, and that he has no idea of the satisfactory termination of the line.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1903.

The Resident at Hyderabad and the Hedjaz Railway.

In support of the rumour it is alleged that while forwarding, two years ago, a letter of the Nizam asking the Imperial Government if it had any objection to the grant of subscription to the Hedjaz Railway project, the Resident said that the railway line would not be constructed and that therefore there was no use of granting any subscription to it. Thereafter the Resident, in his capacity as the President of the Memorial Fund Committee, decided that the subscription collected for the relief of the famine-stricken people of the Hedjaz and lying in trust in the State treasury might be transferred to the Memorial Fund. And in a recent case he repeated his remarks that the line would not be constructed.

The editor thinks that no one will concur with this view of the Resident in the face of the fact that the Urdu, Arabic and English papers give detailed account of the commencement and considerable progress of the line, but says that if prevention from subscribing to the fund is meant by the foregoing remarks, it is against the policy of the British Government.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th July, writes:—Just like the minor zamindars of this country the Government of India has been wasting the public revenues in various ways. For some years past we have been paying nearly six or seven lakhs of rupees more than previously, and the surplus left in each year's revenue has been wasted by Government. It was only during the present year that our taxes have been reduced by about four lakhs of rupees. The people are paying taxes not for the extravagant and unnecessary expenditure of Government, but only for what is absolutely necessary for carrying on the administration. It therefore follows that the Government should reduce the taxes whenever a surplus is left after meeting the charges. It is also desirable that the Government should not keep any surplus in its hands, because such money, which would be almost unproductive, would, if left with the people, enable them to improve their material condition, so that whenever a necessity arises, the Government may easily increase the taxation, and the people will not feel it as a heavy burden. What is the good of the Government collecting unnecessarily large sums of money from the people and keeping a large surplus in the public treasuries? It will only induce the Government to spend it in various ways, such as increasing the salaries of big

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 14th, 1903.

Extravagance of the Government of India.

officials, erecting unnecessary buildings, engaging in wars, etc. It was because Lord Curzon had a large surplus of revenue in his hands that he was tempted to waste it on the Delhi Darbar. In several other ways also he has been wasting the public revenues. For example, he recently gave a large sum of money as a present to an Anglo-Indian civilian on his retirement from service. A big mansion is now being erected for the residence of the Governor of Bombay, and proposals are being made for renewing and repairing the summer residence of the Government of India on the Hills. Some big appointments have been recently created in the Telegraph department, and Anglo-Indians are to get them. It is also stated that the Government is devising measures to acquire Tibet, and that large sums of money will have to be spent in this connection.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 16th, 1903.

Injustice of the present Governments.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th July, discussing how far the several Governments of the present day are bound by principles of justice, remarks:—The way in which India is treated by England is sufficient evidence of the fact that the Governments in these days are not conducted on principles of justice. It is provoking to see how the ministers of England are all acting in direct violation of the solemn promise made by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria that the Indians would be treated just like her British subjects. These ministers once stated publicly that the Indians in South Africa were not properly treated by the Government of Mr. Kruger and that that was the cause of the Transvaal war. Now Mr. Kruger's Government has been overthrown and the British authority firmly established there; but under the new Government the Indians are treated worse than in the time of Mr. Kruger. In these days there is no truth and no justice; the stronger is the lord and the weaker is his slave.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 17th, 1903.

Protective duties on foreign goods sent to India.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th July, referring to the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain for the levy of protective duties on the exports and imports in England, considers that the existing system of free trade, though beneficial to England, has produced a ruinous effect on the indigenous arts and trades of India, and that the best way to improve this country would be to levy protective duties on the foreign goods sent to India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 18th, 1903.

The proposal to demand from India a portion of the military expenditure in South Africa.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th July, referring to the proposal of Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for war, to maintain an army of 25,000 soldiers in South Africa and to demand from the Indian Government a portion of the cost of maintaining this army, observes:—It is impossible for any of us not to feel extremely sorry while reading the telegrams regarding this proposal. We do not see any reason why the Indians should pay for the maintenance of an army in South Africa, and the argument of Mr. Brodrick that this army will at any time be ready for employment by the Indian Government is nothing but a device to ruin the poor Indians. There is, in the first place, no likelihood of any serious danger happening to the country in the near future, and even if a war is declared with the frontier tribes is it impossible to manage it with the troops already maintained in India? It is highly unjust that the British ministers should thus attempt to prey upon the Indians every now and then. From a letter of General Botha recently published in the newspapers, it appears that disturbances may soon arise in the Transvaal, and consequently the British Government wants to have a strong force there. But if to meet this emergency the British ministers want to place an unnecessary strain on the resources of India, it will be highly unjust. It is our good fortune that Mr. Brodrick, who has made this proposal, has not been appointed to be our next Viceroy as was once proposed. If the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy fail to oppose this unjust proposal, the injustice attempted to be done to us will be easily accomplished. At the same time the people should also raise their voice against this unjust measure. It has become, for some

years past, quite usual for the British ministers to call upon the Indian Government to pay for any wars they undertake, and there has been none to question them. This time at least we should make a strong protest, otherwise the party doing us evil will go far beyond their proper limits.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 22nd July, also referring to this subject, strongly condemns the proposal as being highly unjust.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the same date, again publishes a long article on this subject and requests His Excellency Lord Curzon not to yield to the wishes of the British Parliament and the Secretary of State for India in this matter.

[Issued 1st August 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 31 OF 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 1st August 1903.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Dakshana Deepam, *Salem*, July 25th, 1903.

1. The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 25th July, again dwelling on the preparations which Russia is said to be making to wage a war with Japan and England in connection with Manchuria, states that the Russians are daily increasing their forces in Manchuria, so that they may successfully resist their enemies however strong they may be, and suggests to the British Government the desirability of taking speedy action in the matter without allowing time to the Russians to complete their treacherous scheme.

Disturbances in connection with Manchuria.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 31st July, also referring to this subject, apprehends a war in this connection between England and Russia.

The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 1st August, again dealing with this subject, states that the Russian Government has forbidden the export of grain from Manchuria to Japan with a view to starve the latter country, and that all these things forebode disturbances in the near future.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, July 25th, 1903.

2. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 25th July, referring to a recent case of dacoity committed in the village of Chinnivakkam in the Conjeeveram taluk of the Chingleput district, states that since the beginning of the current year nearly twenty dacoities have been committed in this taluk, and property of the value of Rs. 9,000 has been plundered, that notwithstanding the cries of the people in this matter no relief has been given to them by the Police Department, and that it is therefore highly desirable that the Government should pay immediate attention to this matter and save the people of this district from the constant fear of dacoits.

Frequent commission of dacoities in the Chingleput district.

Referring to the same subject the *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st August, observes:—During the last few months the dacoities committed in the Chingleput taluk alone number about twenty-one, and the value of property lost therein is said to be not less than Rs. 50,000, to which must be added the personal injuries caused to the unfortunate villagers by the perpetrators of these offences. The other taluks of the district are also said to have met with similar calamities. When the people of this district, therefore, complained recently to the Inspector-General of Police about their general insecurity, that officer is said to have replied to them that they should furnish him with a detailed account of the times and places at which the alleged dacoities were committed, so that he might take the necessary action in the matter. This looks very curious indeed! If the people are to instruct the police on these points, it is the same whether the Police Department exists or not. The duty of knowing with the greatest accuracy the times and places of the commission of each offence in the district belongs exclusively to the police and not to the villagers. While the police are expected to have information on all these points at their fingers' ends, so that they may be able to then and there contradict any wrong or false information supplied to them by the public, it is very

strange that the police should depend so entirely on the people in this matter, and this only shows how inefficient the Police officers of the Chingleput district are. We do not know who the present District Superintendent of Police is. But whoever he may be, it is hardly possible to find a more inefficient Police officer in the Presidency. As he is an Anglo-Indian, the Government is shutting its eyes to his incompetency and would have certainly punished him severely if he had been an Indian. But if an Indian had been the Superintendent of Police in the Chingleput district, we could certainly say that no dacoity would have been committed at all. If the Superintendent of Police is an Indian, he will be closely watching what goes on around him and take steps in time to prevent the commission of any offence. On the other hand, the Anglo-Indian Superintendents do not know even what is going on in their very presence. It is a mistake to appoint them in these responsible places, and the money spent on them is a mere waste. The prevalence of bribery and other malpractices in the Police Department are also due chiefly to these officers being Europeans. This is of course known to the Government, but how else can the several English youths who have no other means of earning their livelihood be provided for?

3. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 27th July, says that as the Magistrate and the Police officers of Alattúr are not on good terms, it is highly desirable that one of the parties should be transferred from the place. The Magistrate, it appears, is a very popular man in the place, and the local inhabitants are very anxious to see him retained there. The article observes that when the Police and the Magistrate of a place are at daggers drawn, criminal administration cannot be satisfactorily carried on. It was a matter of frequent complaint during the enquiry of the Police Commission that the Police frequently defy the authority of the Magistrates, and this they are emboldened to do simply because their superior officers support them in everything they do. But the case of the Magistrates is quite different. They receive scant support from their superiors and of this the Police take advantage. The article hopes that the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police will make proper enquiries in the matter and remedy this evil.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, July 27th, 1903.

The Magistrate and the Police of Alattúr not on good terms.

4. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 30th July, hears from a reliable source that the police management at Vellore is deplorable as the police do not take any notice of thefts and try to detect thieves. The editor gives an account of a number of thefts committed in the Illaqa of Makan near Vellore and invites the attention of the District Superintendent of Police to the above.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, July 30th, 1903.

Mismanagement of the police at Vellore.

(*b*) *Courts.*

5. The *Tanjai Jana Nésan*, of the 27th July, dwelling on the evils of retaining Sub-Magistrates for a long time in the same place, such as the prejudice they contract against certain pleaders and parties, the partiality they show to others, etc., suggests the desirability of transferring these officers at least once in two years.

TANJAI JANA NÉSAN, *Tanjore*, July 27th, 1903.

Desirability of transferring Sub-Magistrates at least once in two years.

(*d*) *Education.*

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th July, deploring the present state of primary education in the Madras Presidency, complains that the British Government is not interested in the education of the masses in India, and suggests the desirability of devoting for this purpose at least fifty lakhs of rupees every year from the Imperial funds in addition to what the local boards and municipalities are able to contribute from their revenues.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 24th, 1903.

Present unsatisfactory state of primary education.

The same paper, of the 27th July, again referring to this subject, observes:—Although the British Government boasts that it is a highly civilized one, yet in several respects it is worse than many of the barbarous Governments. The one test of a civilized Government is that under it large numbers of people do not die from famine. It is only under very uncivilized and barbarous Governments that the subjects are unable to pursue trades, manufactures and similar professions and pass their lives like so many wild beasts, eating to the full in times of plenty and starving in times of famine. The constant occurrence of famine in India is not at all consistent with the refined principles of the British Government. In another respect also, our Government should be declared to be uncivilized. The primary element of civilization is education, and therefore India could never be said to be a civilized country unless its people are sufficiently educated; but to educate them is entirely in the power of the State. When the majority of the people are uneducated, how can we expect them to educate themselves and their fellowmen? The British Government is very indifferent in this matter. How can ignorance be removed from our land unless with the increase of population, the number of schools and the facilities for reading in them be simultaneously increased? Owing to the indifference of Government and its unwillingness to spend much money on the Educational Department, the primary schools in this Presidency have been gradually decreasing in number. In England and other countries the education of boys and girls is compulsory, and if the parents are not able to educate their children, free education is granted them by the State. Millions of pounds are thus spent on primary education in these countries. In India, on the contrary, the primary schools are entirely in the hands of the local boards, whose revenues are meagre, while their charges are heavy, and the Government pays not a single pie for this purpose. As the local boards have to attend to various things, such as constructing and repairing roads, maintaining hospitals, providing the villagers with wells for drinking water, etc., they have neither the means nor the leisure to discharge their duty in educating the masses. The Government is ready to squeeze the people and collect various taxes from them, but hesitates to spend any money for their benefit. Owing to this policy of our Government there are now in the Madras Presidency alone five millions of boys who are illiterate.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, July 28th, 1903.

Education and State.

7. In a leader entitled "Education and State" the *Nadegannadi*, of the 28th July, lays it down as one of the cardinal principles of State craft to advance the education of the people, as education is the first requisite of national happiness and an important means for the production of national wealth. A distinction is drawn between industrial education and mere cultivation of the fine arts; the State need concern itself only with the former or productive kind of education, the latter or non-productive kind being left to private effort. But a sound primary education ought to form the basis of all instruction; it is indispensable in the technical industries, for an unlettered artisan, although equipped with special training in his art, is liable to run in settled grooves of work, without profiting by improved and scientific methods.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

DAKSHANA DEEPAM, *Salem*, Aug. 1st, 1903.

Proposal to alter the present system of collecting the taxes in municipalities.

8. The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 1st August, referring to a circular of Government calling upon the various municipal councils to express their opinions on the desirability of altering the present system of collecting municipal taxes by means of bill-collectors, and compelling the rate-payers to pay their dues in the Municipal office on or before a certain date, observes that though the proposed method of collecting the taxes is likely to guard against misappropriation by bill-collectors, still there seems to be no reason why the tax-payers in municipalities shquld be deprived of the conveniences which the ordinary ryots enjoy in

paying their land revenue and other taxes to Government, and that this proposed system will further increase the work of the municipal officers who will have to be constantly receiving payments, while the public will have to go frequently to the Municipal office to the prejudice of their other duties.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

ANDHRAKESARI, *Rayadrug*, July 10th, 1903.

9. A correspondent to the *Andhrakesari*, of the 10th July (received on the 29th July), who is a ryot of Kandarpi village, Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur district, writes as follows :—

Cheating the Government.

(1) In fasli 1265 the then karnam and reddi of our village obtained on patta the following Kadeem Amaroy gardens, namely, (1) Narasappabavithopu, (2) Peddathopu, (3) Rangaswamithopu, (4) Singannathopu, etc., and one half of those gardens were relinquished thereafter. Nevertheless, Narasimhappa, our village karnam, has been enjoying these relinquished gardens on the plea that they are held on patta by his daughter-in-law. The Government is thereby losing Rs. 200 annually. The fact of the gardens having been relinquished can be ascertained by a reference to the kulwar (ryotwari) chitta from fasli 1265.

(2) The karnam sank a well in the bed of the tank, but, however, uses the little supply the tank receives, pleading that he irrigates his fields from his own well.

(3) He uses (without permission) the leaves of Jali and Kanuga trees growing on the bank of the tank and within the ayacut for manuring his fields.

(4) Although Golladasanna, a ryot of Mahantapuram, had cultivated only 20 acres of dry land unauthorizedly, the karnam falsely represented in the accounts that he so cultivated more than 100 acres. He has thus transferred to the account of the said Golladasanna what was so unauthorizedly cultivated by other ryots. A sum of Rs. 40 was accordingly collected from him and remitted to the treasury. The misery thereby caused to that ryot is indescribable. Similar losses to other ryots in the villages of Kadarampalli, Mahantapuram and Bandameedipalli by such false entries of the extent of unauthorized cultivation can be made out from the accounts maintained.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 29th, 1903.

10. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th July, referring to the settlement of the Kasaragod taluk, says that although the inhabitants of the place have presented objection petitions regarding various particulars in the draft pattas issued to them, their grievances have not in any way been redressed. It appears that in the matter of levying assessment on "kumari" cultivation, the people had sent a petition to the Revenue Board, but as no favourable reply was received thereto, they are preparing a petition to be submitted to Government. The article remarks that in the said taluk the assessment imposed according to the new settlement is far in excess of the produce of the place and the nature of the soil. These and other circumstances peculiar to the taluk were not taken into consideration when the assessment was imposed. The article observes that as the "kumari" cultivation is carried on only once in ten years and that as such cultivation does not always yield any profit to the cultivators, it is very hard to levy an assessment on it. The lands in which "kumari" cultivation is carried on are unproductive hilly tracts, and it would be a great loss to the land-owners to pay an assessment on such barren lands. In the matter of the classification of lands into different sorts, the Settlement officers have not taken into consideration the nature of the soil, the cultivation expenses, etc. Owing to these circumstances the land-owners of the place are in great distress and they even fear that they will have to relinquish their ancestral properties. The article hopes that the Government will take all these matters into consideration and order an enquiry to be made into the nature of the cultivation in the taluk and reduce the rates of assessment.

The settlement of the Kasaragod taluk.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 31st, 1903.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st July, writes:—Twenty-six thousand miles of railways have been constructed in India at a cost of about four hundred crores of rupees. This large sum of money has been borrowed from the capitalists in London, and the Government of India has been annually paying them nearly seven and-a-half crores of rupees as interest. But the profits of these railways are shared equally between the several railway companies and the Government, and several Englishmen have found their living in these railways. The Englishmen, therefore, insist on the policy of extending the railways year after year. It is, however, stated that the railways are constructed only for the benefit of the Indians. In the beginning the advocates of the railways said that the construction of these on a large scale in India will put an end to famine. This prophecy has, however, proved false. Since 1888 four severe famines have occurred and carried millions of people to the grave. But the Englishmen have now modified their statements and say that the railways will at least mitigate famines if not altogether prevent them. But all these are useless words. In former days famines occurred of course; but their effect was confined only to particular places, and not as in these days felt throughout the length and breadth of the country. We are in a position to say that, far from preventing famines, the railways are themselves the cause of such calamities. The one effect of the introduction of railways into this country is the rise in the price of food-grains, and the poor people are consequently suffering from want of food even in times of plenty. During the days of the Hindu and Muhammadan rulers the people never felt the pangs of hunger, though there were no railways then. These railways only help to carry away the produce of our land to foreign countries and thus render both the prosperous and the famine-stricken places equally destitute. Owing to the high prices at which the food-grains have been selling for the last fifteen years the poor people are suffering from continuous want. Though the Indians derive from these railways some facility for travelling still they do not in any way help the people in improving their material condition. Since the introduction of railways the ancient arts and trades of this country have died out, and the cultivators have lost their habit of storing up their grains which are now being sold away even before they are taken out of the threshing floor.

Uselessness of the railways for preventing famine in India.

(*k*) *General.*

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1903.

12. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 1st August, referring to the recent tour of His Excellency Lord Ampthill in the Anantapur district, observes that it is creditable to His Excellency to have granted interviews to the ryots as he used to do on former occasions, and that it is highly desirable that the Collectors and Sub-Collectors in each district should follow the noble example set by His Excellency and hold conversation with the ryots as frequently as possible, as this system will not only enable the responsible officers of Government to ascertain the real grievances of the people, but will also make them greatly endeared to the villagers.

His Excellency Lord Ampthill's tour in Anantapur.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th July, also referring to this subject, highly commends the system adopted by His Excellency of granting interviews to the villagers, and suggests the desirability of the Collectors, etc., doing the same at least thrice in every year.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, July 30th, 1903.

13. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 30th July, referring to the accusation of bribery recently brought against a mamlatdar of Dharwar, observes that corruption prevails to a scandalous degree among petty officials in taluk offices and courts. But the ryots and parties have themselves to thank for this evil, as they offer emoluments to the officials even for their legitimate work. Strict supervision

Bribery among petty officials.

by superior officers may check the evil; but for any radical reform we must look to the public itself, as there will be no bribes taken when there are none offered.

14. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 25th July, referring to the intention of Government to enforce the Madras Planters' Labour Act in the planting districts of the Presidency, says that as the Malayalees form the majority of the coolies who work in the gardens in Wynaad and the Nilgiris, the Collector of Malabar should take particular care to see that the coolies understand well the nature and the consequences of the contract they enter into with the planters and the maistries. As a rule the recruiting agents fill the ears of the coolies with all sorts of lies and do not faithfully represent to them the consequences which will follow if they infringe any of the terms of the contract. The Cherumars and others, who form the chief bulk of the cooly population, generally go to the hills when the cultivation operations in the plains are over, and work there for two or three months and return to the plains when the cultivation operations begin. If the Cherumars are persuaded to enter into agreements with the planters to work on the hills for a long time and thus compelled to remain on the hills, it will be a great hindrance to the cultivation in the plains. It is only fair that the interests of the cultivators in the plains should also be taken into consideration in the matter. If any of the coolies before the expiry of the term for which they have contracted to work on the hills come back to the plains and enter the service of any cultivator there, both the cooly and the cultivator will be held liable under the Act. As the Cherumars are an uneducated class of people, they cannot fully understand the nature of the contract they enter into with the planters and it is only too probable that they will break the terms of the contract, come back to the plains and involve the cultivators in difficulties. So if the coolies who are engaged in cultivation work in the plains are prevented from being taken to the hills, there will be nothing to complain of. The article hopes that the Collector will turn his attention to this matter.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 25th, 1903.

Coolies who are engaged in cultivation work in the plains to be prevented from being taken to the hills.

15. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd July, mentions that a native was accidentally killed when target practice was going on near Sialkote, and that Government granted Rs. 150 to his widow as compensation. The paper asks sarcastically whether the amount is not too large a compensation for the loss of a native's life.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, July 23rd, 1903.

European soldiers and natives.

16. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 25th July, mentions that a sudden change appears to have taken place in the ideas of Muhammadans and hence they wish to establish a political congress of their own. As, for instance, they held a meeting last week at Meerut when some resolutions were passed and some delegates were elected. Its originators are now touring about to induce people to join it. Probably a big meeting will be held at Lucknow. The editor is of opinion that Muhammadans not being fit for holding such political meetings, any attempt on their part for the purpose will produce no good results to the community.

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, July 25th, 1903.

A new Muhammadan political congress.

17. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th July, reproduces an extract from the *Paisa Akhbar* of Lahore, which is to the effect that the authorities, it is said, are now investigating a charge of attempted outrage by some soldiers of the Dum Dum cantonment on the modesty of a respectable Muhammadan girl. The *Paisa* says that it is not known whether the report is a fact or a fiction; however, white soldiers have, through their misdeeds, become so ill-reputed that the public readily believe any charge that may be preferred against them. The *Paisa* in this connection refers to the order of the Commander-in-Chief warning soldiers

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, July 27th, 1903.

A charge of outrage against soldiers of the Dum Dum cantonment.

against committing assaults on natives, and observes that white soldiers will not give up mischief-making until they are awarded exemplary punishment.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, July 30th, 1903.

Buddhist temple at Gia and the authorities.

18. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 30th July, mentions on the authority of the *Bengalee* that the Collector asked the Mahant of the Buddhist temple at Gia to deliver it over to Government, and says that if this is a fact it is quite against the policy of the British Government which grants religious toleration.

Mr. O'Donnell's pamphlet on the administration of Lord Curzon.

19. The same paper. The *Vakil*, an Urdu paper of Northern India, thinks that the pamphlet on the administration of Lord Curzon published in England by Mr. O'Donnell is the production of malice.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, July 28th, 1903.

Shooting cattle in Mysore.

20. In commenting again on the permission granted by the Government to shoot cattle in Mysore, the *Nadegannadi*, of the 28th July, says that the work done by Lord Northcote for the protection of cattle in the Bombay Presidency ought to put the Mysoreans to shame. Lord Northcote has established a huge cattle-farm with the aid of a fund of Rs. 60,000 to which his own contribution is Rs. 25,000, and the farm is said to work most successfully. While Europeans are doing so much for the protection of cattle, the Mysore Government, strangely enough, encourages the shooting of cattle.

Oppression by Forest officials in Mysore.

21. Referring to the grievances of the people of Anantapur with regard to the Forest department prosecutions, the same paper draws attention to the oppression of ryots by Forest officials in Mysore, and remarks that, although malicious prosecutions are not frequent, yet it is common among rangers to bring false charges against ryots and extort money from them.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1903.

The proposal to demand from the Indian Government a portion of the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd July, again referring to the proposal of Mr. Brodrick to maintain an army in South Africa, and to throw on the Indian Government a portion of the cost of maintaining it, earnestly requests His Excellency the Viceroy to resist this proposal even at the cost of his appointment, and strongly advises the people to protest against it by holding public meetings everywhere in the country.

The same paper of the 24th and 30th July and 1st August, the *Hindu Nésan* of the 25th and 29th July and 1st August, the *Prapanchamitran* and the *Prapanchatharakai* of the 24th July, the *Dakshana Dipam* and the *Vikata Dutan* of the 25th July, and the *Satyavarthamani* of the 1st August also deal with this subject at considerable length, and express much the same views on the proposal of Mr. Brodrick, condemning it as highly unjust, and requesting the public to awake from their sleep of indifference and protest against the measure.

The *Dravidavarthamani*, of the 30th July, also refers to this subject, but does not express any views on it.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 25th, 1903.

Indians and the British colonists.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th July, states as follows:—If we consider whether the Indians or the British colonists are likely to do more good to the British Empire, the balance of opinion is certainly found to be in favour of the former. Mr. Chamberlain, however, is at present entertaining a strong belief that it is the British colonists that add a great deal to the glory of the

British Empire, is therefore much interested in their welfare, and is not disposed to help the Indians who are suffering there. It is to be regretted that the Indians, who are as much under the protection of the British Crown as the British colonists, have been completely ignored by Mr. Chamberlain. As the whiteman's will is law in South Africa, the poor Indian emigrants there are subjected to innumerable sufferings. The injustice done to the Indians is not confined to South Africa. The Australians also treat us with the same feelings of contempt. They have ruled that an Asiatic should not even step into their territories if he is not able to read and write English. These British colonists do not however render any assistance to the Imperial Government. Whenever an emergency occurs, it is the Indian Government that gives the necessary help. Whenever the Home Government undertakes a war, it is the Indian troops that are sent. If any heavy and extraordinary expense is to be met by the Imperial Government, it is thrown on India which has to bear it and to suffer the consequent troubles. Although Mr. Chamberlain has now come forward to help the Colonial Governments with the introduction of protective duties on foreign goods, it is not certain that the Colonial Governments will always remain faithful to their mother country. If there is a necessity, they would certainly become estranged from it, as was the case with America. Mr. Chamberlain should therefore pause and think for a moment. It is an undeniable fact that the good which India it likely to do to the empire will far exceed what can be expected from the colonies.

Wolf weeping at sheep's drenching.

24. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th July, referring to the proposal to demand from India a portion of the cost for maintaining a garrison in South Africa on the plea that it may be of use to India in times of emergency, asks, "Is the safety of India threatened now or is it likely to be threatened in future? Even when it is so threatened, cannot the Indian regiments which have fought with so much valour in wars in South Africa, China and Japan be equal to the occasion?" The reason why the valourous native regiments were disbanded or are to be disbanded is perhaps to provide for the garrison in South Africa. The paper hopes that His Excellency the Viceroy of India will not fail to protest against the proposal as unjust, unrighteous and inadvisable.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 25th, 1903.

The new burden.

25. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th July, writing on the same subject, states that even the European newspapers declare with one voice that the proposal is inadvisable. After exhorting the Indians to send their memorials to His Excellency the Governor-General at once, it requests him to put off communicating to the Secretary of State his own views until he is in receipt of the opinions and objections of the Indians, and to submit them thereafter boldly and impartially.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 29th, 1903.

Extension of Lord Curzon's term of office.

26. In the course of a review of Lord Curzon's policy in India, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 1st August, says:—Lord Curzon has tried to carry out many much-needed measures of reform in the State. No doubt he is often accused of indifference to the cause of education, of want of sympathy for local self-government, of undue harshness in matters like the land revenue settlement, and of opposition to the entertainment of Indians in the higher grades of the public service. But these shortcomings are not peculiar to Lord Curzon; they were found in his predecessors as well. It is the policy of rulers now-a-days to get as much as they can out of the people and give them in return as little as possible in the way of concessions and privileges. Lord Curzon at least has some sympathy for the Indians and is alive to his responsibilities to them as a ruler, as is shown by his speeches, and, more practically, by the recent reductions in taxation carried out by the Government of India. We hope the Home Government will give him extension on the expiry of his present term of office, with two or three months' interval for rest, if necessary.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 1st, 1903.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, July 27th, 1903.

27. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 27th July, in a leader on the "Indian Exchequer and South African Army" says that like Bonaparte and Changiz Khan, the Czar and the Emperor Edward VII have a great desire for extending their respective empires. The first two lost their conquered territories as they were not aware of the difficulties following conquests, but although this is not the case with the Czar and the Emperor, yet absolute and powerful ministers who generally think of taking countries, increasing taxes, contracting sham friendship and seeking excuses for declaring war, turn their governments to any policy they like, and hence even such a just and generous Government as the British is sometimes commits mistakes.

The Indian Exchequer and South African Army.

The South African war, which was caused by Mr. Chamberlain, resulted in the conquest of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and now difficulties arise regarding their management. A strong army is required there for preserving peace, but neither the Transvaal nor England can bear the burden of the expense, hence Mr. Brodrick looks to India for a portion of the charge as India could indent upon South African garrison should occasion arise therefor. The paper observes that this is not the first charge on India. Its burden has been gradually enhanced on account of the Soudan and China wars and the recent increase in the pay of British soldiers, and hence the paper thinks that the charge is unjust and asks the public, the press and the Indian National Congress to submit protests to the Viceroy against the charge.

The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 30th July, referring to the same subject, thinks that at the time of necessity not only India but also other British colonies will require external aid; while this is the case it is unjust to make any such demand on India alone. The editor considers Lord Selborne's remark that India pays a very small sum of naval expenses absurd, as the amount paid by India is more than that paid by any other British colony. The editor also asks the public to submit a protest against the proposed charge.

The same paper has an extract from the *Udu* (Guide) regarding the charge on the Indian exchequer owing to the grant of increase to the pay of British soldiers and thinks that the purposes for which the increase is granted have no connection with India, and hence it considers that such a charge is unjust.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, July 23rd, 1903.

28. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd July, has the following in English:—

British Indians in South Africa.

Public opinion in this country has condemned in unmistakable terms the treatment meted out to British Indians in the colonies. But this has had no effect in bringing about any change in their lot. His Majesty's ministers have only quibbled over the question and avoided to face it full in the front. The Government of India, too, whose duty it was to see justice done to King's subjects in King's dominions, have not moved a finger in the matter. The whole situation is one of helplessness and dismay. But while help from without is not yet obtainable, help from within may be of some use. The British Indians in the colonies, while crying so long for help in the wilderness, have now resolved to help themselves. Perhaps it may turn out to their immense advantage, in the long run, that they have been disclaimed, so to speak, by the parental Government and so early thrown on their own resources to rough it out for themselves. One way of helping themselves was to organise their scattered forces into a compact whole. But organisation needed an organ to call them together in order to show a bold front to the enemies of their rights and their liberties. One such organ, the *Indian Nation*, has lately been started by the Indians living in Natal. It will be published weekly in four languages, English, Gujerati, Tamil and Hindi. "It will endeavour to remove the misunderstanding by placing facts in their true light before the public." The keynote to its policy will be found in the

following words :—" While it would insist upon the rights of the community, it would not be slow to point out its responsibilities also as members of a mighty empire. It would persistently endeavour to bring about a proper understanding between the two communities which Providence has brought together under one flag." Thus a great desideratum has been supplied. But this should not slacken the efforts of their countrymen in India to carry on a persistent agitation in the press and on the platform until full justice is done to them in the land of their adoption.

[Issued 8th August 1903.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 8th August 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Native States, *Madras*, July 27th, 1903.

The Government of India and the Chief of Bilkha.

1. "How does the Government of India mean to justify the extremely autocratic manner in which it has dealt with Wala Naja Kala of Bilkha, and how does it think such conduct on the part of the Government will affect his brother Chiefs in Kathiawar and elsewhere? The Chief of Bilkha was accused of murder in his own territory, and of course it was the duty of the Government to institute a searching inquiry and bring the Chief to trial before a Special Commission. But the way in which the British officials proceeded about this business was altogether unworthy of the Government under whose authority they were acting. According to the version that has found its way to the press, first the Chief is induced to leave the territory of a Native State and step into the jurisdiction of the Political Agent; he is arrested there on the charge of murder, is kept in police lock-up, is handcuffed and taken on foot from place to place, before he is brought to trial before a Special Commission! Is all this true or false? The Government of Bombay is under a serious obligation to deal condignly with the officials who were responsible for so disgraceful and culpable a procedure, and make satisfaction to the ill-treated Chief—if all this is true. In the trial before the Special Commission, several witnesses who had all along been kept under strict police surveillance declared that they were tutored to make incriminating statements in the previous inquiry, which they withdrew before the Commission. The Commission's report was confidential and in the Resolution of the Government of India there is not a word as to the decision arrived at by the Commission. But still the Resolution of the Government finds him 'totally unfit to rule his estate' and deports him to Ahmednagar to be kept as a State prisoner. The Resolution runs as follows:—'Naja Kala is informed under the instructions of Government that the Government of India hold that he has proved himself totally unfit to rule his estate and have directed that he should be placed under close surveillance at some place outside Kathiawar. The Government of Bombay have fixed Ahmednagar as the place in which he must reside in future.'

"We are constrained to say that the procedure the Government thought fit to adopt in this matter was highly impolitic and subversive of the trust the Princes and Chiefs repose in the British Government. We are far from pleading that the Government of India should sit with folded hands when misgovernment and misbehaviour are rampant in a State. But the procedure the Government has sanctioned in the present case is infinitely worse than culpable non-interference. If it is true that the Chief was induced to step into British territory under a pretext, for the purpose of being arrested, then it is a contemptible procedure, for which the Bombay Government is bound to make amends, if the British Government should retain the esteem and confidence of the Chiefs and Princes of India. If it is true that Wala Naja was handcuffed and taken on foot, the Government of India, besides dealing with the officers responsible for it, is bound to call for an explanation from the Bombay Government for the *zoolum* which is possible under that Government. And as regards its own action in not publishing the finding of the Commission, in not formulating any definite charges of maladministration and still deporting the Chief, the Government has acted with thorough-going high-handedness. The best they can do is to place before the public unreservedly all the allegations against the Chief on which they have chosen to act, and until that is done the public will only regard the whole incident as a travesty of political and personal justice."

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

2. The following appears under "North Arcot Notes":— Hindu, *Madras*, July 25th, 1903.

Railway thefts.

"Pocket-picking is of late much complained of by the passengers at the Katpadi railway station. The police constables on duty there seem to be quite inefficient. The perpetrators of the crime are no others than those that frequent the station platform on pretence of selling fruits and cigars and such men are not far from the ken of the Railway Police. The practice of posting the police constables in one and the same station for a number of years does not seem to be desirable in any respect; and unless constant transfers are made among them there is no likelihood of such crimes being put a stop to. It is, however, hoped that the authorities concerned will be pleased to attend to this and do something to remedy the evil complained of."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

3. "We draw the attention of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities to the great inconvenience and hardship which the public of Sompet, Gánjam district, are feeling owing to the non-stoppage of the mail trains at Sompet station. Sompet is the taluk centre and an important place of business as well as of commerce. The town contains the Magistrate's and Sub-Registrar's offices. There is also a District Munsif's Court with a good number of pleaders. Litigants and others have to come there for court business. It cannot be said that Sompet is an insignificant station beneath the notice of the railway authorities. Persons going to and coming from Sompet have to go either a long distance up or down in order to catch the mail trains. For travelling in the ordinary local train it would necessarily cause a delay of one day. Some time back, we hear, that the mail trains used to stop there and it seems from about 10 months or so the mail trains have not been stopping at the station. We do not know the reason which led the railway authorities to change the programme by not making the mails stop at Sompet. About 12 or 15 miles above Sompet the mail trains stop at Ichapur, a less important place when compared with Sompet. It contains no District Munsif's Court and does not boast of more commercial importance than Sompet. We do not think that the stoppage of mail trains at Sompet for about 5 or 10 minutes will produce any appreciable change in the general programme of the running of the mail trains or would it in any way pecuniarily affect the railway authorities, but on the other hand the stoppage will contribute its own quota of income to the railway purse. When the mail trains can afford to stop at less important and more insignificant station than that of Sompet, we see no reason whatever why the mail trains should not stop at Sompet. The very fact of the location of the District Munsif's Court and the consequent resort of suitors, witnesses and other business people there is proof positive of the importance of the station. We hope therefore that the railway authorities will speedily make arrangements for the stoppage of mail trains at Sompet and thus relieve the Sompet public and other persons resorting to Sompet from great inconvenience and hardship which they at present are labouring under." Northern Circars, *Rajahmundry*, July 21st, 1903.

A railway grievance.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Desopakari, *Ellore*, Aug. 2nd, 1903.

Police reform.

4. A Tanuku correspondent to *Desopakari*, of the 2nd August, states that Station-house officers are generally quite uneducated. They attain that position simply because they have long served as constables. How can public safety be assured, he asks, when constables are appointed as Station-house officers. The rules require that in every department even a low-paid clerk shall be at least a matriculate. While so, how can the authorities appoint an uneducated man to the post of a Station-house officer, who is even invested with power to keep a man in custody for a day. Such uneducated persons, though holding the appointment of a Station-house officer, do not command respect from the public. The correspondent, therefore, proposes a rule that the Station-house officers should have passed the Criminal Test (Lower grade), the Station writers the Matriculation examination, the Inspectors the B.A. degree examination and Criminal Test (Higher grade), and the Assistant Superintendents the B.A. and B.L. degree examinations. The pay of the Station-house officers should range from Rs. 30 to 50 in three grades, of the Head Constables employed in Jails, Treasuries, etc., from 15 to 20, of the Station writers from 10 to 15, of the Sub-Inspectors from 70 to 75, of the Inspectors from 100 to 120 in two grades, of the Assistant Superintendents from 250 to 400 in three grades, and of the Superintendents from 500 to 700 in three grades. For every district there must be two or three Assistant Superintendents who should inspect the bigger stations twice, and the smaller ones once, a year, the Superintendents attending to other inspections. Every taluk must have one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector. The Inspectors may be required to inspect stations once in three months instead of every month, and investigate criminal charges in taluk stations, visiting every village once a year, to see if the police are doing their duty properly. The Sub-Inspectors should investigate crimes in all stations, except the taluk stations, and conduct cases before Magistrates. Recommendations are made to raise the pay of constables and place probationary head constables in charge of town stations on Rs. 15.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Aug. 1st, 1903.

Assistant Superintendents of Police when on circuit to make enquiries regarding the conduct of Police officers.

5. A Walavanad correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st August, says that when Assistant Superintendents of Police set out from their head-quarters to inspect police stations they should not be satisfied with a mere inspection of the records, but should see the important men of the locality and enquire of them whether the police constables, head constables and inspectors oppress the people in any way and whether they take any bribes. If the inspecting officers were to do so, they might most probably hear something about the corruption of the Police officers of the place.

(d) *Education.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1903.

The Tamil Pundit's post in the Presidency College, Madras.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd August, referring to the recent death of the Tamil Pundit of the Presidency College, Madras, insists on the necessity for appointing in his place a Tamil scholar who is also well versed in English.

(*h*) *Railways.*

7. The Ganjám correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st August, writing about the Parlákimedi railway, states that third-class carriages are so many roofless iron boxes covered with cloth. In rain the passengers are much inconvenienced, as rain water stands knee-deep where they sit. The poor passengers get wet and suffer from fever. The correspondent hopes that either the Raja of Parlákimedi or the Government will duly remedy this evil.

Parlákimedi railway.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1903.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th August, complains that the passengers from Pondicherry are subjected to much trouble and annoyance by the Customs officers stationed in the adjoining British dominions.

Trouble caused to the passengers from Pondicherry by the Customs officers in the adjoining British dominions.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1903.

(*k*) *General.*

9. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 8th August, referring to a proposal of M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Namberumal Chettiyar to construct a mono-rail tramway for the conveyance of goods within the city of Madras, objects to it on the ground that, as there are already several means of communication in the city, such as the railways, the electric tramway, etc., which are causing much nuisance to the public and frequent accidents, the proposed tramway will only add to the inconvenience of the people and not be in any way beneficial to them.

Proposal to construct a mono-rail tramway in Madras.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1903.

10. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st August, complains of the inconvenience to which the subordinate officers of the Huzur office at Calicut are put, as the office generally closes very late in the evening. It says that as the Collector does not attend the office regularly, the papers have to be sent to his residence for signature and, as those papers are returned to the office very late, the clerks and others are obliged to remain there till they receive them. The article hopes that the Collector will turn his attention to this matter.

Inconvenience to the subordinates in the Huzur office at Calicut, as they are obliged to stay in the office very late in the night.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 1st, 1903

11. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 3rd August. The *Paisa Akhbar*, of Lahore, writing again of the Dum Dum outrage case, says that the outraged woman deposed before the Magistrate at Alipur that while she was proceeding to barracks she was assaulted by a soldier and a number of his comrades followed suit. She knew nothing more. The paper observes that these are the deeds of those who are charged with the duty of protecting India and for whose benefit an Act has recently been passed by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Viceroy. The paper goes on to say that the misdeeds of the soldiers are not confined to Dum Dum only, they extend to other places as well, and in support of this statement mentions that a memorial has lately been submitted to the Military authorities by the inhabitants of half a dozen villages attached to Bengal complaining that the soldiers loot their fields and enter their houses forcibly. The paper wants to know what became of the order of Lord Kitchener, warning soldiers against committing assaults on natives, and remarks that unless they are awarded exemplary punishment they will never give up their evil practices.

The Dum Dum outrage case.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1903.

12. The same paper refers to the announcement in the *Civil and Military Gazette* that the Government of India intends to legally put a stop to the despatch by post of currency notes and to introduce Hundi system

The proposed introduction of Hundi system in India.

instead, in consideration of the expense the Government has to incur on account of sending gold and silver coins for cashing notes, and the paper wonders why the public should be excluded from a privilege which they have been enjoying for a long time.

The paper proceeds to observe that the public are well aware of the trouble and inconvenience caused to them owing to the Hundi system which was in vogue prior to the introduction of the money-order system in 1880, and hence if the former system is resuscitated it will produce less benefit to Government and cause more trouble and inconvenience to merchants.

IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Aug. 6th, 1903.

Disabilities of converts in Mysore.

13. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 6th August, strongly protests against the Mysore law according to which a convert loses all claim to ancestral property and to the custody of children born to him before conversion. No enlightened country imposes penalties on converts, and the Maharaja of Mysore, it is hoped, will see his way to removing this glaring anomaly.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Aug. 1st, 1903.

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar to be appointed as Diwan of Travancore.

14. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st August, refers to the rumour current in Travancore that Mr. Nagum Aiyar will be appointed as Diwan of Travancore when the present Diwan retires from service, and remarks that the people of Travancore are very anxious to get as their Diwan a distinguished and capable officer from the British service. If states that the present state of affairs in Travancore requires a capable and highly experienced officer to be at the helm of affairs and that the people will only be too glad if such an officer can be found in their own State. But it is doubtful if there is, at present, any such officer under the Travancore Government. Even if an officer of the Travancore Government is appointed as Diwan, he will never have any independent opinion in public matters, as he will be obliged to bow to the wishes of those who have the ear of the Maharaja. Great moral courage and ability are required to resist the influence of the palace and to follow a line of independent action beneficial to the people of the State, and this can only be expected in an officer who is unconnected with Travancore. The paper in conclusion observes that the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar is the man for the place and he will be an acquisition to the Travancore Government if he is appointed as Diwan of the State.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1903.

Condition of the cooly population in India.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd August, observes with regret that the condition of the cooly population in India has become very precarious, that their poverty has been steadily increasing owing to the decline of the indigenous arts and trades of the country, the constant failure of rains, etc., and that in consequence of this the percentage of deaths in India is much greater than in any other country.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 3rd, 1903.

The Secretary of State for India and the Indian coolies in South Africa.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd August, highly praises the Secretary of State for India for having recently spoken in favour of the Indian coolies in South Africa, and refused to allow any more Indians to emigrate to that country unless the rules in force there against the Indians are cancelled.

17. The *Swadesamitran* and the *Hindu Nésan* of the 5th August, the *Lókópakari*, the *Prapanchamitran* and the *Prapanchatharakai* of the 7th August, and the *Dakshana Dipam* and the *Janamukulam* of the 8th August, rejoice to hear that His Excellency Lord Curzon's tenure of office as the Viceroy of India has been extended by two years. But the *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th August, again referring to this subject, observes that it is doubtful whether during these two years His Excellency will be able to do all that the people of this country are expecting from him, seeing that the several reforms he has undertaken still remain unaccomplished, that the consent of the Secretary of State for India, who is now as aristocratic as the Mogul Emperors, is required for bringing these reforms into effect, and that even if his consent is secured, the difficulty of getting the required funds will be almost insurmountable.

Extension of Lord Curzon's tenure of office as the Viceroy of India.

SWADESAMITRAN and HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1903; LÓKÓPAKARI, PRAPANCHAMITRAN and PRAPANCHATHARAKAI, *Madras*, Aug. 7th, 1903; DAKSHANA DIPAM, *Salem*, and JANAMUKULAM, *Tanjore*, Aug. 8th, 1903.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th August, says:—India is subject only to the British Government and not to the Colonial Governments. As the British Government wants to protect India from falling into the hands of other nations, it is maintaining a large army here. Since the great Indian Mutiny of 1858 confidence in the native sepoys has been shaken, and consequently the number of European soldiers and officers has been increased, so that about 30 crores of rupees, that is to say the entire revenue derived from the land-tax, are now being devoted to the maintenance of the Indian army. Moreover, India is annually paying 2¼ crores of rupees to the Home Government towards the training of the soldiers before they are sent out to India. The salaries of the British soldiers in India have been recently increased, and this has caused to the Indian Government an additional charge of 1¼ crores of rupees every year. Not content with all this, the British ministers now want to maintain an army of 25,000 soldiers in South Africa and demand from the Government of India an annual payment of £400,000. The object of maintaining this army is solely to preserve the peace of South Africa. But there is none to ask the British ministers why the Indian Government should pay for the safety of South Africa, while it is England that will reap the profit. As India bears the charges of preserving its own safety, so must the Colonies do in regard to the expense of protecting themselves from foreign invasion. The British Government has of course on several occasions asked the Colonial Governments to bear a portion of the military expenditure of the empire on the ground that it is on their account that the British Government has to maintain the existing army and navy. But these Governments never pay a single pie for this and simply say that they like to be left to themselves in case the honour and strength which the British Government derives from its association with the Colonies are not considered sufficient grounds for bearing all the present military expenditure. The British Government however embraces the cause of the Colonial Governments, cherishing a sort of fond affection for them, incurs unnecessary expenses on their account, and throws on the Indian Government the burdens which it cannot itself bear. Let England spend whatever it pleases if it has a peculiar love for the Colonial Governments; but why should it for this purpose suck the blood of India? It is the British people, and not the Indians, who are to enjoy the profits of the diamond-fields and gold mines of South Africa. They are therefore bound to pay the cost of maintaining the safety of that country. It is but just and natural that he who is benefited should also bear the loss. But it is very mean of the British ministers to attempt to plunder the resources of India for the benefit of the South Africans, who are unwilling even to allow the Indians to step into their country. The fact that the ministers of England have thus begun to oppress the poor and voiceless Indians is surely a forerunner of some great disaster to that country.

Why should India pay for the safety of the Colonial Governments?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1903.

The same paper of the 6th August rejoices to hear that His Excellency Lord Curzon has sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the proposal in question, and requesting him not to consent to it,

and observes that if on this occasion also Lord George Hamilton allows the British ministers to throw on the Government of India a portion of the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa, he will be regarded by the people of this country as one of their ill-wishers.

The *Dakshina Dipam*, of the 8th August, also discussing this subject, feels very sorry for the iniquity of this proposal, and calls upon the people of every town and village in this country to meet and protest against the measure at an early date.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 8th, 1903.

Industries in India.

19. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 8th August, says:—The extinction of indigenous industries has thrown large numbers of people out of work, who ordinarily lead a hand-to-mouth existence and die off in hundreds during times of scarcity. Lord Curzon is exerting himself to prevent loss of life, and now that his term of office has been extended, it is hoped that he may devote himself to the industrial development of the country, and afford employment for millions who are now on the verge of starvation.

The failure of Lord Curzon.

20. In the course of a review of the recently published pamphlet on Lord Curzon, the same paper gives currency to the rumour that the sale of the book has been forbidden in India, but it says that such prohibition is only calculated to pique curiosity about the contents of the book. The paper gives its support to the statements made by the writer; it says that in spite of the times of peace, the military expenditure of the Government of India has increased by £218,655 during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty; and the national debt, which was £95,000 in 1895, has now reached the total of £1,990,000. The paper believes that the prosperity of the people would be ensured, and famine and epidemic diseases prevented, if the policy of conquest is abandoned and troops kept in India only for garrison purposes, and the surplus left after meeting the cost of administration is devoted to works of public utility. But such reforms will never be effected so long as the Indians do not shake off their present apathy and do not recognise that they ought to have a voice in disposing of the revenues which they contribute.

With reference to the strictures on Lord Curzon in connection with the Calcutta municipality, the paper says it cannot be denied that Lord Curzon disfranchised the citizens of Calcutta on the strength of the malicious reports circulated by the Anglo-Indian papers; but things are no better now in spite of the European Commissioners appointed in the place of elected Indian Commissioners.

With regard to the allegations made by the writer of the book that the excessive land-tax is the cause of the decrease of population of the Bombay Presidency as shown by the latest census, the paper remarks that, although such charges have not been brought before this against the Government, yet it is beyond doubt that large masses of people are in a condition in which even death would not be unwelcome, inasmuch as they are made to toil for providing luxuries for officials, while they themselves have to go without sufficient food and clothing and are harassed by money-lenders and law courts. The paper adds that all this is no more than what has been expressed by Sir William Hunter and others in milder language, and concludes with the hope that Lord Curzon may remedy the various evils pointed out by the author of the pamphlet.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 1st, 1903.

Indian coolies in Natal.

21. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st August, referring to the correspondence which is being carried on between the Government of India and the Natal Government regarding the despatch of Indian coolies to Natal, says that it will be unjust to send them to South Africa unless and until the disabilities which they labour under are removed and they are given the same rights and privileges as the white men. But the white men do not relish the idea of giving them any privilege. They further say that the Indians are not clever enough to be engaged in any important work, such as work in the mines,

etc., although the Indian coolies are very highly spoken of by their European employers in India. Another reason why they should not be sent to South Africa is their services are required in India as the Indian miners and the tea and coffee estates require a great number of them to work therein. Under these circumstances, it is hoped that the Government of India and the British Government will turn their attention to this matter and adopt measures to prevent the emigration of coolies to South Africa.

Disapproving of the proposal of the British Government to saddle India with a portion of the expense of maintaining an army in South Africa.

22. Referring to the proposal of the British Government to saddle India with a portion of the expense of maintaining an army in South Africa, an article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 5th August, is glad to notice that His Excellency the Viceroy is quite against the proposal.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 5th, 1903.

Moslim converts and the Liverpool public.

23. The *Alhami*, of the 1st August, is glad to hear that the Moslim converts in Liverpool were present at the dinner party given by the Lord Mayor in honour of His Majesty's birthday, and says that these Moslims who were once looked down upon by the Liverpool public are now considered worthy of every honour.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1903.

The extension granted to His Excellency Lord Curzon.

24. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 6th August, welcomes the news of extension granted to the Viceroy, and says that the news will afford general satisfaction that the Viceroy will thereby be able to go through and pass orders on the reports submitted by different commissions. It also observes that Lord Curzon is gifted with exceptionally high qualifications and knows how to govern India successfully and so India is fortunate in having His Excellency as Viceroy for an extra term.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 6th, 1903.

[Issued 15th August 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 33 of 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 15th August 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Aug. 13th, 1903.

India and the cost of the South African garrison.

1. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 13th August, says there can be no justification for the proposal to make India bear a portion of the cost of maintaining troops in South Africa. Troops in India, both European and Native, are often requisitioned for Imperial purposes, as in South Africa, China, Somaliland, etc., but the Imperial Government does not think of contributing anything towards the cost of the Indian Army. The Indian Exchequer has already been burdened with an annual expenditure of £786,000 on account of the enhancement in the pay of the British soldier, and if the additional expense of £400,000 is to be incurred, it is difficult to see how funds can be provided for the many improvements necessary in the country.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1903.

Irregularities of Sub-Magistrates.

2. The *Lokopakari*, of the 14th August, complains that many of the Sub-Magistrates in the Presidency fail to make the preliminary inquiry required by section 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure before issuing summonses to the accused so as to satisfy themselves as to the probability of the accused being guilty, and that in many cases the Sub-Magistrates remand the accused to jail, relying on the mere statement of the Police officers without even looking at the accused.

(*d*) *Education.*

Kerala Sobhini, *Ottappálam*, Aug. 10th, 1903.

To recognise the Lower Secondary department of the Native High school, Ottappálam.

3. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 10th August, referring to the refusal by the Director of Public Instruction to recognise the Lower Secondary department of the Native High school at Ottappálam on the ground that there is already a Basel Mission Lower Secondary school at the place, says that the Director's order in the matter is unjust, inasmuch as there is scope for two Lower Secondary schools at that place. The Director may, perhaps, be under the impression that in case the Lower Secondary department of the Native High school is recognised, the strength of the Basel Mission school, which was started long before the Native school came into existence, will be affected. When there are two

schools in the same place, the Director has, under the rules, the option of recognising both the schools or either of them. But when there is a sufficient number of boys in the locality, he has no reason to fear that the strength of the Mission school will suffer. Considering the poor state of education in the country the Educational authorities ought to afford every encouragement to native enterprise, and it is therefore hoped that the Director will reconsider his decision and recognise the Lower Secondary department of the Native High school.

A Mappilla Primary school to be opened at Parapanangadi.

4. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th August, invites the attention of the President of the Local Board to the desirability of establishing a Primary school at Parapanangadi for the education of the Mappilla boys in the locality. He adds that the majority of the local inhabitants are Mappillas and that they are very backward in point of education.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 8th, 1903.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Local self-government in India.

5. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 14th August, states:—The privilege of local self-government was granted to us by Lord Ripon who, for having done this, is to this day hated by the Conservative party in England. Although his successors have been recognizing this privilege, yet the Government is always watching for an opportunity to find fault with the local and municipal bodies and curtails their privileges even for trivial mistakes. The members of municipal councils are generally respectable persons who discharge their duties merely for the sake of honour and are not prompted by any pecuniary consideration. Moreover, in several respects they are better conversant with the affairs of the country than the Government itself. In these circumstances, it is regrettable that they should often be disregarded by Government. As a result of the grant of local self-government to the natives, they have become more patriotic and better fitted to handle political and economical questions, though they are sometimes tempted to bring the feelings of friendship or enmity existing between them and others to bear upon public questions such as the election of a chairman or a councillor, etc.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1903.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Jamabandi report.

6. The *Sasilekha*, of the 14th August, states, in connection with the Jamabandi report for the fasli ending with June 1902, that the village authorities, in order to collect the revenue due from ryots easily and quickly, are accustomed to send into their houses *Panchamas* (low caste people) to take possession of their vessels, cots, etc., instead of legally attaching their lands. What can the female members at home do when their household articles are taken possession of to their great annoyance while the male members are away in the fields? Tahsildars and others should, therefore, watch the conduct of the village servants as regards distraints. The paper regrets that in the fasli in question the property of 18,880 ryots was attached and sold for arrears of kists, and remarks that some good may result if the kistbandi be fixed so as to suit the varied circumstances of the several districts and taluks.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 14th, 1903.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

The cause and cure of abkári assault cases in Malabar.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th August, referring to the increase in the number of assault cases between the Abkári officers and toddy-drawers in Malabar, remarks that it is more or less due to want of discrimination on the part of the Abkári officers. It appears that with a view to securing a high percentage of detection, these Abkári officers trump up cases against innocent persons and thereby provoke on the part of

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug 15th, 1903.

toddy-drawers an intense hatred of them. The opinion is expressed that if the Abkári officers change their present iniquitous and oppressive method of detecting abkári cases, these assault cases will be things of the past.

(*k*) *General.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 10th, 1903.

The rule in the matter of issuing licenses to possess arms to be relaxed in the case of cultivators in forest tracts.

8. The *Manorama*, of the 10th August, says that in the matter of the issue of licenses for the possession and use of fire-arms, some concession should be made to the cultivators in forest tracts in the Walavanad and Ernad taluks of the Malabar district. The sole consideration for the grant of licenses is the respectability of, or the assessment paid by, the applicant, but this principle cannot be applied to these cultivators as the majority of them do not come under this category. The article, therefore, invites the attention of the District Magistrate to the necessity of relaxing the rules in the case of these cultivators as the loss suffered by them on account of the destruction of cattle and crops by wild animals is very great.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Aug. 31st, 1903.

Desirability of abolishing the system of collecting the land revenue in Travancore in kind.

9. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 31st August, suggests the desirability of abolishing the present system of collecting the land revenue in Travancore in kind and of fixing a money payment in consideration of the great trouble to which the ryots are now subjected.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 15th, 1903.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

10. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 15th August, fears the plague may again prevent the meeting of the Mysore Representative Assembly. The Government usually does not allow the plague to interfere with any State function and that they should be so particular in the case of the Assembly speaks little for their zeal for it.

A European printer for the Mysore Government Press.

11. The same paper remarks that the Mysore Government intends to bring a printer from England for the Government Press and believes the proposal probably came from one of the European officials in the higher grades of the service. As there are experienced men in Mysore qualified for the place, it hopes the Maharaja will veto the proposal.

KERALA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Aug. 11th, 1903.

Bad state of roads in the Cochin taluk.

12. A leader in the *Kerala Mitram*, of the 11th August, invites the attention of the Cochin Sirkar to the bad state of roads in Mattancheri and other places in the Cochin taluk, and also to the insanitary condition of the Mattancheri town.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 15th, 1903.

The Cochin harbour improvement scheme not to be abandoned.

13. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th August, while disapproving of the decision of the Secretary of State for India abandoning the Cochin harbour improvement scheme on the ground that it would be financially unsuccessful, says that, as Cochin is one of the best harbours on the west coast, and as it is now connected with other parts of India by means of railroads, there is every probability of a considerable development in its trade and commerce in the near future. It is true that a large sum of money will have to be expended for the improvement of the harbour, but the Secretary of State and his advisers do not seem to have considered that if the commerce and trade in that port is increased the money spent for the improvement will very easily be recouped. Again the improvement of that harbour will be advantageous to the country from a military point of view also. The article therefore recommends the Government of India to reconsider the matter and not to give it up as a profitless scheme.

14. The *Jarídah-i-Rozgar*, of the 8th August, mentions on the authority of a Berar correspondent of the paper called "The Dakhani" that neither guns were fired nor the State flag was hoisted at Amraoti, the principal town of the Berars, on the birthday of the Nizam, though the Viceroy had expressly declared in the correspondence relating to the permanent lease of the province that such honours would be continued to His Highness to show his sovereign rights over it. The paper wonders why the engagement has been contravened on the first anniversary of His Highness' birthday occurring thereafter, and states that the public are very anxious to know the reason of the contravention.

The Nizam's birthday and the Berars.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1903.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th August, observes with regret that since the advent of the British in India the many indigenous industries which flourished in the country, including the well-known cotton industry, have all disappeared, that the descendants of those skilled in these arts have now been reduced to the condition of mere coolies doing hard manual labour and earning but a small pittance every day, and that this state of things has been brought about solely by the undue competition of the British merchants under the patronage of the ruling power.

Decay of the native industries.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 13th, 1903.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

16. Several of the Tamil newspapers examined during the week continued their criticisms on the question of placing an army in South Africa and of saddling India with a portion of its cost. The *Swadesamitran*, the *Hindu Nésan*, and the *Prapanchamitran* are the chief journals which have been most vehement in their attack against the British ministry and especially the Secretary of State for India, who is said to have embraced the proposal of Mr. Brodrick, betraying the cause of India. But all discussion on this subject has been brought to a close by the announcement in the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th August, that the proposal in question has been dropped owing to the combined protest made against it by Their Excellencies Lords Curzon and Kitchener, whose wisdom and foresight in this matter are said to have averted a formidable danger to India and earned for them the everlasting gratitude of the Indian nation.

Proposal to demand from India a portion of the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1903.

17. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 15th August, says that although, according to the rules, exceptions to the 55 years' rule ought to be made only in extraordinary cases, yet in practice many undeserving persons are kept in the service much longer than the prescribed age. Moreover, in the service itself preferment goes more by favouritism than by merit, and the higher officers who ought to check the injustice are themselves guilty of conniving at it.

Retirement of public servants.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 15th, 1903.

18. The same paper says that, in the opinion of a section of the press, the real reason of Lord Curzon's extension of office is that the Home Government want to keep him at a distance until the impending elections, as otherwise his views are likely to clash with those of the Government on matters of expenditure and cause trouble and dissension. Whether this is true or not, there is no doubt that Lord Curzon has initiated many schemes of reform which he alone can bring to a successful end. A new Viceroy will take long to adapt himself to Indian conditions, and the time left to him to do real work will be very short. The public ought to be grateful to the Imperial Government for enabling Lord Curzon to rule over India for some time longer.

Extension of Lord Curzon's term of office.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Aug. 13th, 1903.

Abuses in the Revenue department.

19. With the evident object of exposing abuses in the Revenue department, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 13th August, represents an imaginary dialogue as taking place between a traveller and a shanbhogue in which the latter is made to describe the various ways in which he trades on the ignorance of ryots and the corruption of officials. He says: "Formerly we used to give orders for the relinquishment of holdings, and used to make Rs. 10 or 12 out of each case. Now the power is vested in the Taluk officer, but still many ryots having no pattas come to us for the survey number and measurements of the land. We get somebody to copy out wrongly and charge a fee of Rs. 2. The paper is referred to us by the Taluk office, but we send it in again leaving the error as it is, after charging a further fee of Rs. 2. This process is repeated once more. We thus make the most of the opportunity." This is what he says of his superiors. "When we get into trouble, we give offerings to the gods, viz., the amildar, the division clerk, the sarishtadar, the head clerk, etc., and obtain free pardon. We have to give annually Re. 1 to the sarishtadar, Rs. 2 to the head clerk, Rs. 2 to the division clerk, 4 annas to the shroff, etc., the chief of the gods, the amildar, receiving the offering ordered by him. Take a particular case to see my method of work. A ryot in our village has offered me Rs. 50 for helping him to recover a piece of land which his elder brother sold some time ago. Of course, the land can be recovered only through the medium of the civil courts, but they have to depend on us for evidence. Well as the purchaser is illiterate I will question the genuineness of the sale-deed. If the deed is registered, I will contend that the elder brother had no right to alienate the property. I will see that no villager gives evidence that the purchaser was in possession of the land, and lastly I will forge my accounts, and the one year's assessment that the purchaser has paid I will represent as coming from my man. For this, on payment of a rupee I can get my predecessor in whose handwriting the required accounts are to replace a sheet of the account book by another written to order. I will get the sheet signed as required by the rules by the sarishtadar and shroff, and pay a rupee to each. This settles everything."

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 12th, 1903.

Alleged tyranny by Anglo-Indians with regard to opium prosecutions.

20. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 12th August, says that Anglo-Indians have now begun to accuse respectable persons of stealing opium and thus subject them to disgrace and hardships just as they persecute travellers on the pretext of plague inspection; and it draws from this the conclusion that Anglo-Indians must certainly have lost their senses.

Emigration of Indian coolies.

21. The same paper, commenting on the decline of cooly emigration from the Madras Presidency, observes that, if Madras landowners really cared for the labourers, enactments savouring of slavery would never have come into force in Madras. According to the paper it reflects little credit upon the wisdom and statesmanship of Indians that, in the India in which 600 millions of people lived happily in ancient times, room should not now be found for 230 millions and an outlet should be sought for the increase of population in emigration to foreign lands.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 15th, 1903.

Illegal collection of tolls from passengers by some ferry contractors in Malabar.

22. A correspondent in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th August, complains of the illegal collection of tolls from passengers by some of the ferry contractors in Malabar. The rate fixed by Government for ferrying each passenger across is 4 pies, but the contractors usually collect a higher rate from the poor passengers and they are reported to levy from 2 to 8 annas from each person on rainy days. The correspondent adds that it is a matter for regret that although these iniquities are brought to the notice of the authorities through the medium of newspapers, nothing has been done to redress the complaint.

23. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 12th August, in welcoming the news of extension granted to the term of the office of His Excellency Lord Curzon, says that it affords general satisfaction and, in expressing concurrence with the remarks of Sir Charles Rivaz that the people of India deserve to be congratulated on the extension, the paper observes that, though Lord Curzon has assumed an unsympathetic attitude towards the people in connection with the revenue policy of Government, and has also committed a mistake by passing the Calcutta Municipal Act, yet these mistakes are nothing when compared with his beneficial acts.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1903.

The extension granted to the term of the office of His Excellency Lord Curzon.

The editor eulogises His Excellency for valuing public opinion unlike two of his immediate predecessors in office.

As to the successor of Lord Curzon during his contemplated temporary absence from India, the paper says that none but Lord Ampthill should be appointed, as Lord Northcote, His Excellency's senior, is also to leave India shortly.

24. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 13th August, in commenting on Mr. Brodrick's proposal to charge India with a portion of the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa, says that the proposal is unreasonable and unjust. It asks whether it is not a deception to say in support of the proposal that it is in the interest of India that the army should be kept in South Africa when there is no such necessity therefor as existed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Elgin owing to a war on the frontier, declaration of hostilities in South Africa and trouble in China. It is a pity that India's burden is to be increased thus as regards matters which have no connection with it whatever. It is known to every one that the Indian army is intended to protect England. But does England pay any portion of its cost? The paper believes that the proposal will eventually be vetoed as many inclusive of the Government of India are strongly opposed to it.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Aug. 13th, 1903.

Mr. Brodrick's proposal to charge India with a portion of the cost of South African army.

It goes on to say that India is very unfortunate in having a Secretary of State in the person of Lord George Hamilton as, it says, he is paid by India, but instead of being sympathetic he appears to be bent upon doing and allowing injustice to it. With a view to please a special party, he has, with absurd remarks, supported the proposal of Mr. Brodrick and has thus not only given an extra proof of his faithlessness to it but has also wounded the feelings of its people in a quite unprecedented manner.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Aug. 13th, 1903.

Police high-handedness.

1. "A story of police high-handedness comes to me from Padmanabhapuram. A head constable of that station had a brother-in-law who was an eating-house-keeper. There was also a rival eating-house-keeper. Between these two latter there was some misunderstanding owing to trade rivalry. Some pretext was found by the policeman to haul up the rival before the magistrate and get him convicted. It was while the man was in custody that he was badly belaboured. The matter, I hear, is just now in the hands of the authorities. The result is awaited."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 22nd August, ascribes Britain's greatness to the homage paid to public opinion by high and low. The influence of public opinion was never more in evidence than in the matter of the expenses of the Indian guests at the coronation and Mr. Brodrick's South African Army scheme. In both cases a strong expression of public feeling prevented the burdening of India with unjust and unnecessary expenditure. The paper exhorts Indians to follow the example of Britain by forming associations to foster a spirit of union and by ventilating wrongs and hardships through the medium of meetings and the press.

Public opinion.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Aug. 22nd, 1903.

3. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 17th August, refers to the abandonment of the proposal of the Secretary of State for War to saddle India with a portion of the cost of maintaining a garrison of the British troops in South Africa and congratulates Lord Curzon on his successful protest against such an unjust proposal. It is further glad that the poverty-stricken people of India have been relieved of a great burden which would otherwise have cost them sixty lakhs of rupees a year.

Lord Curzon and the South African Garrison Scheme.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1903.

4. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 19th August, in commenting on the Balkan affairs, says that every European power wishes to have Turkey in its hands and that if one befriends her, the other gets jealous and tries to annoy her.

The Balkan affairs.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1903.

There was a time when England was staunch in her friendship to Turkey, but she discontinued it after taking possession of Egypt and Cyprus. During the late Grecian trouble the English set up the Greeks against Turkey. Thereafter Germany has befriended her, but she too is interested. She attached her signature to the joint note presented to Turkey during the late Armenian difficulties.

Russia and Austria are jealous of the friendship existing between Turkey and Germany. The Bulgarian and Macedonian risings are due to Russia alone. The mischief-making Armenians being inspired have become clamorous of the alleged Kurdish high-handedness. Reuter has begun to send colored telegrams and the Powers inclusive of England have asked Turkey to explain matters.

The paper complains that Christians do not take any notice of the atrocities committed by their co-religionists, as for instance it says that the Christian world overlooked the oppressions practised on the Jews in Kishnoff in Russia, on the Negroes in Alabama in America, cruelty to natives in the Congo State, and the cold-blooded regicide in Servia, but it observes that whenever the Sultan does anything for the sake of preserving order or whenever any unusual thing occurs in his dominions the Christian world becomes clamorous.

The English press now publish accounts of the alleged atrocities in Armenia, but a London correspondent of the *Pioneer* contradicts the allegation.

The paper winds up the article with the remark that the valour of the Turkish army should not be ignored, and that if hostilities are declared by Russia, which, may God forbid! there is no possibility of its being defeated, alleging that it was owing to the weakness of the ministry and not to the army that Turkey owed its defeat in the late Russo-Turkish war.

The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 20th August, referring to the same subject, says that more than a century ago a French Envoy who entered the room of the Turkish Premier without permission was kicked out and was replaced. The French Government also submitted an apology to the Turkish Government.

But at present matters seem to have assumed a contrary aspect. Turkey is now threatened by the Powers for trifling matters, and when the subjects of the Sultan rise in rebellion he is asked not to utilise the services of his army to suppress it.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1903.

Police reform.

5. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 18th August, states that constables and station-house officers when going out on any special duty take loans from sowcars (money-lenders) to meet their expenses. On their return from tours, which occupy a month or so, they send in their batta bills which are passed several months after their submission. The batta they get falls short of their actual expenses; it is only one anna per day and is not enough for two meals. Not having enough to sustain them, they cannot be expected to do their work properly. They have to pay back to the sowcars the loans borrowed, with interest. The authorities will, therefore, do well to arrange to pay those going out on duty their batta in advance.

He further says that the Inspector should have some freedom of action in the discharge of his duties in his division, and that the higher authorities should entirely confide in him. When he commits a mistake, the Superintendent should not simply record it secretly. The Inspector ought to have an opportunity given him to explain it. Promotions must be regulated by seniority and should not be given merely because an officer had detected a crime at one time or another; for a police officer may discharge his duties satisfactorily, but yet he may not have an occasion to detect crimes. If such an officer is not given promotion, he may grow discontented and become dishonest. The correspondent goes on to say that the Inspector has to maintain a horse and that the allowance of Rs. 15 per month is insufficient. His batta must be as much as that of Tahsildars and Salt Assistant Inspectors. For the proper discharge of his duties, the actual writing work he has to do must be reduced. Recommending that experienced Inspectors should be posted to divisions where a large number of crimes is committed, the correspondent remarks that there must be a separate police establishment to trace those who receive stolen property.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Aug. 17th, 1903.

Complaints against the Kollengode Police.

6. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 17th August, invites the attention of the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate of Malabar to the negligence of the Kollengode police in the matter of investigating into cases of house-breaking and theft that are too frequently occurring in those parts. It appears that some of these crimes are committed with the knowledge of the local police and that those committed under the very nose of the police have not yet been detected. The correspondent adds that when a theft case is reported to the police they are alleged to enquire first as to the wealth of the complainant before they take it up for investigation and if the complainant happens to be a person against whom the police bear any grudge they not only neglect to investigate the matter properly but also try to defeat the ends of justice.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Aug. 18th, 1903.

The time of payment of kists.

7. With reference to the prayer of the ryots of Bellary to make some much-needed changes in the time of payment of kists, the *Nadegannadi*, of the 18th August, says that His Excellency the Governor of Madras cross-questioned the representatives of the ryots as a lawyer cross-questions in court merely with the object of baffling them, although he knew quite well that the present arrangement of kists was a hardship. The paper thinks the people of Mysore ought to be grateful to their Maharaja for the favourable treatment accorded to them in the matter of kists.

(*g*) *Forests.*

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st August, referring to the administration report of the Forest department for the year 1901–02, concurs with the Government of India in thinking that the inferior officers of this department are not capable of realizing their responsibilities, and observes that the troubles caused to the ryots by these officers are almost unbearable and constitute one of the main grievances of the country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 21st, 1903.

Administration report of the Forest department for 1901–02.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

9. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchári*, of the 19th August, referring to the acquittal of the prisoners in an abkári case by the Sub-Magistrate of Cannanore on the ground that it was a concocted one, remarks that if the subordinate officers of the Abkári department are prosecuted, as is done in the Police department, by their superiors for concocting cases and hauling up innocent men before a Magistrate, such cases will undoubtedly be things of the past. The correspondent adds further that as the sufferings of the people at the hands of the Abkári officers have become unbearable, a commission ought to be appointed by Government to enquire into the matter with a view to ascertain whether the grievances of the people are well founded or not.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 19th, 1903.

The practice of concocting cases by Abkári officers to be put a stop to.

(*k*) *General.*

10. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 19th August, regrets to note that the number of village post offices in the Madras Presidency is very small when compared with its extent and population, and suggests the desirability of establishing a branch post office in every big village having five or six smaller villages around it.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1903.

Desirability of establishing more Village Post offices.

11. The *Dakshana Dípam*, of the 22nd August, reviewing the administration of Mr. R. B. Clegg, I.C.S., as Collector of the Salem district during the last five years, observes that though this officer has not done any positive evil to the people, still he has sometimes unnecessarily interfered in municipal affairs, and at other times wilfully refrained from interfering in them when such interference would have been beneficial, and that he has not even once talked to the ryots personally, but has always been guided by his subordinate officers to whose will he was entirely subservient.

DAKSHANA DÍPAM, *Salem*, Aug. 22nd, 1903.

Mr. Clegg's administration of the Salem district.

12. According to the *Nadegannadi*, of the 18th August, Mr. Rajagopala Pillai, a resident of Nannilam taluk in the Negapatam (*sic*) district, sued Mr. Panchapakesha Aiyar, the Deputy Collector of that place, for the price of a carriage sold to him. When this case was pending several criminal charges were brought against Mr. Pillai by the Government. Mr. Pillai, on seeing this, withdrew the suit against the Deputy Collector, when the Government also withdrew the criminal charges preferred against Mr. Pillai. The paper observes that the origin of these criminal charges is not far to seek and hopes this matter will draw attention to the evils of combining Revenue and Judicial functions in one officer.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Aug. 18th, 1903.

Evil of combining Revenue and Judicial functions.

13. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th August, in giving an account of the funeral of Her late Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic, who died on the morning of the 16th instant, regrets to say that no such honours were shown to her as were extended to her husband, the last Nawab of the Carnatic. The paper hopes that her dependants will be provided for from her lapsing allowance of nearly Rs. 7,000 per mensem, in accordance with their recorded rights and not allowed to be involved in misery.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1903.

Death of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic.

The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 19th August, records the death of Her Highness the Begam with regret. It has a letter from a correspondent which is to the effect that it is alleged that Her late Highness had been collecting during the last 12 or 13 years three or four thousand rupees (per mensem) in her treasury. The correspondent mentions that Nawab Kamal Khan Bahadur, who is now in Madras, and Nawabs Hasan-ul-mulk Bahadur and Fakr-ul-mulk Bahadur are her heirs, the first being the son of her sister and the second and third being sons of her maternal uncle, and hopes that the effects of the Begam will be handed over to them.

The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 20th August, also records the death with regret and says that her husband, the last Nawab of the Carnatic, was giving her for expenses Rs. 12,000 per mensem and this amount was continued to her by Government after the death of the Nawab, but ultimately reduced and, at the time of her death, she was receiving Rs. 7,000 per mensem. The editor hopes that her dependants and servants may be allotted stipends equal to the salaries paid them by her.

The editor proceeds to say that the public complain that although Rupees 4,000 were taken from her treasury to meet her funeral expenses, the amount distributed in alms after her interment was not proportionate to her dignity, and that she was interred without any minute guns being fired from the fort.

When she came to Madras to be married to the last Nawab of the Carnatic she was shown every respect. In addition to the troops of the Nawab a full regiment was sent to receive her. This fact was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and at her marriage 15 guns were fired from the fort. While this is the case the editor does not understand why minute guns were not fired at her funeral.

The editor also says that the public are much affected owing to the allegation that the police got the residence of Her Highness as well as the building in which she died vacated within a day or two after her interment.

The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 20th August, also records the death with regret and deplores that no minute guns were fired from the fort.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*. Aug. 20th, 1903.

14. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 20th August, refers to the news that the Government of Madras has no intention of returning to Madras earlier owing to plague in Ootacamund and regrets to say that the Government has thereby committed a mistake without any foresight.

The Government of Madras and plague in Ootacamund.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Aug. 19th, 1903.

15. A correspondent of the *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 19th August, states that many women in Mysore are prevented from obtaining proper medical treatment as the persons on the staff of the Women's Hospital, Mysore, often have soldier-visitors who are a menace to female patients. This latter circumstance is said to be the result of employing married women in the hospital when able and energetic single women are available for the work, such as nuns who would devote their lives to the service of the sick and helpless.

The Mysore Women's Hospital.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 22nd, 1903.

16. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 22nd August, says that owing to the misrule of the Raja of Bilaspur the Government of India forbade him to leave his territory without their permission and ordered the appointment of a vizier to control the estate. A vizier was accordingly appointed with the approval of the Government of India. The Raja went to Benares with the Government of India's permission, but never returned. He subsequently wrote saying that the vizier had been appointed without his consent, and refusing to be bound by the orders of the Government of India; and so he has been deposed and a manager appointed to look after the affairs of the State. The paper remarks it would have been more

The deposing of the Raja of Bilaspur.

creditable to Lord Curzon's rule if the Raja had been deposed only after obtaining full evidence of his unfitness to administer before a commission of native rulers appointed to investigate the case.

The Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Mysore.

17. A correspondent of the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 19th August, complains that a large expenditure is incurred by the Mysore Government on account of the Agricultural Chemist's department without any adequate return. The Chemist only issues bulletins containing information gathered from the ryots themselves; but he has not suggested any improvement in agriculture or the use of manures. He has done nothing to combat the disease of the coffee plant or prevent the blight of crops. A mere knowledge of the chemical constituents of manures, etc., is of no use to the ryot, if he is not taught to raise better crops than he does at present.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Aug. 19th, 1903.

Travancore Sirkar to abolish the practice of collecting taxes in kind.

18. A leader in the *Nasrani Dipika*, of the 19th August, invites the attention of the Travancore Sirkar to the desirability of abolishing the practice of collecting taxes in kind as it puts the people to serious inconvenience and trouble and also affords to the revenue officials facilities for corruption.

Nasrani Dipika, *Kottayam*, Aug. 19th, 1903.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

His Excellency Lord Ampthill's tour in the Anantapur district.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th August, referring to His Excellency Lord Ampthill's tour in the Anantapur district, observes:—The advantage of the new method adopted by His Excellency Lord Ampthill of personally putting questions to the ryots as to their grievances, is obvious, but it has its own drawbacks. Whenever His Excellency speaks to the ryots, the principal officers of the district are all present and His Excellency every now and then refers to them for clearing his doubts. Very often the people fail to satisfy His Excellency and appear as though they are not speaking the truth. His Excellency then proceeds to cross-examine them as a barrister does in a court of law to extract the truth from witnesses, and the ignorant people, unable to stand the test, make inconsistent and contradictory statements. It will therefore be unjust if His Excellency infers from these circumstances that the ryots are unreliable, seeing that they are weak-minded people not accustomed to speak with big European officials. His Excellency should therefore patiently hear them through and take the essence of what they say. Lord Ampthill is no doubt a kind-hearted gentleman and has a desire to help the people. But he has not got proper councillors; the Honourable Mr. J. Thomson has no love at all for the people, and the Honourable Sir Henry Winterbotham is indifferent, because his term of office is drawing to a close. His Excellency Lord Ampthill is very kind to the people when he is on tour, but his mind is changed as soon as he reaches the head-quarters. In many places visited by His Excellency the ryots represented their grievances in the Revenue, Forest and the Public Works departments, but nothing as yet has been done to them. As, however, His Excellency speaks personally to the ryots and ascertains their grievances, we may expect much good during his administration. But if His Excellency wants to do anything for the people he should do it independently without consulting his councillors. On all important matters the opinions of native gentlemen, such as the leaders of the Congress, should be taken and due weight attached to them. His Excellency should also direct the officers of each district to hold a general meeting of the ryots once at least in every year and ascertain their grievances personally from them. The Collector of each district should also be asked to submit to Government a brief report on these meetings, as they are likely to promote good feelings between the people and the Government.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1903.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 22nd, 1903.

The Maharaja of Benares' ivory furniture.

20. Referring to an interpellation in the House of Commons and a letter in the English press accusing Lord Curzon of using undue influence to obtain the ivory furniture of the Maharaja of Benares, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 22nd August, refuses to believe that Lord Curzon can be capable of such things, and feels confident that the reports will be refuted at once and Lord Curzon's conduct fully vindicated.

MALAYALI, *Tángasséri*, Aug. 15th, 1903.

The National Congress.

21. A leader in the *Malayali*, of the 15th August, exhorts the people to give their liberal and hearty support to the approaching National Congress and the Indian Industrial Exhibition to be held along with the Congress. The opinion is expressed that some Englishmen should be invited to take part in the movement so as to enlist their sympathy towards it and the suggestion is consequently made that Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Review of Reviews*, should be requested to be the president of the Congress this year.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 13th, 1903.

The approaching departure of Lord Northcote.

22. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th August, says that the news of the approaching departure from India of Lord and Lady Northcote has been received with universal regret as His Excellency's term of office terminates quietly and happily showing improvement everywhere. Wherever he has been he has spread peace and tranquility, and has shown every sympathy and kindness to the people, and has thus placed them under an everlasting debt of gratitude to himself.

Indian and the South African Garrison.

23. The same paper has the following in English:—It is satisfactory to note that the innate sense of justice of the *Englishman* is asserting itself in some of the prominent British statesmen to oppose the preposterous proposal of Mr. Brodrick about saddling India with a part of the expenses of the garrison of 25,000 men proposed to be maintained in South Africa. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Opposition, has already condemned the proposal in the House of Commons, and some of the leading organs of the Liberal press in England have denounced it in no uncertain terms. A latest telegram gives out that Sir Charles Dilke, than whom no one is more versed in imperial questions, has recorded his emphatic protest, as president of a meeting held in London, against the flagrant injustice involved in the proposal of the War Minister to India. Indeed the meanness of the demand leaps up to the eyes and one wonders that a British Cabinet composed of responsible statesmen should at all be found up to it. The arguments advanced in the House of Lords by the supporters of Mr. Brodrick's proposal are so grossly fallacious and exasperating that they can hardly be excusable in them. Instead of facing the question honestly, Lord Hawardick, supported by the Duke of Devonshire, takes refuge behind a piece of illogical trickery, for we are given to understand by the noble Lords that the troops are to be placed in South Africa, not because they are required there, but because His Majesty's ministers are anxious to do a good turn to India by demanding of it only a portion of the expenses required for maintaining them; and that it would relieve the Indian treasury of the military expenditure which India would incur in increasing her army if no such garrison were to be placed in South Africa.

This is simply intolerable when coming from a veteran statesman like the Duke of Devonshire; for the strength of the army in this country fixed by the highest military authorities in England and in India is, as the recent events have proved, more than the needs of the country. Twenty thousand of the Indian troops have long remained outside the country to fight the battles of England which had not the remotest connection with India, and yet the British treasury has not contributed a single farthing towards the maintenance of these troops in this country. But for the South African war the necessity of increasing the British army would not have been felt and the South African war was not fought for India, but for those Colonists who

had gone there in search for gold. In fact the position of the Indians living there has become even worse under the present Government than what it was under the Kruger *regime*. And yet His Majesty's ministers who could not bring about any amelioration in the lot of the British Indians, for fear of offending the pampered children of the Empire—the Colonists—find it possible to demand that India should contribute the enormous sum of £40,000 yearly to maintain a white garrison in South Africa. India sent her troops to fight in South Africa in order to save the lives of the Colonists against the Boers; and have the Colonists made any contribution towards the maintenance of these troops in India? When Lord Curzon said in his last budget speech that India was becoming the pivot of the British Imperial system none could appreciate the force of the figure of speech employed by His Excellency; but now in the light of present events it appears that India is becoming the pivot of the Imperial system in a strange way. She is made to be the milch cow in order that the other members of the Empire may fatten on her.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Aug. 17th, 1903.

Lord Curzon's extension of office.

24. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 17th August, has the following in English:—The announcement by His Excellency the Viceroy at the Legislative Council recently that he had decided to accept the offer of His Majesty's Government for an extension of his office with permission to take an *interim* vacation in England next year will be hailed with the greatest pleasure all over India. By his deep sympathy with this country and its people, by his tender and considerate regard for Oriental characteristics, and above all by his untiring energy and his great powers of arduous work, Lord Curzon has won a wide popularity, which, with one or two exceptions, beats the record of the long line of his distinguished predecessors. His even-handed justice in cases in which there were any indications of aggression on the part of Europeans against Indians and the open mind with which he received criticisms and suggestions from the Indian press succeeded in exhorting admiration and well-deserved praise even from his detractors in the Bengali press, who occasionally gave him very hot over some of his official measures. His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz really voiced the feelings of the large majority of people in India, when at the conclusion of Lord Curzon's speech at the Council he said: "I hope as a member of Lord Curzon's Council for the first three years after his arrival in India, and as now Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, I would be allowed to announce the lively satisfaction all classes will feel at the announcement that by consenting to prolong his tenure of office the Viceroy will be able to bring to maturity projects which are now incomplete. I am sure I express the universal sentiment of the Council and the country that the Indian Empire is to be congratulated on its good fortune, and I wish the Viceroy health and strength to conclude the difficult and heavy task he has undertaken."

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 35 OF 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 29th August 1903.

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Aug. 29th, 1903.

Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

1. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 29th August, observes that Mr. Chamberlain's differential tariff proposals are calculated to inflict loss on producers in England by raising the price of goods exported to foreign countries and thereby lessening the demand for them. The food-stuffs of the poor are heavily taxed, while the articles of luxury of the rich are imported free. Deprived of their lands by the rich landlords, and obliged to live in wretched hovels without proper means of subsistence, the poor classes are driven to forget their miseries in drink. Political economy teaches that taxes on food and clothing react disastrously on the national wealth by ruining labourers, the chief source of such wealth. But all politico-economical and ethical principles are set at naught by Mr. Chamberlain, who is also responsible for the loss of life and the expense of the late South African war and the Somaliland expedition now in progress.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Aug. 22nd, 1903.

Complaints about the Malabar Police.

2. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd August, writes as follows:—The inefficiency and the corruption of the Malabar Police were matters of frequent comment in these columns. But we are not in a position to state whether any appreciable benefits have resulted from it. It is doubtful if any interest is taken as a rule in detecting crimes as soon as they take place. In some cases the police even try to hush up crimes, while in others they try to incriminate innocent persons. Anyhow we do not in the least hesitate to state that the corruption of the police has not in the least decreased. The article says that Mr. Bedford, the District and Sessions Judge of Calicut, remarked recently in a judgment that most of the cases are left undetected by the police owing to their indifference and corruption; and has drawn the attention of the District Magistrate to the incapacity and inefficiency of the Malabar Police. The article hopes that the Collector of Malabar will adopt measures to remedy this evil.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Aug. 24th, 1903.

The crimes registers to be maintained regularly by the police.

3. An article in the *Manorama*, of the 24th August, referring to the irregularities on the part of the police in maintaining the crimes registers, remarks that persons accused of serious crimes are sometimes acquitted owing to the delay on the part of the police in entering the crimes in the crimes registers, and adds that the Ponnáni Boat-burning case is an instance in point. The article observes that if the village officers are required to report the occurrence of crimes to the nearest magistrate and to the police as soon as they take place, the irregularities complained of will be things of the past. The attention of the authorities is invited to the matter.

(b) *Courts.*

British justice.

4. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 25th August, says the British, although renowned for their love of justice, sometimes commit unjust acts for which it will be difficult to find a parallel elsewhere. In 1899 a Muhammadan merchant acquired the right of levying toll outside Belgaum for Rs. 38,000. But on the subsequent breaking out of the plague in the surrounding country, Government prohibited the entrance of people into the city, and the contractor suffered great loss on account of the decline traffic. The Government also levied an income-tax of Rs. 900 on the contractor. He requested Government to make good the loss caused to him by their order; and on their refusal, filed a suit against them in the Civil Court. Judgment was given in his favour by the District Judge, but it was reversed by the High Court, which nevertheless recommended him for compensation from Government. But the Government have denied all responsibility for the losses of the merchant.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Aug. 25th, 1903.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Railway cess in the Tinnevelly district.

5. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th August, dwelling on the injurious effects of the railway cess proposed to be levied by the District Board of Tinnevelly, condemns the proposal as unjust and unreasonable on the grounds that no necessity is at present felt by the people of this district for the construction of more railways, and that, moreover, the landholders on whom alone this cess is to be levied are not in any way to be more benefited by the contemplated railways than the other classes of people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1903.

Roads and lighting arrangement in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

6. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th August, says that the condition of the roads specially for bicycling and the lighting arrangement in the Civil and Military Station are unsatisfactory, and hence it invites the attention of the authorities thereto.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 24th, 1903.

(g) *Forests.*

Desirability of employing more educated natives in the Forest Department.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th August, referring to the complaints of the ryots against the lower officers of the Forest Department, observes that an effective remedy for this evil is, not as proposed by the Government, the payment of higher salaries to them, but the appointment of educated natives to superintend the work of these officers, since the present unsatisfactory condition of this department is due chiefly to the low character of the East Indian and Eurasian officers entrusted with the duty of supervision.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1903.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

The Abkári officers of Cannanore to be transferred from the place.

8. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd August, referring to the acquittal of the tappers in the Cannanore abkári case, remarks that this is a case in point to show that the Salt and Abkári officers are not very scrupulous in bringing false charges against innocent persons. The local Abkári officers have earned an unenviable notoriety in this case and it is highly desirable that they should, as soon as possible, be transferred from the place. The article hopes that the Collector of Malabar will turn his attention to this matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 22nd, 1903.

(k) *General.*

Agricultural Banks.

9. The *Desopakari*, of the 23rd August, asks with reference to Agricultural Banks, "Why cannot the zamindars establish such banks with the surplus estate funds at their disposal for the benefit of their tenants, instead of depositing them in

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Aug. 23rd, 1903.

banks or investing in Government promissory notes or lending to other zamindars?" If they do establish such banks and advance loans to tenants at low interest, the tenants will be enabled to improve their lands so as to make them yield a much better outturn than now and thereby pay a higher rent to zamindars. The number of summary suits will decrease, the relations between zamindars and tenants will become more friendly, litigation will diminish gradually and the tenants will prosper and, in due course, repay the loans with interest, contributing thereby to the increase of the estate funds. Now that such conveniences are not at their command, the tenants are under the dire necessity of borrowing money from money-lenders at exorbitant rates of interest on the condition that it shall be repaid in kind at the harvest. This is why collections in zamindari tracts are poor even in such villages as produce good crops. The paper hopes that zamindars will start such banks with a small capital of Rs. 10,000 each, to begin with, for the benefit of their tenants and thus earn their gratitude.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Ottappálam*, Aug. 21st, 1903.

The pay of branch postmasters and village postmen to be increased.

10. An article in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 21st August, invites the attention of the Postal authorities to the desirability of increasing the pay of the branch postmasters and village postmen, whose present salary, it states, is quite inadequate to the heavy and responsible duties which they are called upon to perform. It next complains of the inconveniences to which people are put as no postmen are attached to some branch post offices. The article hopes that the Postal authorities will attend to these matters.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1903.

Death of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begum Sahiba.

11. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th August, refers again to the death of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begum Sahiba of the Carnatic, and says that the last Nawab of the Carnatic sent for her with the intention of marrying her from Hyderabad and advanced nearly half a lakh of rupees for her travelling expenses She set out with a guard of 150 Hyderabad foot and horse and when she arrived at Perambur, the Governor of Madras sent his whole Body Guard and a full Infantry Regiment, in addition to the troops of the Nawab, to receive her. The fact was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in 1864. A year after her arrival she was married to the Nawab, considerable expense being incurred. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Fort in honour of the occasion. Thereafter the Nawab settled Rs. 12,000 per mensem for her expenses.

In 1857 the Nawab died, when minute guns were fired. The stipends of Rs. 12,000 was continued to his widow the Begum, who was issueless. But this amount was ultimately reduced on account of her debts, and at the time of her death she was in receipt of nearly Rs. 7,000 per mensem.

The editor proceeds to observe that so long as she was alive she was shown every respect, but after her death she was dishonoured. No minute guns were fired from the Fort. Colonel Formby got her private residence vacated within three days after her interment. According to religion the place where a death occurs should be frequented and well lighted. The 3rd, 10th, 20th and 40th day ceremonies should be performed and the Quran read every day. But the procedure observed in this case by Government or Colonel Formby was quite the contrary. Hence a great sensation was caused, which, it appears, had the desired effect, and some eight days after her death some persons with passes from Colonel Formby entered the house to read the Quran. The editor does not understand who is to blame—Government or Colonel Formby—and says that if this is the case with the deceased Begum, what hope can be entertained of the rights of her dependents and servants being considered. The editor in conclusion hopes that His Excellency Lord Ampthill—the just and judicious—will be pleased to see justice done to the deserving and amends made for the dishonour done to the deceased.

The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 22nd August, records with regret the death of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begum Sahiba of the Carnatic and deplores that no minute guns were fired from the Fort on the occasion.

III.—Legislation.

The Madras City Municipal Bill.

12. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 29th August, says:—No one can help feeling sorry at reading the Madras City Municipal Bill just brought forward by the Local Government. It is well known that the people of this city have been for several years past enjoying the privileges of local self-government, and there is no doubt that they have exercised these privileges for the good both of the Government and the public. But it appears from the provisions of this Bill that they are to be soon deprived of these privileges, though the reason for the Government adopting this course is not clear. The Municipal Commissioners of Madras have hitherto discharged their duties to the best of their abilities, and their failure to do more is due entirely to their want of means and not to any lack of interest in the welfare of the citizens. They have raised the municipal taxes to the maximum limit and the poverty they plead in regard to the carrying out of proposals like the supply of electric light to the several roads and streets in the city is not peculiar to the Madras Municipality, but is a common complaint of almost every municipality in the country. It will therefore be unjust if, on this ground, the Government deprives the citizens of Madras of the valuable privileges they have hitherto enjoyed. In framing the Bill in question, the Government of Madras seems to have been guided by the Act passed a few years ago with regard to the constitution and management of the Calcutta Municipal Council. In the case of that Act, however, the changes made by the Government were about to be annulled by the Secretary of State for India, but Lord Curzon intervened and by introducing some wise modifications therein adjusted the differences which arose in this connection between the natives and the Europeans, and thus prevented its wholesale condemnation by the Secretary of State. Even assuming that the Calcutta Municipal Act has proved beneficial to the town where it is in force, there seems to be no necessity for adopting its provisions in Madras. The appearance of the Madras City Municipal Bill is considered ominous, especially at a time like the present, when the whole Presidency is rejoicing over the extension of Lord Curzon's term of office and is hopeful of enjoying a great many blessings under its present noble and benevolent Governor. Generally speaking, there has been no hitch in the past between the Europeans and the natives in Madras, and on several occasions these two classes of people have joined together and worked for the good of the city. Under these circumstances, therefore, the introduction of the Bill in question will have the effect of creating a division between the Europeans and the natives here, and the changes proposed are altogether groundless and uncalled for. The Bill has been so framed as to make the Europeans and the servants of Government the dominant party, both in the general body of commissioners and in the standing committee, and to vest the entire administration of the city in their hands. According to the provisions of this Bill, only sixteen commissioners out of thirty-two are to be elected by the rate-payers, while the remaining sixteen are to be nominated partly by the Government and partly by the European companies and associations enumerated in the Bill. We have thus lost the right of electing eight more members. Still more startling are the changes effected in the constitution of the standing committee. Of the twelve members it consists of, only four are to be elected by the Commissioners representing the people, and the remaining eight to be nominated by those representing the Government and the European Companies and associations already referred to. It is thus clear that under the proposed Act the European members and the nominees of Government can, in conjunction with the President, easily form an absolute majority both in the general council and in the standing committee, and carry out their wishes. This attempt on the part of Government to reduce the native members of the Municipal Commission to the level almost of inanimate objects is certainly unexampled in the history of Indian legislation. Notwithstanding these radical changes, the gentleman in charge of this Bill says, in the Statement of Objects and

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1903.

Reasons, that no alteration has been made in the principle of the law relating to this subject. This is indeed a clever way of speaking. Certainly no alterations in principle have been made in this Bill, if the virtual abolition of local self-government and the transfer of the whole machinery of municipal administration from the hands of the natives to those of the Europeans and the servants of Government are not to be regarded as alterations in principle.

IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Aug. 26th, 1903.

Honorary Magistrates.

13. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 26th August, believes the appointment of Honorary Magistrates will remove the annoyance caused to parties and witnesses by the delay in the disposal of criminal cases in big towns in Mysore. There are many retired Magistrates and Judges who would willingly give their services to the public, and who would prize a Birthday or Dasara Honour more than a salary. Such officers would also acquit themselves better than youngmen who are made Magistrates after merely passing examinations.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Aug. 29th, 1903.

The Mysore Government and Missions.

14. In an imaginary dialogue, in the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 29th August, between two spectators of the ceremony of the opening of a Mission girls' school in Mysore, the complaint is made that the Mysore Government demolished the houses of poor men, and instead of letting them build clean houses on the land, ordered it to be sold to the Mission for a nominal sum, and when the owners successfully sued the Government for the full value of the property, the Government paid the additional sum itself instead of recovering it from the Mission.

In the same dialogue the Resident is sarcastically reported to have made the generous offer of some private property around the school as a mark of his admiration for the Mission.

Malayali, *Tangasséri*, Aug. 22nd, 1903.

Complaints about the Settlement officers in the Ambalapuzha taluk of the Travancore State.

15. An article in the *Malayali*, of the 22nd August, complains of the hardship suffered by the inhabitants of the Ambalapuzha taluk of the Travancore State at the hands of the subordinate officers of the local Settlement Department. It appears that these petty officials tease the people in various ways and extort money from them under various pretences; and it is stated that some of these low-paid officials have become immensely rich in a few years. The article hopes that His Highness's Government will turn its attention to this matter and redress the grievances of the people.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1903.

British Post office in the Hyderabad State.

16. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 26th August, says that in consequence of the opening of many railway lines the work of the British Post office in the State of Hyderabad has considerably increased, that the number of delivery peons is insufficient, and that the circle allotted to each is too large. Hence it says that great delay is caused in delivering letters. The editor invites the attention of Postal authorities to the above, requesting them to increase the number of delivery peons.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 24th, 1903.

Death of Lord Salisbury.

17. Several of the newspapers examined during the week deplore the death of Lord Salisbury. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th August, however, while extolling his abilities, states that besides having done no good to the Indians this statesman has done evil to them and attributes to his policy the increase during the last few years of the military expenditure of the Indian Government and the consequent additions to the burden of the Indian tax-payer.

18. Commenting on the report of the Irrigation Commission, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 29th August, says Lord Curzon has made provision for 44 crores of rupees to be devoted to irrigation works in the next 20 years, and believes that this act alone would suffice to give his name an enduring place in the memory of the Indians.

Lord Curzon and irrigation works.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 29th, 1903.

19. The same paper is of opinion that the introduction of windmills into India would give an impetus to agriculture and industries, and urges Government to teach the people how to construct them.

Windmills in India.

20. Referring to the abandonment of the proposal to saddle India with a portion of the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd August, is glad to notice that this proposal was abandoned owing to the strong disapproval expressed by the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief. It remarks that anybody who knows the true state of India will not hesitate to disapprove of such glaring injustice. But it is a matter of wonder that Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, assented to this proposal. It is many years since Lord George Hamilton took up the appointment of Secretary of State for India and during his long *régime* he has not only neglected to do anything for the benefit of India, but has tried on many occasions to do injury to it.

India and the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 22nd, 1903.

21. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th August, has the following in English:—The people of India who, as is well known to the whole world, were, are, and would be, the most loyal, of His Majesty the King Emperor's subjects, were a few weeks ago made to experience the greatest depression of feelings, and inexpressable grief, by the announcement that it was settled in Parliament that, in expectation or rather anticipation of future troubles in the frontier, the British troops in South Africa must be maintained at an enormous cost by India. It was on the very face of it a proposal quite unwarranted by law, justice or equity. India already groaning under plague and famine, deemed this the last straw that would break the camel's neck. But fortunately for her, Lord Curzon, whose name has become a synonym for justice and mercy, was pleased to champion the cause of impoverished India; and credit is due to him for having fought with becoming valour and fortitude on behalf of the many that look upon him for protection and support.

A blessing for India.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 24th, 1903.

The welcome news that India is to be exonerated of this burden comes down upon us like a blessing. Our hearts leap for joy. We have been weeping over spilt milk. We have been raving for redress. The native press was loud in its condemnation of the proposal. Now we have at least for the present had a great burden taken off our shoulders.

The amount which it was proposed to tax poor India with was so enormous that she would have groaned under the painful efforts to produce the same every year. At a time when India is starving, a setting apart of a certain sum towards future famine would have gladdened the hearts of many. It is true that we are deriving benefit from the Government. We recently had an appreciable abatement in the tax on salt. We are sure that we would ere long have many of our grievances redressed. In our last issue we were dealing with the extension granted to Lord Curzon. To add to the popularity of that concession, the present one comes as a timely appendage.

In recounting all that has been done by Lord Curzon for India, we feel the greatest pleasure to discern a clear foresight and sagacity in everything that His Excellency had done. Lord Curzon has been all through mindful of the needs of Indians. Many reforms have been set on foot and let us hope that His Excellency's untiring efforts would be crowned with success. The Police Commission and the University Commission have suggested many wholesome changes. With the adoption of the best of their suggestions would

tend much to the decrease of crime and diffusion of knowledge. Of late we hear very little about the University Commission. May be that greater changes are contemplated. We feel certain that Lord Curzon would bring all these to a fitting close within the time graciously allowed by His Excellency's Royal Master.

The fact that we have to attribute the freeing of India from the arbitrary and exorbitant expense of maintaining the South African Army to Lord Curzon, endears His Excellency more and more to our hearts, and we feel proud that we have the good luck to be governed by a Viceroy of such merits and popularity as have characterised Lord Curzon. May he deserve our blessings, nay, the blessings of India, by continuing to do good to us and to our posterity. May his name be handed down from father to son as one to be revered and respected.

[Issued 5th September 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 36 of 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 5th September 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1903.

Dacoities in the Chingleput district.

1. The *Hindu*, of 27th August, has the following under "Notes on Current Topics":—"The dacoities in the Chingleput district are a scandal and a disgrace to the vaunted and overpraised British Government. It should have been possible, long ere this, for a powerful Government and a good body of Police to stamp out this sort of crime, and protect the lives and liberties of the people of a district situated only next door to the Presidency town itself. But unluckily we possess after all only an ornamental Police and a Government which cares more for raising large revenues and the extension and the preservation of its territories than for such small things as putting down robberies and dacoities in the impoverished villages inhabited by its timid and under-fed tenantry. The people should no doubt be able and willing to co-operate with the Police in putting down not only this, but also every other species of crime and lawlessness as well as disturbances occurring in their vicinity. But such alert co-operation or manly activity on the part of our rural classes is entirely out of the question at present, thanks to the suspicious and jealous policy of our rulers themselves, in practically disarming the whole country by means of the Arms Act, and virtually emasculating the whole nation by their revenues, military and fiscal policy."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Aug. 24th, 1903.

Some S.I.R. grievances,

2. A correspondent of the *South Indian Mail* states that a memorial numerously signed by the inhabitants of Madura was submitted to the Agent, South Indian Railway, on the 5th August. The inconveniences complained of were: (1) the overcrowding of passengers in all the trains, more particularly the mail trains; (2) the difficulties in the way of obtaining tickets unless the services of a tout usually in police garb to which he had no right were availed of; and (3) the failure to roof the platforms and the overbridge and the steps. The opening of a refreshment room for native passengers, extension of third-class waiting accommodation, etc., were also suggested. The correspondent notes that a reply has been received from the Agent on the matters noticed in the memorial, and thinks that it is necessary that the defects should be constantly brought to the notice of the Agent so that they may be remedied.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

3. The *Ravi*, of the 3rd September, states that certain Kabul hawkers frequent Cocanada vending articles such as pen-knives, locks, scissors, etc. They insult those whom they visit when they do not purchase their articles. They even assault them, sometimes attempting to use their knives. The paper hopes that the authorities will do the needful to check their questionable propensities.

Kabul hawkers.

Ravi, *Cocanada*, Sept. 3rd, 1903.

4. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 31st August, complains of the irregularities of the Malabar Police in the discharge of their duties and of the corruption prevalent among them. It appears that the beat constables instead of going to the different villages sit quiet at home and somehow contrive to get their beat-books signed by the village officers, etc. It states that although these matters have frequently been brought to the notice of the authorities concerned, no steps have yet been taken to put a stop to them. The article hopes that no time will be lost by them in concerting measures to remedy these evils.

Complaints about the Malabar Police.

Kerala Sobhini, *Otteppalam*, Aug. 31st, 1903.

(b) *Courts.*

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd September, referring to the recent conviction of Bal Gangadhara Tilak for certain offences and attributing it to the conspiracy of some sections of the Anglo-Indian community in the Bombay Presidency, observes:—It is stated that the Government of Bombay has taken so much interest in the case against Mr. Tilak as to engage a special barrister for the prosecution, and to spend about Rs. 40,000 in this connection. We do not see on what ground the Government of Bombay has incurred this unnecessary charge in a matter in which it had apparently no concern. Why should the Government interfere in the dispute between Thai Maharaj and Mr. Tilak, without leaving them to settle their differences at their own expense as other litigants do? It does not appear to have been usual for the Government of Bombay to spend any large sum of money in conducting prosecutions for wrongful confinement, perjury, and similar offences. Moreover, it seems that the Magistrate who tried this case was lenient to Thai Maharaj, the prosecutrix, and hard with Mr. Tilak. When judgment was pronounced, convicting Mr. Tilak and sentencing him to rigorous imprisonment for 18 months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, he expressed his desire to appeal and requested the Court to release him on bail. But the Court refusing to do this, ordered his immediate removal to the jail. The District Judge, however, has now released Mr. Tilak on very heavy security. The whole of India is lamenting the fate of this patriot.

Conviction of Bal Gangadhara Tilak.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1903.

(d) *Education.*

6. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 5th September, deplores that agricultural instruction in India is only theoretical and does not lead to any practical results. The state of the Agricultural department is also unsatisfactory. Experts must not merely publish learned bulletins and dissertations based on book-knowledge; it is their duty to check the deterioration of crops, to popularise better manures, and combat cattle and plant diseases. The paper fails to see

Agricultural instruction.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Sept. 5th, 1903.

the use of spending large sums on agricultural officials who do not do anything towards the improvement of agriculture, and observes that it would have been better for the Mysore State if the outlay on the Agricultural Chemists' establishment had been devoted to such purposes as giving advances to cultivators, maintaining more Veterinary Surgeons, and sending students to America and other countries to study agriculture. Steam-ploughs and steam-pumps, largely in use in America, might be presented or lent to ryots. If the experiment is successful, ryots will be induced to buy the implements themselves if their means permit or form joint stock companies for purchasing them. The paper requests the Government to consider the matter and prevent useless expenditure.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 29th, 1903.

The Madras Municipal Bill.

7. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th August, states that the present water-tax in the Municipality of Madras is at 4 per cent. and that it is now proposed to raise it to 6½ per cent., calling it "Water and drainage tax." The inhabitants already feel it a heavy burden to pay the existing municipal taxes which amount to 15¼ per cent. While so, it is needless to declare that the proposed additional tax will prove too oppressive. The water-supply is very insufficient. In some places there are no taps at all: Even where they are, the supply of water is very scanty. There are places too where no water can be had except during nights. The stink from gutters is unbearable. When the rate-payers complain, the municipal authorities, besides excusing themselves on the plea of "no funds" hold out the hope that the drainage works to be commenced soon will set right such defects. But the paper thinks that it may take five or six years to complete those works, and asks "Are the people to suffer from the present insanitary condition for so many years?" It further adds that "the municipality does not supply drinking water sufficiently. It does not provide good roads and arrange for sufficiently bright lights. It cannot prevent stink from gutters, etc. But it is very zealous in enhancing and collecting taxes with pomp and authority."

(h) *Railways.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1903.

A refreshment room for native passengers at the Máyavaram station.

8. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 2nd September, deplores the absence of a refreshment room for native passengers at the Máyavaram station on the South Indian Railway, and requests the authorities concerned to supply this defect as soon as possible.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 29th, 1903.

Complaint against a Salt peon of Cannanore.

9. A Cannanore correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th August, writes that a private account book belonging to a certain abkári peon fell into the hands of a Salt Inspector and, on examining it, he found that it contained entries in the peon's own hand giving in detail the different sums collected from various persons and also the names of the persons among whom the money thus collected was distributed. It appears that the peon has been transferred from the place, and the correspondent asks whether the matter has ended with the transfer of the peon, or whether there will be any further developments.

Inconvenience to the merchants and others arising from an order of the Inspector in charge of the Sea Customs office, Calicut, prohibiting them from going upstairs.

10. An article in the same paper refers to a notice issued by the Salt, Abkári and Customs Inspector of the Calicut Circle prohibiting persons who have business to transact at the Customs office at Calicut from going upstairs and requiring that such persons should, in future, transact their business through the peon stationed downstairs for the purpose,

and observes that since the amalgamation of the Customs with the Salt and Abkári Department, merchants and others have had to put up with various inconveniences and disabilities. As the officers of the Salt and Abkári Department are in the habit of oppressing the people, it is not surprising that such an order should have emanated from an officer belonging to that department. The article hopes that the Collector and the Board of Revenue will turn their attention to this matter and take measures to remove the inconveniences to which the merchants and others are put by the order above referred to.

(*k*) *General.*

11. The *South Indian Varthamani*, of the 2nd September, dwelling at length on the evils arising from the incompetency of the existing village munsifs to enquire into and dispose of civil suits of the value of Rs. 20 and below it, which they have been authorized to entertain, suggests the desirability of establishing a separate village munsif's court for every six or seven villages, in this Presidency, and of appointing competent men for the duty, seeing that this arrangement will not only obviate the necessity for the people resorting to the Courts of District Munsifs for petty sums of money, but will also lessen the work of these courts, whose files are now said to be very heavy owing to the influx of small cause suits of very trifling values.

Incompetency of village munsifs.

South Indian Varthamani, *Tanjore*, Sept. 2nd, 1903.

The *Jananukúlan*, of the 5th September, dealing with the evils of the village munsifs being entrusted with civil, magisterial and revenue duties, suggests the desirability of appointing for each village separate officers called village munsifs and maniagars, entrusting the former with the civil and magisterial duties alone, and the latter solely with the collection of revenue. This paper further thinks that if this scheme is adopted, the village munsifs, with the aid of the village watchmen, will be able to effectively check the excursions of thieves and robbers and to secure complete safety of person and property to the villagers.

12. The *Ravi*, of the 27th August, expresses its pleasure at the Viceroy's protest against the intended additional charge on Indian revenues for the maintenance of a garrison in South Africa, and states that the order issued sometime ago by the Home Government to raise the pay of soldiers applied to the soldiers stationed in India also, and that in consequence an additional expenditure of 47 lakhs of rupees has been incurred annually. It hopes that the people will hold meetings and submit memorials to His Excellency the Viceroy thanking him for the said protest and requesting him to do his best to get the said additional expenditure of 47 lakhs of rupees also cancelled.

India and South African garrison.

Ravi, *Cocanada*, Aug. 27th, 1903.

13. The *Desopakari*, of the 30th August, states that in the matter of placing Government orders on the Editors' table, a distinction is made between English and vernacular newspapers. The thirteenth annual Irrigation report for the Madras Presidency appears to have reached the Editor of the *Madras Standard* on the 22nd August 1903, whereas it has not reached it (*The Desopakari*) as yet, though it is on the list of the papers recognised by Government. It seems that the report contains some information about the irrigation question in Ellore. It is regrettable, says the paper, that the said information could not be published in a paper issued at Ellore itself. It is the ryots that should know Government orders more than any other class of people, and this they can do only through vernacular newspapers. The paper therefore requests the Government to issue orders for the supply of all Government orders both to the English and vernacular papers without distinction.

Government orders and vernacular newspapers.

Desopakari, *Ellore*, Aug. 30th, 1903.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1903.

Victoria students' hostel.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st September, writing about the Victoria students' hostel, Madras, in which 228 students are boarding and lodging, states that some one has complained that the meals served there are not properly prepared and that the servants are insubordinate. It requests the authorities concerned to enquire into the matter.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1903.

The proposed Muhammadan Political Congress.

15. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 27th August, mentions that in order to establish a Muhammadan Political Congress, Nawab Mushtaq Hussain is going round in the United Provinces. The objects of the congress are to protect the rights of Muhammadans and to demand political indulgences from Government. But it will neither seek for a representative government nor for competitive examinations for higher appointments. It will have regard for loyalty to Government.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 28th, 1903.

Death of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begum Sahiba.

16. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th August, has an article under the heading "Disrespect shown to Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begum Sahiba of the Carnatic," in which the editor, after highly praising the British Government for its justice and equity and for affording religious toleration, bitterly complains that the Begum was shown great disrespect after her death. The Government of Madras, it says, knows that the Muhammadans of Madras held the Begum in highest respect, and hence they were very much affected owing to the fact that her residence was closed and her relatives, dependants and servants were removed shortly after death and thus the religious ceremonies which should have been performed in the residence were prevented. This, it thinks, is a religious interference and solicits the Government of Madras to do justice in this matter.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 4th, 1903.

The Madras City Municipal Bill.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th September, referring to the Madras City Municipal Bill, observes that the British rulers of India have been for some time past bent upon depriving the natives of the privileges they have hitherto enjoyed in the matter of local self-government, that the existing defects in the Madras Municipality are due, not to any lack of ability on the part of the Native Commissioners, but chiefly to the want of sufficient funds and to the ignorance of the people and their failure to co-operate with the Commissioners in keeping the city as clean and neat as could be desired, that these defects will not in any way be removed by the reduction of the number of native members in the Commission, and that, under these circumstances, it is not creditable to Government to disgrace the natives by taking the administration of the city from their hands and vesting it in the Anglo-Indians.

The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 4th September, also deals with this subject at length and expresses much the same views as the *Swadesamitran*.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 5th September, again referring to this subject, says:—What justice is there in taking away the privileges of the native rate-payers and conferring them on the Anglo-Indian companies and associations? If the Government thinks that these bodies deserve such privileges, why should not the Government grant them without prejudice to the natives? As the Government has now the right of electing eight of the members of the Commission, will it not be more just if the right of electing four of these be transferred to the companies and associations referred to? Apart from this injustice, the Bill in question lays down that, of the twelve members the standing committee consists of, only four shall be elected by the Native Commissioners, and the remaining eight by those representing the Government and the companies and associations enumerated therein. It is not proper that under the administration of Lord Curzon, the natives should be deprived of all their privileges in the matter of local self-government.

The Official Secrets Act.

18. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd September, says such an Act can have no justification for its existence. In cases where absolute secrecy is required, the proper officials must keep all the papers themselves and deal with the matters in person. If the records are left in the hands of others, the secrets may leak out and innocent men may be unjustly punished. During Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty, the *Amritha Bazar Patrika* published a memorandum concerning the contemplated annexation of Cashmere; and the Act was passed in a single session, but it was subsequently allowed to fall into disuse on account of its inexpediency. There are very few Government measures requiring secrecy, and no special Act is necessary to ensure such secrecy if responsible officers act on the lines suggested above. The paper hopes that Lord Curzon will weigh these matters and drop the projected Bill.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 2nd, 1903.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

The Sanitary Improvement Trust in Mysore.

19. Commenting on the constitution of the proposed Sanitary Improvement Trust for Mysore city, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 5th September, observes that the number of members is rather unwieldy and can be conveniently reduced from 8 to 5, the Municipal Board sending one instead of two representatives and the Government nominating one in the place of three members besides ex-officio members. The paper believes that Mr. Maconochie, the Private Secretary to the Maharaja, is the best fitted to be the President of the trust, and his nomination will be a guarantee for obtaining full value for the funds expended. An able and conscientious Executive Engineer ought to be attached to the Trust, who must see that the money is not wasted as in the Public Works Department. The paper also suggests that building materials may be supplied at cost price to those who can afford to erect dwellings for themselves, while completely built houses may be sold to others on the instalment system.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 5th, 1903.

Sanitary improvements and the plague.

20. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd September, observes that segregation and similar measures tend to spread the plague instead of staying it, and advocates the trial in Mysore of a preventive remedy discovered by a Baroda doctor, and the process of disinfection by fumigation used in the Baroda State with success. But such medicines and measures will have no effect unless municipal conservancy is in an efficient state and sanitation in houses is strictly enforced. The sewage wells in the Mysore city are a fruitful source of disease; but the Government has paid no heed to repeated requests to have them closed. The sum of Rs. 5,000 was indeed once sanctioned for this purpose, but it is not known how it was spent. The paper draws attention to the operations in the Poona Municipality by which the sewage of the city is rendered inodorous and innocuous and sold as manure; and regrets the Mysore Municipality and Government show gross inertness in such matters. The paper finally suggests that the 3 lakhs sanctioned for sanitary improvements may be spent in building extensions of the town, as it will be useless to attempt to improve the old town.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 2nd, 1903.

Laws relating to inheritance by converts in Mysore.

21. A correspondent of the *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 2nd September, says that great consternation has been caused among the public by the report that the Mysore Government intend undertaking legislation to remove the existing restrictions on converts to Christianity. He says the State is a Hindu State and the ruler is not likely to act against the feelings of his subjects; but he is afraid lest the Maharaja should enact laws for the benefit of Christians owing to the pressure of the British Government or merely to please them. The British will be guilty of unjust interference with the religion of the people if they seek to alter the Mysore law which has the approval of 75 per cent. of the people of India; the British cause trouble to Hindus in spite of their loyalty and submissiveness. The

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 2nd, 1903.

State is in danger when the people are discontented as the reigns of Akbar and Aurangzebe and the disturbances of 1806 and 1857 bear witness. The late Queen promised complete religious tolerance to her subjects in 1858, and the British Government's contravention of that promise will not ensure confidence in them among the public. The correspondent laments that there is no ruler to lend a sympathetic ear to the cry of the Hindus; and calls upon the people of Mysore to place the matter before the Maharaja's Government in the next meeting of the Representative Assembly and ask for the enactment of laws in consonance with the opinion of the public.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1903.

Mismanagement of mutual benefit funds in Madras.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd September, referring to a case of misappropriation by the cashkeeper of a mutual benefit fund in Madras, recently tried by the High Court, observes that cases of this nature have become more or less frequent now-a-days, and suggests to Government the following remedies:—The Government should more frequently interfere in the affairs of these funds and exercise a closer control over them, taking power for this purpose, if necessary, by means of a legislative enactment. The Government itself should hereafter appoint the auditors of these funds and prescribe forms for the several accounts to be kept by them. It should be clearly laid down that the cash belonging to these institutions should in no case be left with the office bearers but should be deposited in some reliable bank. Whenever there is a complaint from the public that a particular fund is not properly managed, the Government should authorize the Collector or other officer in the district to examine the accounts of that fund and ascertain whether the loans given by it to the shareholders or to strangers have been given on proper and sufficient security.

Naier-i-Asifi *Madras*, Aug. 27th, 1903.

Mr. Brodrick's proposal to charge India with the cost of the South African garrison.

23. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 27th August, mentions with great pleasure that Mr. Brodrick's proposal to charge India with a portion of the cost of South African garrison has been withdrawn.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Aug. 31st, 1903.

Extension granted to His Excellency Lord Curzon.

24. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st August, congratulates Lord Curzon and the people of India on the extension granted to His Excellency, highly praising his administration.

[Issued 12th September 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 37 of 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 12th September 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1903.

Imposition of a new tax by the Municipal Chairman and the commotion in Bezwada.

1. "A correspondent telegraphs to us that there is some commotion in the town of Bezwada, the shops having been all closed and thereby even the bare necessaries having become unavailable. This is due, it is stated, to the action of the Municipal Chairman in levying a license fee of 4 annas a day upon shopkeepers for sunshades in front of their shops. The fee is felt as a great burden and as giving rise to a serious grievance. We understand that a large mass meeting of the public of all classes and professions was held in the Edward Coronation Hall at Bezwada, at which resolutions were passed requesting the Chairman to place the subject of the new imposition before the Council for its decision. In the meantime it is but reasonable that the order levying the tax should be stayed, and the memorialists have asked accordingly too. We do not know if in a matter like this the Chairman is in a position to impose a virtual tax independently of the Council. If the Act does not expressly authorize him, the imposition would be void of itself. We hope something will be done to relieve the present highly inconvenient state of things in the town."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 12th September, states that some eight Native Chiefs of Beluchistan have united together in a conspiracy to oust the British from their country, and have gone to Russia with a view to secure the help of the Russian Government in carrying out this object.

Vikata Dutan, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1903.

An anti-British conspiracy in Beluchistan.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 12th September, dwelling on the present inefficiency of the police in detecting offences committed, especially in the villages, suggests the desirability of establishing a small Police force for each village or group of villages, and incorporating into it the village watchmen known as talayaries, who are now paid by Government to assist the maniagars in the collection of revenue, but are said to have no duties at all to attend to during the greater portion of the year, except the private work of the maniagars.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1903.

Desirability of establishing a Police force for each village.

4. A correspondent to the *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 12th September, draws the attention of the authorities concerned to the atrocious acts of an unlawful assembly consisting of about ten men in the village of Kurumbalúr in the Madura district, who are said to have been plundering the property of the other inhabitants of the village, setting fire to their houses and hay-stacks, outraging their females, causing them trouble and annoyance in several other ways, and pretending to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction over them in all disputes. The correspondent further states that the Police officers in the neighbourhood have not taken any steps to suppress this unlawful assembly, that the people of the village, being all ignorant, are afraid of representing these facts to the public authorities, and that the continuance of this state of things any longer will not only cast a slur on the benign British rule, but will drive the poor inhabitants of the village to the necessity of leaving their homes altogether and taking refuge elsewhere.

Dakshana Deepam, *Salem*, Sept. 12th, 1903.

An unlawful assembly in the village of Kurumbalúr.

(*b*) *Courts.*

5. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 8th September, gives expression to the widespread opinion that there has been miscarriage of justice in Mr. Bain's case. Mr. Bain, the paper says, beat a coolie to death, and caused two women also to be whipped; at the sessions Mr. Bain was sentenced only to six months' simple imprisonment because he was a European, and the cause of death misrepresented in the medical report. The Government appealed to the High Court against the inadequacy of the sentence; but Mr. Justice Sale decided that it was not necessary to try the case again, and discharged the accused as not guilty of the charges brought against him.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Sept. 8th, 1903.

Mr. Bain's case.

The paper goes on to say there is general dissatisfaction among the public that the lives of natives are in danger as it is impossible for natives to get justice from European Judges in cases like this, on account of racial prejudice. Mr. Bain's fault, the paper observes, appeared trivial in the eyes of the authorities, while Mr. Tilak's was shocking and was punished with 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and from a comparison of these two cases, it would appear that "Courts of Justice" is a misnomer when applied to Indian Courts of the present day.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1903.

The Madras City Municipal Bill.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th September, writing about the Madras City Municipal Bill, says that the Government, whenever it introduces any changes, should convince the people of their benefits. But to propose changes in favour of any one section of the community cannot be acceptable to all. Out of the 32 municipal commissioners, the rate-payers now elect 24. Considering the number of the rate-payers, it is clear that the elected commissioners at present are too few. While so, it is now proposed to reduce even this small number to 16. The paper asks, "What is the reason for such a step? Is not the municipal work properly done under the present system?" It further says that the bad roads, the insufficient water-supply and the defective drainage are certainly not due to the fault of the commissioners but to a want of funds. As long as funds are not forthcoming, a larger number of nominated commissioners cannot remove the defects in the municipal administration. They may, by supporting the Government, try to enhance the taxes, and the rate-payers will then be reduced to the worst condition imaginable. "The proposed increase in the nominated commissioners," says the paper, "will then be not only not beneficial but positively harmful to the public. It is undesirable, unnecessary and unacceptable, and its adoption will reduce local self-government to a mockery."

The *Sasilekha*, of the 8th September, writing on the same subject, says that, according to the present Bill, the rate-payers will have to elect out of 32 commissioners only 16 instead of 24 as now. The Government will appoint eight and certain European public bodies will nominate the remaining eight. It remarks that this is an unjust arrangement. The wards are big and the three elected commissioners for each ward, according to the existing system, are felt to be too few. While so, it is regrettable that the Government instead of raising the number of elected commissioners should reduce it and thereby curtail the privileges of local self-government. According to the present Bill, the standing committee will consist of 12 commissioners—four representing the people, four the Government and the remaining four the European public bodies. This arrangement will weaken the influence of the elected representatives on account of the predominant European element and the local self-government will then exist only in name.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1903; RAVI, *Coconada*, Sept. 10th, 1903; and DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, Sept. 5th, 1903.

Floods in the Tammiléru.

7. The *Andhraprakasika*, the *Ravi* and the *Desabhimani*, of the 5th, 10th and 5th September, respectively, state that on account of floods in the Tammiléru in the Gódávari district, both dry and wet crops to the extent of about 5,000 acres in the villages of Ellore, Ponungi and Burugagudem, etc., in the Ellore taluk have been damaged. The lands are still under water. The ryots wired to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and to the Engineers at Bezwada. The Government was getting Rs. 30,000 from these lands. The ryots spent Rs. 50,000 on them. Including sundry expenses and the expected profits, the loss is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000. The ryots are very much disheartened and the papers hope that the Government will take steps to prevent such a mishap to the ryots in future.

8. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st September, says that floods in the Kolleru have damaged crops to the extent of 10,000 acres in the Gudivada taluk and made another 10,000 acres unfit for cultivation. Six thousand people in sixty villages are consequently in great distress, The paper hopes that the Government will hear their grievances and render them the necessary help.

Floods in the Kolleru in the Gudivada taluk.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 1st, 1903.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th September, says that sugarcane, turmeric and ginger raised on lands under the Godavari anicut are charged at the uniform rate of Rs. 10 for each crop. This rate is reasonable in the case of sugarcane which requires constant flooding during the whole year. But turmeric and ginger do not require water for a long time after they are sown. They are flooded four or five times only before harvest. It is therefore hard upon the ryots, says the paper, to levy on turmeric and ginger the same rate as on sugarcane.

Water-tax.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1903.

(*k*) *General.*

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th September, referring to the difficulties of the people in getting encumbrance certificates with a view to raise loans on the security of their immoveable property, suggests the desirability of the Government reducing the fees now levied by the Registration department for the grant of these certificates.

Fees for the grant of encumbrance certificates.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1903.

11. The *Dakshana Dipam*, of the 12th September, observes that corruption is prevailing to a very large extent in the Collectorate of Salem, especially among the Sub-Magistracy, and that this undesirable state of things, which is attributable chiefly to the indifference of Mr. Clegg, the Collector and District Magistrate, has caused great apprehension to the public who have ceased to have any confidence in or respect for the courts of justice in the district.

Corruption in the Collectorate of Salem.

DAKSHANA DIPAM, *Salem*, Sept. 12th, 1903.

12. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th September, hearing that an income-tax of Rs. 20 is being levied upon incomes which are less than the taxable minimum, says that justice requires a careful examination of accounts before incomes are assessed. At present it is the revenue officers that attend to income-tax work. They have many other duties to perform which hardly enable them to examine the accounts carefully. The paper thinks that much good will result if a special European officer is appointed to hear income-tax appeals.

Income-tax.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1903.

13. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 2nd September, in commenting on the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission, hopes that the Government of India will, after taking the recommendations into its favourable consideration, decide the matter soon.

Recommendations of the Irrigation Commission.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1903.

14. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 3rd September, hears that on the 2nd instant Colonel Formby examined the treasury of Her Highness with the assistance of an accountant and found Rs. 40,000 in cash and Rs. 12,000 worth of gold and silver. It thinks that the treasury should have contained more than four lakhs of rupees as Her Highness had been collecting three or four thousand rupees per mensem, and this amount, it says, has been embezzled by deceitful persons. It further mentions that the amount of Rs. 40,000, etc., was found secreted on the person of a woman on search on the day of the death of Her Highness, and this woman is now said to be the owner thereof. It also says that agents of deceitful persons are going round to Sowcars to create fictitious documents. It suggests the advisability of demanding an explanation from the servants of Her Highness for the embezzlement.

Death of Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begum Sahiba.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1903.

The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 3rd September, refers again to the same subject and does not understand why no minute guns were fired from the fort on the occasion in spite of the fact that such honour was extended to certain departed Begums of the family even after the abolition of the Carnatic Nawabship. It bitterly complains that relatives and dependents of the Begum as well as the poor and helpless girls who were under her protection were mercilessly expelled from her residence, and it requests Government to take serious notice of this. It thinks that the allowance of Government should not lapse to the State as such lapsing would be an injustice and against all orders of Government. It requests Government to make immediate provision on a permanent basis for the expenses of her tomb as was done in the case of her husband, to grant suitable pensions to her servants and dependents, etc., to continue the subscription paid by her to the widow fund and to aid national institutions.

The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th September, in refuting the letter of a correspondent which appeared in the *Madras Times* exonerating Colonel Formby from any responsibility in the arrangement made with regard to the funeral ceremony of Her Highness, also complains that her relatives and poor and helpless girls were expelled from her residence. It is of opinion that amends should be made supplying the omissions on the approaching fortieth day ceremony which should be performed on a grand scale, that the poor girls should be collected and provision made for their maintenance in future. Pensions should also be granted to the deserving.

IV.—Native States.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1903.

Indiscretion of the Travancore Government in the grant of pensions.

15. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 12th September, observes with regret that the Government of Travancore still maintains the old practice of granting pensions not only to the officers employed under it, but also to their widows, sons, grandsons and similar relations, without observing any distinction of young and old, rich and poor, capable and incapable of independently earning their livelihood, or the like; that these pensions are in most cases descendible to the heirs of the existing incumbents; that in consequence of this the number of pensioners in this State far exceeds that of the officers in actual service and presses heavily on the revenues of the State; and that, as this unreasonable practice is continued by virtue of an enactment on the subject, it is very desirable to amend it at an early date, so as to keep the list of pensioners within due bounds.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 9th, 1903.

The Mysore Executive Council.

16. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 9th September, says the Mysore Executive Council has failed to justify the expectations formed of it, the reason of its failure being that each councillor having control of several departments, is unable personally to investigate the questions that come up for decision and is obliged to depend on the reports of his munshi. Moreover, the present councillors are mere novices in revenue affairs and their decisions in revenue cases are anything but satisfactory. The paper urges the necessity of placing the revenue administration under specially qualified and experienced officers, as revenue disputes in Mysore are important and numerous.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Sept. 8th, 1903.

Public choultries in Mysore.

17. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 8th September, calls the attention of the Mysore Muzrai department to the complaint often made that travellers are prevented from halting at some of the public choultries in Mysore on account of the permanent residence of Government servants in them.

The ex-Raja of Bilaspur.

18. The same paper says that, although the British Government declare that the deposition of the Raja of Bilaspur was the result of his own misconduct, yet the true facts of the case are that the Raja was possessed of noble and statesman-like qualities, and ruled his subjects well; but one of his officers put himself in

opposition to him in order to undermine his power, and, when the Raja attempted to punish him, conspired with the British authorities and gave rise to all this trouble. The Raja is now residing at Benares in the security of innocence and has addressed a letter to the Viceroy stating what has really happened.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

19. The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 9th September, referring to the speech delivered by Lord George Hamilton in connection with the Indian budget recently discussed in the House of Commons, says:—The Indian budget was discussed in the House of Commons on the 13th August last, and Lord George Hamilton delivered his usual speech. He was glad to state that India was rapidly advancing in prosperity and that its people were daily improving in their material condition. He assured the House that famine would no more visit India, as sufficient rains had fallen there, and that in consequence of the recent reduction of the salt and income taxes, the people would soon grow extremely rich. He then boasted of the superior fertility of the Indian soil, and hinted that the blessings enjoyed by the Indians were all the result of the British rule. But, however, much Lord George Hamilton may speak, no intelligent man attaches any weight to his words. As he has to do the duty undertaken by him, he beats his tom-tom, saying that India is very prosperous. Without adducing any grounds for his arguments, without caring to listen to the contradictions of his opponents, Lord George Hamilton speaks whatever comes in his lips. He generally astonishes his hearers by saying one thing first and then contradicting it at once, making inconsistent statements and assuming as true what cannot be so assumed. As the opinions of this gentleman and his followers have been sufficiently condemned by the various Indian journals, it is unnecessary for us to repeat them here. We will, therefore, simply content ourselves with asserting that India is daily becoming poorer; that its indigenous arts are all dying out in rapid succession; that even agriculture, the chief occupation of the masses, is now gradually decaying; that almost all the lucrative enterprises in the country have been monopolized by the Anglo-Indians; and that the natives are losing their political privileges one by one. The truth of these statements will be clear only to an eye-witness of our condition and not to the several officers in England who are living comfortably in their mansions at the expense of the Indians.

Lord George Hamilton and the Indian budget.

Prapanchatharakai, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1903.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th September, referring to the recent departure of Lord Northcote from Bombay, and highly extolling his administration of that Presidency during the last five years, in the face of famine, plague and other calamities which occurred there, remarks:—The newly-coming Governors, however good natured they may be in themselves, are liable to be easily duped by the Civilians here, unless they are possessed of a strong mind and determinate will. Accordingly we are afraid that Lord Ampthill is being thus duped by his subordinate officers. The people of Bombay say that Lord Northcote, though more advanced in age and experience than Lord Ampthill, does not possess the required strength of mind. This seems to be true, since otherwise it would not have been possible for the officers of his Government to spend about Rs. 40,000 in the recent prosecution of Mr. Tilak. Though Lord Northcote was a liberal-hearted gentleman, yet for want of a strong mind his good nature has not borne its legitimate fruit in the affairs of Government. But what after all have his strong-minded predecessors done to us? The Governors and Viceroys of these days, however intelligent or strong-minded they may be, are not doing us any great good; nor have they the power required for it. As everything done by the Government is done virtually by the Secretary of State and his Council, it makes no great difference for us, whether we

Departure of Lord Northcote from Bombay.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1903.

have for our Governor a Lord Curzon or a Lord Northcote. Unless we get the administration of the country into our own hands, we have no reason to hope for our prosperity.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Sept. 12th, 1903.

What does India get from Lord George Hamilton?

21. The *Jananukulan*, of the 12th September, says:—We have no reason to think that India has been deriving any good from Lord George Hamilton, the present Secretary of State. Though it has been several times reported to him that thousands of people are annually dying from famine in this country, still he has not devised any means to avert this calamity. Similarly, the heaviness of taxation under which the ryots of this country are groaning has been again and again brought to his notice, but the burdens of the people remain the same as before, nor has he done anything to reduce the military expenditure, of which we have so often complained. On the other hand, when it was proposed last year to increase the salaries of the British soldiers in India, he did not even listen to our cries against that measure, and the recent proposal of Mr. Brodrick to saddle India with a portion of the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa would have been carried out but for the strong protests of His Excellency Lord Curzon and some of the good-natured gentlemen in England. Considering these circumstances, we are of opinion that India derives no benefit from the present Secretary of State. In fact he knows nothing about our country, as he is living in England and is not expected to be reading all the Indian journals. It may however be argued, on the other side, that he can gather through the Viceroy all the information he requires about us. Of course we admit the force of this argument, but we think it advisable for the Secretary of State and his Council to act as a rule according to the wishes of the Viceroy who is living and moving with the people of this country and is therefore expected to know their grievances better. If, on the other hand, the Secretary of State chooses to act as he pleases, what dignity will be attached to the Viceroy, and what benefit can the people expect to derive from his administration?

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Sept. 3rd, 1903.

A severe disappointment.

22. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 3rd September, has the following in English:—We are profoundly sorry that we exulted rather prematurely in one of our issues at the probable success of Lord Curzon's attempt to exonerate India of the burden of defraying a part of the expenses of maintaining 25,000 British soldiers in South Africa. In spite of the many protests and ravings of the press, in spite of the opposition of such a distinguished statesman as Lord Curzon, in spite of the pitiable state of Indian finances, it has been decreed that India should bear the burden, she should find a means to satisfy the demand thus made on her. She has all through been submitting without raising any sort of complaint to the many and varied taxations. She protested against this last proposal because she thought that her impoverished and famine-stricken, plague-infected condition would excite pity even in ruthless hearts. Her Viceroy also felt sure that the protest of one that has grown so far intimate with the state of affairs in India would have its weight in such a question as this. But he has now realised how futile his efforts were. His Excellency represented the grievances of the people as fully as is possible and left the rest to God. But God has willed it otherwise. India would willingly take any amount of burden. But when the burden is unusually heavy they simply voice forth their grievances keeping themselves within the bounds of loyalty. They came to know that they are to pay a large amount of money for the maintenance of the South African army and they protested, because it was not clear to them why India should pay. Lord Curzon, with a characteristic foresight, understood the condition and threw himself heart and soul into the opposition. It was for a time proposed even in Parliament that India should not be made to pay. But after all the question has been decided by the highest legal authority in England that whatever might be the result, India should pay now that she has to pay,

and that she has no other go, she would only cheerfully submit. She has not raised her voice against any of the proposals of the Supreme Government, and she would be the first and foremost of His Majesty's Empires to do anything in her power to bring glory and success to the ruling nation.

A part of the expense or the whole, it matters little. But she must and pay she will. But the subtle argument adduced to justify the measure is not, we are sorry to say, clear to our clouded Indian brains, may be that a colony must support the mother land. India is quite willing to do that. But if India is to be made a milch cow, she should not be cut open to get all the milk at one stroke. She must be fed and any excess or surplus of revenue may be utilised as is thought fit. Now that India has to find an enormous sum to pay the army, it is incumbent on her Viceroy to raise this sum in a way that would not be repugnant to the people of India. We are to pay, but if we are allowed to pay the same as we may, that is with the least strain, we would only be very glad of it. Our beloved Viceroy has so far incorporated himself with India that he best knows which the proper method is; and we feel satisfied that although the tribute is exorbitant, the person employed in collecting the same is fully acquainted with our ways and manners and would give us the least amount of strain.

The emergency that has now cropped up must be met. Economy is the only saviour that would lend a helping hand. Thus it is clear that expenses should be curtailed. The question is, as to what item of expenditure should be curtailed. Lord Curzon knows what items would admit of reduction and let us hope that His Excellency's sense of justice, mercy and love of India would induce His Excellency to arrange matters in such a way that India would scarcely feel the burden which she has been forced to bear.

It is curious to note that a distinction seems to have been drawn between self-governing colonies and India, and it is surmised that India being under the immediate rule of the Viceroy, should not raise any objection to any amount of exaction and that she may be compelled to submit. Why should she be compelled? She sought relief but she did not get it. We are England's subjects and our welfare is hers. We have entrusted ourselves to her and let her dispose of us as she will.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 19th September 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1903.

What should be England's policy in India.

1. The *Hindu*, of the 14th September, has the following under "Current Topics":—"Why are the English so afraid of Russia possibly invading India, with so many millions of Indians capable of fighting for their country and willing to heartily second England's efforts to repel the invader? The true policy for England in India is to trust Indians, not to emasculate them, to teach them the science and art of war, not to allow them to grow up a nation of untaught, undrilled, undisciplined savages. There ought to be armed and trained cadet corps, and adult bodies of volunteers, all over the country to supplement the work of the regular army, native and European, now keeping watch and ward in the Indian continent. But above all, 'India,' in the words of the *New Age*, 'must be governed by India and for India.' 'India must not be bled to provide incomes for a greedy crowd of British Civil Servants.' Are not India's sons fit to govern India? Are they not capable and reliable enough, to be more and more employed in those offices of trust and emoluments, both Civil and Military, now so strictly reserved to the white celestials to the great injury of the country in a hundred ways?

* * * * *

"We want a cheaper Government, there is no doubt about it, but it should not be cheap and nasty, so cheap in other words that efficiency must be inevitably sacrificed and cannot be even dreamt of. The pay given to Europeans from the Indian Treasury for doing identically the same work as competent Indians are able to turn out and sometimes work much inferior to it, as those know who have an opportunity to peep, and peep often enough and long enough, behind the scenes, know only too well, is, as we all know, extravagantly too high. Why should it be so, even in these hard times? Cannot the number of high-paid European officers be reduced, without sacrificing efficiency in any respect? These questions may well engage the strenuous attention of honest British statesmen as well as loyal Indian patriots."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. Commenting on the trouble in the Balkans, the *Nadegannadi*, of the 15th September, says:—The Turks, no doubt, cruelly persecuted the Christians of Macedonia and Bulgaria, but the Christian powers of Europe are really at the bottom of the troubles as they want to deprive the Turks of their possessions and so make the whole of Europe Christian. With this object the powers, instead of exerting their influence in the cause of peace, have allowed matters to drift in expectation of war.

Turkey and Christian Europe.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Sept. 15th, 1903.

3. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 5th September, refers to the speech from the throne on the opening of the British Parliament and is glad to note that the general opinion in England is in favour of Turkey, with the remark that nothing but the establishment on a permanent basis of the bonds of friendship between the two countries would afford pleasure and satisfaction to the Indian Muhammadans.

England and Turkey.

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1903.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

4. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 15th September, observes the discharge of Mr. Bain in the Calcutta High Court without trial in a charge of murder and the discharge of the soldier Casey in the Punjab Chief Court in a similar charge tend to deepen the discontent that Europeans are let off scotfree in cases of assault on Indians owing to the partiality of the European judges and jury for their countrymen. The paper adds that such cases alienate the feelings of the people and lessen their confidence in the rulers.

The Bain and Casey cases.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Sept. 15th, 1903.

(*d*) *Education.*

5. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th September, invites the attention of the President, Taluk Board, Palghat, to the desirability of raising the pay of the Board primary schoolmasters. It appears that last year on the recommendation of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, a slight increase in the pay of the Board primary schoolmasters was made. But as the Taluk Board has abolished this year most of the primary schools in the Palghat range and as there are only three primary schools in the Ponnáni taluk, a slight increase in the pay of such schoolmasters during the current year also will not, says the correspondent, in any way be felt by the Taluk Board.

To raise the pay of the Board primary schoolmasters, Palghat.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Sept. 12th, 1903.

6. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 10th September, says that when the Madrasa-i-Azam is transferred to its new building—the Umda Bagh—Muhammadans of Triplicane would be greatly reluctant to send their young children to the Madrasa owing to distance and other causes and thus the education of youngsters would be retarded. Hence it suggests the advisability of raising the grade of Muhammadan Salary Result school, Triplicane, from second to first by adding two or three more teachers to the present staff, alleging that the benefit accruing from the adoption of the suggestion would far outweigh the additional cost engendered thereby.

A suggestion for raising the grade of Muhammadan Salary Result school, Triplicane.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Sept. 10th, 1903.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1903.

Election of a Commissioner for the Second Division of the Madras Municipality.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th September, writes:—It is surprising to see that the Government has sanctioned the proposal of the President of the Madras Municipal Commission to hold an election on the 3rd October next for the appointment of a Commissioner in the place of Mr. P. N. Sivagnana Mudaliyar, whose term of office expires only on the 1st idem. The rate-payers have no reason to know that this Commissioner has vacated his seat before the close of his term, since his resignation has not been notified in the local official Gazette. It is simply stated that an election will be held on the 3rd October for the appointment of a Commissioner to fill up a vacancy that has occurred in the Second Division. As this division contains three Commissioners, how are the rate-payers or the candidates for the place to know that Mr. Sivagnana Mudaliyar, and not any other, has vacated his seat? In the absence of definite information as to the individual that has resigned his Commissionership, the candidates who wish to compete with him will not be able to correctly estimate their own strength and that of their rival, and take steps to fortify their position. Any attempt, therefore, to conduct the election secretly and without the knowledge of all the electors, so as to enable the outgoing Commissioner to get himself re-elected as a matter of course, will be opposed to the very meaning of the word "election." We do not know why Mr. Pears acts so hastily in this matter. We are afraid that his action is likely to deprive the coming election of its essential characteristics. Instead of this, he may himself appoint a gentleman for the vacancy, without putting the people to the trouble of a formal election.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 16th, 1903.

Unsatisfactory condition of some roads under the Local Board in Malabar.

8. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th September, invites the attention of the Local Fund Engineer, North Malabar, to the extremely deplorable and unsatisfactory condition of the roads leading from Badagara to Nadapuram and from Tellicherry to Kúttaparamba.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SOUTH INDIAN VARTHAMANI, *Tanjore*, Sept. 16th, 1903.

Inconveniences caused by the present system of collecting the land-tax.

9. The *South Indian Varthamani*, of the 16th September, dwelling at length on the inconveniences caused to the ryots by the present system of beginning the collection of land-tax in January or February, observes that, as it is just at this part of the year that the ryots begin to harvest their fields, they are obliged to borrow money at heavy rates of interest to meet the demands of Government, and that therefore, if the time of collection be postponed to some later period, the ryots will not only find it convenient to pay their land-revenue, but will regard the change as practically equivalent to a reduction of the land-tax by about 5 per cent., since in this case they will be under no necessity to borrow money and pay interest.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1903.

Want of standard weights and measures for the whole Presidency.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th September, complains that the weights and measures in use in this Presidency vary almost with every district, and requests the Government to fix standard weights and measures for the whole Presidency

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1903.

The Local Fund tax to be reduced in the Wynaad taluk.

11. An article in the *Manorama*, of the 14th September, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the desirability of making some reduction in the rate of Local Fund taxes levied in the Wynaad taluk as has been done by a recent order of the Government of India in the other settled taluks in the Malabar district. The settlement of the Wynaad

taluk was conducted long ago and although many petitions had been submitted by the people to Government to get the assessment reduced, nothing was done to lighten their burden. The article hopes that Government will turn its attention to the matter and extend the benefit of the concession above referred to to the Wynaad taluk also.

(*k*) *General.*

12. The *Dravidavarthamani*, of the 17th September, referring to the recent conviction of the secretary and some of the directors of a mutual benefit fund called "The Hindu Janánukúla Sáswatha Nithi," of Madras, for having issued false balance-sheets and deceived the shareholders to the extent of several thousands of rupees, suggests the desirability of the Government appointing a permanent inspector with power to examine the accounts of these funds and similar joint stock companies from time to time or whenever necessary, on the ground that this will to a great extent prevent the frequent commission of cheating, misappropriation and other kindred offences by the office-bearers of these companies.

DRAVIDAVARTHAMANI, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1903.

Desirability of appointing an inspector of joint stock companies.

13. The *Sasilekha*, of the 18th September, states that the clerks in the Madras Sea Customs House office were hitherto working from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. This was considered to cause loss to merchants and it has consequently been ordered that all the clerks should work hereafter from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. The paper thinks that it is unjust to prolong the hours of attendance for the benefit of merchants.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1903.

The Madras Sea Customs House.

14. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 16th September, says:—A Cawnpore firm had been hitherto supplying harness, saddles, boots, etc., for the army; but henceforth the Government will manufacture these articles itself. The paper declares that it is unjust on the part of the Government to enter into competition with private firms in this manner.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 16th, 1903.

Competition in trade between the Government and private firms.

15. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th September, says that a case involving a question of law of great importance regarding the jurisdiction of the British Courts was recently decided by the Sub-Magistrate of Chowghat. The facts of the case are as follow:—When some casks of arrack were being removed in about from the depot belonging to Parry & Co. at Matilakam, some men from Cochin attacked the boat and tried to tow it to the right bank of the river. In the scuffle that ensued a boatman was severely wounded. The contention of the accused was that as the affray took place on the eastern side of the river and that as the jurisdiction of the British Courts extended only as far as the middle of the river, the other side being under the jurisdiction of the Cochin State, the Magistrate had no power to try the case. The Magistrate agreed with this view and discharged the accused. The article, commenting on this decision, remarks that the decision then arrived at by the Court will give rise to serious inconveniences in future, and hopes that Government will turn its attention to this matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 12th, 1903.

A case about the limit of jurisdiction of British Courts.

III.—LEGISLATION.

16. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 16th September, again referring to the Madras City Municipal Bill, says:—The standing committee of the Madras Municipal Commission, which is the body that virtually carries on the administration of the city, consists chiefly of natives for the present, and this is not acceptable to Government. The main object of the Madras City Municipal Bill, therefore,

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1903.

The Madras City Municipal Bill.

appears to be to so alter the constitution of this committee as to make it contain a larger number of Anglo-Indians than Natives. The Bill also proposes to raise the house-tax from 16⅔ to 18 per cent. of the average annual rent value. It is curious that, while the house-tax is thus to be raised, the other taxes, such as those on carriages, horses, etc., remain unaffected by the Bill. As the owners of houses in Madras are mostly poor, the effect of raising the house-tax will certainly be the overcrowding of tenants in each house and the consequent insanitation of the city. It should be further observed that the introduction of more Anglo-Indians into the Municipal Commission will be highly prejudicial to the rate-payers, as the latter are generally uneducated people not having the pluck to represent their grievances freely to the Anglo-Indian Commissioners who are ignorant of the language, customs and habits of the natives. Moreover, the Native Commissioners are the real representatives of the native rate-payers who form by far the majority of the inhabitants of the city and contribute the largest portion of the municipal revenues, while the Anglo-Indian Commissioners are temporary residents who have come here to make money and return home after a few years. Under these circumstances, it will not be proper for the Government to take away the administration of the city from the hands of the natives and place it in those of the Anglo-Indians. We therefore hope that the Government will be pleased, before passing this Bill into law, to invite the opinion of the public on the subject and give due weight to it.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th September, also discusses this subject again and expresses the same opinion as to the effects of increasing the house-tax and introducing a larger number of Anglo-Indians into the Commission.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 25th, 1903.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th August, asks the Government

Prostitution and the Indian Penal Code.

"How long is it now since the Indian Penal Code was passed? Is it not provided therein that girls should not be brought up for prostitution or disposed of by dedication to gods as prostitutes? But still how many are not there in each village professing open prostitution? Whence and under whose influence have they become prostitutes? How many prostitutes are now bringing up girls? Who will be punished when these girls adopt the profession of prostitution in course of time? How far has the Indian Penal Code prevented prostitution? Is there any doubt that it has given full scope to it?"

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Sept. 15th, 1903.

18. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 15th September, says:—The appointment

The Agricultural Chemist to the Mysore Government.

of the Agricultural Chemist in Mysore has not been productive of any good as it is felt impracticable to carry on cultivation according to his suggestions. Experimental farms such as those in Bombay are a desideratum in Mysore, says the paper; such farms would enable the Chemist's schemes to be carried into practice and would show the way to ryots. These farms are a failure in Bombay, no doubt; but this may be due to the want of an Agricultural Chemist in Bombay.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 19th, 1903.

19. In deprecating, on the score of useless expense, the proposed deputation

Necessity for economy in Mysore administration.

of Mr. D. M. Narsing Rao of the Mysore Government to learn the methods of work in the Government of India Secretariat, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 19th September, observes that a large proportion of Government officials in Mysore have absolutely no work and spend their time in a round of pleasures; and believes that the present cost of administration can be easily reduced by half with the production of even greater efficiency. The paper hopes that the Maharaja and the Diwan will carry out the necessary measures of reform and retrenchment.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

20. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 16th September, referring to a lecture recently delivered in London by Sir Henry Cotton, the late Commissioner of Assam, fully endorses the opinions expressed by him touching the poverty of India and the deterioration of the agricultural classes, and observes that the people of this country are eternally obliged to this gentleman for his valuable and timely services towards the regeneration of the sinking Indian nation.

Sir Henry Cotton's lecture on the poverty of India.

Prapanchamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1903.

21. The *Desabhimani*, of the 12th September, says that excessive rains have damaged crops in the villages lying about the Bápatla taluk, Kistna district. It understands that the ryots are intending to submit applications for remission. It suggests that this is the proper time for the authorities, who have regard for justice, to personally inspect and record in writing, the survey numbers of such of the fields as necessarily require remission.

Damage to crops by rains.

Desabhimani, *Bezwada*, Sept. 12th, 1903.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

22. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 16th September, regrets to observe that a practice more or less akin to the ancient slave-trade is secretly, and sometimes even openly, going on in the Punjab and the adjoining territories, where young girls are said to be offered for sale at prices varying according to their personal features, and requests the Government of India to direct its attention to this barbarous practice and take steps to suppress it.

Sale of girls in the Punjab and the adjoining territories.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1903.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th September, referring to the recent resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Ritchie of their respective offices in the British Cabinet, and discussing the causes that led to this event, remarks:—The resignation of Lord George Hamilton means our bidding good-bye to the misfortune that has hitherto taken hold of our country. As this gentleman has been both a Member of Parliament and a Secretary of State, he is entitled to pension, and we hope that he will be content with this and no more think of becoming the Secretary of State for India. The probability of Mr. Brodrick succeeding to this office is not very favourable to us, but we may so far rejoice over it, as it excludes the probability of his becoming our next Viceroy, in which case we could think of no greater calamity to our country.

Resignation of Lord George Hamilton.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1903.

24. The same paper thus describes the attitudue of His Excellency Lord Curzon towards the education of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian youths in India:—The Government of India is now framing a special Grant-in-Aid Code for the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian schools, and several measures calculated to benefit this class of people are in contemplation. Inspectors on high salaries are being appointed in each province for the periodical supervision of these schools, and a training school is to be soon opened with provisions for awarding liberal stipends or scholarships to the students who may resort to it. Lord Curzon himself stated in his recent speech in the Bishop Cotton's school at Simla that though the educational problem of India had generally been for the last five years under the consideration of Government, a greater amount of attention and sympathy was bestowed on the special question of educating the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian youths. This is not strange, as the Government has always evinced much interest in the education of this class of people and is bent upon giving them any and every high appointment in the public service of this country. The Government says to the Indian youths that they should not prosecute their studies with the sole object of getting into the public service, but it is always

Lord Curzon's attitude towards the education of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian youths.

ready to help even the half-educated Anglo-Indians and Eurasians with suitable posts. Lord Curzon himself stated that the Anglo-Indian students need not entertain any doubt as to their getting appointments in the public service, and that there are ample opportunities for them to rise to a good position. Would Lord Curzon take so much interest in the welfare of the Indian youths? Would he hold out so many prospects to them? It is clear that India is only for the Anglo-Indians and not for the Indians. His Excellency's speech at the Bishop Cotton's school is certainly an unconscious outburst of his love and sympathy for the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian communities in this country.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 16th, 1903.

Complaint against an officer of the Hosúr hospital.

25. A correspondent in the *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 16th September, complains that Mr. Venkoba Rao, an officer attached to the hospital at Hosúr in the Salem district, is making himself obnoxious by prohibiting people from appearing before him in neat dress and boots or shoes, and by losing his temper when asked to expedite the issue of passports. By way of commenting on the letter, the editor of the paper observes that according to the rules of this little magnate, people are forbidden to wear neat clothes and shoes during the outbreak of plague.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 16th, 1903.

The fund for Mr. Bain's defence.

26. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 16th September, says that when Mr. Bain was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment by a European Judge, a number of Europeans provided a "Defence Fund" to help Mr. Bain, and appealed to the High Court where the verdict of the lower court was set aside. The paper remarks that the fellow-feeling displayed by Europeans is astonishing and has certainly made them the ruling race; while Indians have become a subject-people through lack of a spirit of unity.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Sept. 15th, 1903.

Plague measures.

27. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 15th September, says :—The plague is a divine dispensation, and it is difficult for man to stamp it out. The utmost that can be done is to mitigate its horrors by such measures as distributing useful medicines gratis to people in plague-stricken areas, feeding the very poor and helpless, rendering the required assistance for the performance of the funeral rites of the victims, and improving the sanitation of localities liable to the visitation of the plague.

[Issued 26th September 1903.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 26th September 1903.

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Sept. 24th, 1903.

1. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 24th September, has an item as regards the British occupation of Egypt in which it says that there are two parties in Egypt, one is in favour of it and the other against it, and that the editor of the *Al-Liva*, who belongs to the latter party, has in a lengthy article recently written that the indefatigable exertions of sensitive Egyptians in getting their country evacuated will be sooner or later successful.

The British occupation of Egypt.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Sept. 18th, 1903.

2. The *Lokopakari*, of the 18th September, dwelling at length on the vexed question of separating the judicial and executive functions of Revenue officers, points out two chief evils attendant on the present system, viz., (1) that, as the Collector is the official superior both of the subordinate magistrates and the police in the district, the subordinate magistrates are often induced to convict even innocent persons charged by the police; and (2) that as the Revenue officers who are also magistrates have to go frequently on tour to the villages, the accused, complainants, their pleaders, etc., are obliged to follow these magistrates wherever they go until their cases are disposed of, and this causes a good deal of unnecessary trouble, expense and delay to the parties concerned. In order to remove these evils, this paper suggests the following remedies:—(1) depriving the Revenue officers of their magisterial powers; (2) placing the subordinate magistrates under the control of District Judges; and (3) relieving the sub-magistrates of all revenue duties.

Separation of the judicial and executive functions of Revenue officers.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1903.

3. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 23rd September, dwelling on the inability of the present set of village munsifs to properly exercise their powers of disposing of petty criminal cases, and of entertaining civil suits of small values, and on the failure of the Village Panchayats Act of 1889 to be of any practical use to the villagers in this respect, observes:—It is foremost among the duties of Government to promote the welfare of the people by establishing sufficient

Village Munsifs' Courts.

number of village courts for the prompt disposal of the petty disputes, civil and criminal, arising among them. The Government at present utilizes the village officers only for the collection of the land revenue, and not for doing any good to the people. If it is really found that these officers have no time at all to spare for the administration of justice, then the best course for the Government will be to appoint separate munsifs at the rate of one for every three or four villages, charging them with the sole duty of administering justice to the villagers.

The *Grámáthikari Gazette* for July and August also deals with this subject and insists on the necessity for reforming these courts.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Municipal election.

4. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th September, states that a very curious notification was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th September 1903 declaring that an election of a Commissioner for the Second Division in the Municipality of Madras would take place on the 3rd October next, and inviting intending candidates for the Commissionership to send in their applications by the evening of the 17th September. It remarks that the undue haste with which the said election is brought about gives room for suspicion. For a very long time past municipal elections have been ordinarily held on the last Saturday of a month. This is a convenient day for officers, students, etc., to repair to the polling stations to vote. The paper is at a loss to know why there should be a departure from the established custom. The vacancy in question begins from the 1st October next and the election is fixed for the 3*rd idem*. If, instead of hurrying the election most unwarrantedly, the Municipal authorities arrange to hold it along with the other elections that have to be held after the 23rd October, in connection with eight impending vacancies, the Municipality will be saved the expenses of holding now a separate election, contrary to the usual custom. The paper asks, "Will the Municipality suffer any loss by failing to arrange to fill the vacancy within two days only? Surely not." The paper thinks that this procedure is ill-advised, and waits to see what steps the President and the Government will take in the matter.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1903.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

The sale of molasses arrack in Malabar.

5. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th September, disapproves of the action of Government in having granted a license to Messrs. Parry & Co. for the sale of molasses arrack in Malabar, and observes that, as it will be the interest of the company to discourage as far as possible the distillation of arrack from cocoanut and palmyra toddy, and as the authorities concerned will be unwilling to go against the wishes of such an influential European firm, it can be safely asserted that the closing of the existing distilleries in Malabar will only be a matter of time. Those who are accustomed to drink arrack prepared from cocoanut and palmyra toddy will not relish this new stuff which is at once distasteful and injurious to health, and the result will be that the people, instead of giving up the habit of drinking, will resort to illicit distillation of the stuff which they prefer, and this is sure to bring about a large fall in the abkári revenue. It will be very difficult for the Abkári officers to put a stop to such illicit distillation of arrack and, in the event of closing the distilleries in Malabar, this illicit trade, which is now carried on in some places in the country parts only, will extend itself to the towns and other places also, and the affrays between the tappers and the Abkári officers, which one hears of now and then, will be a matter of frequent occurrence. Unless some arrangements are made by which liquor of a good quality and at cheap price can without difficulty be obtained by the people, it will be extremely difficult to put a stop to this illicit practice. The attention of the authorities concerned is invited to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 19th, 1903.

(*k*) *General.*

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 25th, 1903.

Attendance of clerks, etc., in the Madras Sea Customs office.

6. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 25th September, condemns as inhuman the rule recently introduced into the Madras Sea Customs office, requiring the clerks and executive officers therein employed to attend the office from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. daily (except on holidays), and requests the Government to cancel this rule and restore the old practice of their attending the office from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; having regard to the fact that their work is specially difficult and was heavy enough even before the introduction of the new rule.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1903.

A discovered temple.

7. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd September, referring to the remains of a temple discovered some fifteen feet below the surface of the earth by two ryots while digging for old bricks in the village of Danalapad near Jammalamadugu, Cuddapah district, remarks that the temple and the various other things found in and around it are the relics of some old Buddhist temples, and requests the Government to preserve them in their entirety.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, Sept. 17th, 1903.

The income-tax.

8. The *Ravi*, of the 17th September, says, with regard to the income-tax, that there is nothing unjust in the tax itself but that the assessment of it is wholly unjust. The Tahsildar fears that he will be visited with displeasure if the annual collection of the income-tax for his taluk falls short of the usual amount. The taluk officers are partial and considerate to the rich and please them by reducing the tax payable by them or exempting them altogether from it, or fixing it only at a nominal amount. In order to make good the deficiency in the collection, they assess the poor villagers heavily. Revenue officers tax petty bazaarmen who make an income of two annas a day to maintain therewith their wives and children. It adds that a fifth of the revenue collected under income-tax is obtained from deductions made in the salaries and pensions paid by Government. It is therefore the Government servants and pensioners that are chiefly benefited by the taxable minimum recently raised. Of the others, those that were hitherto assessed at Rs. 500 are now misrepresented as making an income of Rs. 1,000, and income-tax is accordingly levied on such imaginary incomes. If the District Collector investigates the matter carefully, the difficulties that the poor experience in this respect and the chances the rich have to evade liability to the tax will be patent to him.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Sept. 19th, 1903.

False weights and measures.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th September, states that many traders deceive ignorant men and women by using false weights and measures, and that as the crime in question is nothing short of cheating, the offenders should be punished with imprisonment instead of with fine only.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 21st, 1903.

Complaint against the postman of Codacal post office.

10. A Triprangot correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 21st September, complains of the inconvenience and trouble to which the inhabitants of the place are put owing to the extreme indifference shown by the postman attached to the Codacal post office in the delivery of letters, etc. It appears that a petition signed by numerous persons of the place is sent to the Superintendent of Post Offices and it is stated that the postman in question wreaks his vengeance on the persons who have signed the petition by abusing them and by withholding their letters, etc. The correspondent hopes that the authorities concerned will take prompt measures to remedy this evil.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1903.

Letters reaching Cannanore by the local train to be delivered that same day.

11. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd September, invites the attention of the Postal authorities to the desirability of adopting measures for the delivery, the same day, of the letters, etc., reaching Cannanore by the local train at 11 in the morning. It appears that as such letters along with those arriving in the evening by the mail train are delivered only the next day, the people are put to great inconvenience and trouble.

IV.—Native States.

12. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 22nd September, observes that the opinion has long been gaining ground that culprits are very rarely brought to justice in cases of murder in Mysore. The discharge of the six accused in the Gubbi murder case affords fresh reason for this opinion. The failure of the law in such cases cannot be ascribed to the want of proper investigation by the Police, as the Mysore Police are said to be very efficient when compared with those of other States. The real cause is to be sought in the reluctance of Judges to convict accused persons on any but the most direct evidence; but murder and other crimes are not committed openly and so no direct evidence can be forthcoming, and besides, it is not possible to elicit the truth from culprits as people of the present day are devoid of all truthfulness, unlike those of former times.

Murder cases in Mysore.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Sept. 22nd, 1903.

The paper remarks in this connection that the love of truth among Europeans is astonishing, the guilty man boldly coming forward and declaring his guilt; while India is the most untruthful country in the world.

The paper proceeds to say that murders are often declared to be suicides and deaths by poisoning are represented as natural deaths, and it calls on the Government to enforce stringent laws to put down such untruthfulness.

The slowness of Judges to convict also tends to dispirit the Police, as their exertions are of little avail if culprits are let off. The paper declares that some Brahman Judges, out of a false sentiment, avoid passing the sentence of death, and expresses the hope that exemplary punishment may be meted out to criminals, in view of the increase in the number of murder cases of late.

13. An article in the *Manorama*, of the 21st September, referring to the administration of the Travancore State, writes that the present condition of the country is most deplorable, and is surprised to see that a Native State which has earned for itself the reputation of being a model State has fallen so low. The article regrets to observe that notwithstanding the frequent complaints in the English papers about the unsatisfactory administration of the State, the British Government have not as yet taken any steps to remedy the evils complained of. It appears that owing to the influence of the Diwan and other officers of the State, the newspapers published in the State are afraid of representing the true state of affairs in the State. The article, in conclusion, invites the attention of the British Government to the desirability of (1) appointing a new Resident in the place of the present inefficient officer, (2) removing at once the present Diwan Mr. Krishnaswami Rao from his office, and (3) making enquiries to ascertain whether the allegations published in the *Native States* against Sankaran Thambi *alias* Sankaran Pillay are true or not.

Remarks about the administration of Travancore.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Sept. 21st, 1903.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd September, says:—There was no limit to the joy we felt on hearing of the resignation of Lord George Hamilton. Although this gentleman has been holding the office of Secretary of State for India for the last so many years, we have no reason to think that he has done us any good. Not only was he always trying to throw all sorts of unnecessary charges on India, but he was even unwilling to listen to our cries about the poverty of this country. When therefore we heard that this gentleman resigned his office, we were all hopeful of seeing some more sympathetic gentleman appointed in his place; but these joys and hopes were destined to last only for a couple of days, as a telegram of yesterday states that Mr. Brodrick has been appointed Secretary of State for India. We are sure that this gentleman will prove no better than his predecessor. While Lord George Hamilton himself, who had an

Appointment of Mr. Brodrick as Secretary of State for India.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1903.

experience of thirty years in Indian matters, has failed to take interest in our welfare, what is there for us to expect from Mr. Brodrick who knows nothing about our country? Mr. Brodrick has been selected by His Majesty probably under the impression that any one will do for the office of Secretary of State for India. It is surprising to see that Mr. Brodrick has secured this onerous office, while we have on many occasions declared him unfit even for the less difficult office of Viceroy of India. Though the selection of this gentleman is not likely to create much sensation in England, it will certainly do so in India. If at this critical moment Lord Curzon also were to leave India and his place were to be supplied by some other person holding the same political views as Mr. Brodrick, the fate of India would really be sad. The only course then open to the Indians will be to anxiously wait for the Liberal party coming into power.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 26th September, similarly criticizes the administration of Lord George Hamilton and the selection of Mr. Brodrick to succeed him, and observes that the position of India can be better imagined than described if at this juncture Lord Curzon also were to leave India.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 12th, 1903.

British Indian Government and the Ecclesiastical department.

15. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 12th September, says that it is a matter of great wonder that poor India is paying 45 lakhs annually towards the expenses of the Ecclesiastical department maintained for the propagation of the Christian religion. It thinks that it is an injustice to charge the people of India with the expenses of those who attack the religions of the country. To be just and consistent the Government should help all religions alike.

[Issued 3rd October 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 40 OF 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 3rd October 1903.

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No.	Name of newspaper.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1903.
	VERNACULAR.			
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	675	June, July and Aug. 1903.
2	"Gnana Bodhini"	Do.	500	May 1903.
* 3	"Yathartha Bhaskaran"	Do.	500	July 1903.
4	"Prapancha Oopakari" *	Do.	200	July and Sept. 1903.
5	"Gramathikari Gazette" .. .	Do.	..	June, July, Aug. and Sept. 1903.
	Bi-monthly.			
6	"Satyavarthamani"	Pasumalai	500	1st and 15th July; 1st and 15th Aug.; and 1st and 15th Sept. 1903.
7	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini" ..	Bangalore	104	1st and 15th July; 1st and 16th Aug; and 1st and 15th Sept. 1903.
	Weekly.			
8	"Vikata Dutan"	Madras	1,200	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th July; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Aug.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Sept. 1903.
9	"Lokopakari"	Do.	2,000	3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st July; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 11th and 18th Sept. 1903.
10	"Prapancha Mitran"	Do.	1,300	3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th July; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Sept. 1903.
11	"Dravida Varthamani"	Do.	1,000	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1903.
† 12	"Prapancha Tharakai"	Do.	500	3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th July; 14th, 21st and 27th Aug.; and 4th, 9th, 16th and 23rd Sept. 1903.
13	"Chandrodayani"	Do.	..	25th May; 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd June; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July 1903.
14	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	270	26th June; 3rd, 17th, 24th and 31st July; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Sept. 1903.
15	"Nilalochani"	Negapatam	250	10th and 31st Aug. and 14th and 28th Sept. 1903.
16	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	290	4th, 18th and 25th July; 1st and 15th Aug.; and 5th and 12th Sept. 1903.
17	"Dakshana Dipam"	Salem	1,250	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th July; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Aug.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Sept. 1903.
18	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	1,500	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th July; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Aug.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Sept. 1903.
19	"South Indian Varthamani" ..	Do.	..	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 19th and 27th Aug.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Sept. 1903.
20	"Tanjai Yathartha Vachani" ..	Do.	..	25th June; 9th and 30th July; and 13th Aug. 1903.
21	"Tanjai Jana Nésan"	Tiruvâlûr	..	8th and 27th July and 3rd, 10th, 24th and 31st Aug. 1903.
22	"Sarva Jana Nésan"	Coleroon	..	29th July; 5th, 12th and 19th Aug.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Sept. 1903.
23	"South Indian Mitran"	Dindigul	450	24th June; 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd July; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Aug.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Sept. 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
24	"Hindu Nésan"	Madras	750	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th July; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Aug.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Sept. 1903.
	Daily.			
25	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	Daily 900; Tri-weekly 800.	Issues of all the dates of July, Aug. and Sept. 1903, Sundays and holidays excepted.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
26	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	4,700	July, Aug. and Sept. 1903.
27	"Kalanati"	Rajahmundry	Not known.	Mar., Apr., May, June, July and Aug. 1903.
28	"Health in the House and in the Village."	Do.	Do.	Sept., Oct. and Nov. 1902.
29	"Kalpalatha"	Vizagapatam	Do.	Sept. 1903.

* Converted into Anglo-Tamil since July.

† Converted into bi-weekly since 4th September.

No.	Name of newspaper.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1903.
	TELUGU—*cont.*			
	Bi-monthly.			
30	"Kistna Patrika"	Masulipatam	500	1st and 15th July; 1st and 15th Aug.; and 1st Sept. 1903.
	Tri-monthly.			
31	"Andhrakesari"	Rayadurgam (Bellary) ..	Not known.	20th and 30th June; 10th and 20th July; and 1st, 10th and 25th Aug. 1903.
	Weekly.			
32	"Desabhimani"	Bezwada	300	30th June; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 11th and 18th Aug.; and 5th and 12th Sept. 1903.
33	"Desopakari"	Ellore	340	28th June; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th July; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Aug.; and 6th, 13th and 20th Sept. 1903.
34	"Dharmaprakasika"	Tenali	Not known.	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug. and 7th Sept. 1903.
35	"Ravi"	Cocanada	300	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th and 17th Sept. 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
36	"Sasilekha"	Madras	550	26th and 30th June; 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st July; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 28th Aug.; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd Sept. 1903.
37	"Andhraprakasika"	Do.	650	27th June; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th July; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Aug.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd Sept. 1903.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
38	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	Weekly 500; Bi-weekly 250.	27th June; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 29th July; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Aug.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Sept. 1903.
39	"Nadegannadi"	Do.	930	30th June; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Aug; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Sept. 1903.
40	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	4,810	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1903.
41	"Suryodaya Prakasika"	Bangalore	515	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Aug.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Sept. 1903.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
42	"Kerala Sobhini"	Ottappalam	480	29th June; 9th July; and 10th, 21st and 31st Aug. 1903.
43	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	185	1st and 11th July; 1st, 11th and 21st Aug.; and 11th and 21st Sept. 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
44	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,200	27th June; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th July; 5th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd and 26th Aug.; and 5th, 8th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Sept. 1903.
	Weekly.			
45	"Manorama"	Calicut	484	29th June; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Aug.; and 14th and 21st Sept. 1903.
46	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	655	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Aug.; and 16th and 23rd Sept. 1903.
47	"Kerala Patrika"	Do.	625	27th June; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th July; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Aug.; and 12th and 19th Sept. 1903.
48	"Malayali"	Tangasséri	1,215	27th June; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th July; 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Aug.; and 12th and 19th Sept. 1903.
49	"Nazrani Dipika"	Kóttayam	500	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Aug.; and 9th and 16th Sept. 1903.
50	"Kerala Panchika"	Trivandrum	1,000	29th June; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July; 10th, 22nd and 29th Aug.; and 12th and 19th Sept. 1903.

No.	Name of newspaper.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1903.
	HINDUSTANI.			
51	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Madras	500	29th June; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Aug.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Sept. 1903.
52	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Do.	800	27th June; 4th, 11th and 25th July; 1st, 8th, 22nd and 29th Aug.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Sept. 1903.
53	"Tilism-i-Hairat"	Do.	250	25th July; 5th Aug.; and 5th Sept. 1903.
54	"Alhami"	Do.	300	1st, 8th, 16th and 24th July; 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th Sept. 1903.
55	"Mukhbir-i-Dakhan"	Do.	1,000	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Aug.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Sept. 1903.
56	"Naier-i-Asifi"	Do.	400	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1903.
57	"Aftab-i-Dakhan"	Do.	200	2nd, 9th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1903.
58	"Qasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	600	25th and 29th June; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th July; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Sept. 1903.
59	"Jam-i-Jamshid"	Hyderabad	..	12th Sept. 1903.
60	"Dakhani"	Do.	..	30th Sept. 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

1. "Trichur Notes:—There is a quarantine kept at Chirinthruthi under the charge of an apothecary, but there is nothing to prevent the passengers alighting at the Pattámbi and Tirúr stations and coming into the Cochin territory by means of boats and carts, where also there should be some arrangements made to examine them and retain them if anything is found suspicious in them."

Quarantine.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras.* Oct. 2nd, 1903.

2. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 3rd October, and several of the other Tamil journals examined during the week dwell at length on the present political crisis in Macedonia. Some of them even apprehend that the British Government is likely to entangle itself in this matter, as many of the Christian subjects engaged in the struggle against the Sultan of Turkey are said to belong to Great Britain.

The political crisis in Macedonia.

Nazer-i-Asifi, *Madras.* Oct. 1st, 1903.

3. The *Nazer-i-Asifi* of the 1st October. The *Almuwaid* of Cairo writes that there are many in England who are, like the late Mr. Gladstone, inimically disposed towards Turkey, and want to set the whole of Europe against it. But it is of opinion that the policy of the British Government is quite the reverse. His Majesty the King and all the British Ministers like the Sultan.

The British Government and Turkey.

4. The same paper gives a translation of the telegram announcing the holding of a meeting at the St. James' Hall on the 29th September, in which certain resolutions were passed suggesting the abolition of the Turkish rule and the establishment of a relief fund. The editor says that these untimely clamours, which wound the feelings of the Muhammadan subjects of His Majesty, will produce no good results in Europe.

The English and Turkish rule.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Sarvajana Nésan, *Coimbatore.* Sept. 30th, 1903.

5. The *Sarvajana Nésan*, of the 30th September, referring to the frequent cases of robbery of the mail bags in transit between Tinnevelly and Travancore, draws the attention of the Police authorities, both of the Madras Government and the Travancore State, to the necessity for taking immediate and more effective steps to put an end to this unsatisfactory state of things.

Robbery of mail bags between Tinnevelly and Travancore.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore.* Sept. 30th, 1903.

6. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 30th September, observes that Lord Curzon has made it felt that the law is no respecter of race or colour, and has set himself to putting down the injustice of European Magistrates in cases between Europeans and natives. When misgovernment by a native ruler is such as to justify interference, Lord Curzon has not hesitated to place the State under his direct observation in order to give justice and good government to the subjects. Such action on his part is misconstrued into a desire to annex Native States. Whether the accusation is just or not, there is no doubt that he has made it clear that Europeans cannot escape justice any more if they commit offences against natives. For instance, Lord Curzon was convinced that the Bain case was influenced by racial bias, and made it the subject of discussion in council. Mr. Kerr, at Benares, was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment for causing injury to a native servant. Lastly, Private Emerson was brought at great expense from England to answer the charge of shooting a

Lord Curzon and offences by Europeans against natives of India.

forest watcher in the month of August of last year. The paper praises Lord Curzon's action in these matters, and says in conclusion that, in the opinion of some, a comparison of the Bain and Tilak cases shows the race prejudices of European Judges.

7. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th September, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the desirability of removing one of the two Munsifs' Courts of Calicut to some other place in the interior of the taluk, so that parties from such distant places as Katavur, Pannikot, Tiruvampati, etc., near the Wynaad taluk and those from Matavur, Nenmanda, etc., near the Kurumbranad taluk, may not be put to the necessity of going all the way to Calicut undergoing great expense and inconvenience. It appears that owing to this inconvenience many persons in the country parts prefer to waive their claims and put up with their losses patiently.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 26th, 1903.

One of the two Munsifs' Courts of Calicut to be removed to some other place.

(*d*) *Education.*

8. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 23rd September, commenting on the accident which recently took place in the new premises of the Zamorin's College, Calicut, by the collapse of the upper storey of the building while an entertainment was being held in the premises, says that the college authorities should be held responsible for having taken over charge of the building without getting it examined by a competent officer. The article hopes that the Collector will, in conjunction with the Zamorin, institute proper inquiries into the matter and take measures to place the management of the college on a better footing.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1903.

Accident in the Zamorin's College, Calicut.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

9. The *Jananukulan*, of the 3rd October, referring to an imported case of plague which is said to have recently occurred in Tanjore, observes that this is due to the negligence of the plague officers in the Tanjore railway station to properly inspect the passengers arriving from plague-infected areas, and that the place where the persons associated with the deceased in the above mentioned case are now segregated is so near the town that it is likely to endanger the safety of the public.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Oct. 3rd, 1903.

A case of plague in Tanjore.

10. The *Dakshana Dipam*, of the 3rd October, referring to a resolution recently passed by the Municipal Council of Salem to prosecute a Sanitary Inspector for bribery, observes that unpleasant occurrences like this are due to the mismanagement and neglect of duty of the Municipal Secretary and that the entire fault lies in Mr. Clegg, the Collector of the district, who selected the present Secretary in opposition to the wish of many of the municipal councillors.

DAKSHANA DIPAM, *Salem*, Oct. 3rd, 1903.

Mismanagement of the Salem Municipal Secretary.

11. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th September, invites the attention of the President of the Taluk Board to the inconvenience felt by the inhabitants of Tamracheri amsam of the Calicut taluk owing to the absence of a Primary school there. The correspondent hopes that the authorities concerned will supply this want sorely felt by the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 26th, 1903.

A Primary school to be opened in the Tamracheri amsam, Calicut taluk.

(*h*) *Railways.*

12. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 15th September, received on the 25th idem, states that the Government of India expressed in vain its desire so long ago as 1896 that Railway Companies should provide better accommodation in their carriages for third-class passengers, from whom the greater part of their income is

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Sept. 15th, 1903.

The third-class passenger.

derived. Lord Curzon also desired the Railway Companies to provide latrines in third-class carriages; but they have not done so, as very few carriages contain such accommodation now. Unless the Government pass stringent orders in the matter, Railway authorities will continue to neglect the passengers' convenience. It often happens that third-class compartments are overcrowded with passengers. Sometimes twenty passengers may be seen huddled together in a compartment intended only for ten. The passengers are obliged to stand there for want of room. The Company's servants neither listen to the passengers' complaints, nor attach more carriages to the trains.

The inconvenience suffered by third-class passengers at Bezwada is beyond description. Trains leave the station one after another at short intervals, and passengers for Madras, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Guntakal, etc., wait there in hundreds. There is a waiting shed, but it is not large enough to accommodate all of them. They are therefore obliged to wait outside the station and suffer heavily from severe sun in summer and rain and chill in winter. In spite of this, it does not appear that the authorities take steps to afford relief to the passengers at the station. The Government should, therefore, pass strict orders in the matter. The passenger traffic at Tenali, Bápatla, Pannur, etc., is very heavy. Bigger stations should be constructed there with spacious waiting rooms. In some stations, there are no separate waiting rooms for second-class passengers too. In certain stations there are no goods-sheds sufficiently large. The goods, therefore, get wet and damaged by rain. It is, therefore, necessary, says the paper, that the Collector and the Sub-Collector of the Kistna district should bring the said defects in the railway traffic of the district to the notice of the Government for steps being taken for their removal.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

DAKSHINA DIPAM, *Salem*, Sept. 26th, 1903.

A bridge wanted for the Vániyambádi river.

13. The *Dakshana Dipam*, of the 26th September, states that the necessity for a bridge over the river between the railway station and the fort at Vániyambádi is very keenly felt by the people of that town.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Oct. 3rd, 1903.

The pice-paper used in the Mysore law courts.

14. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 3rd October, says that the pice-paper now used by order for writing plaints, petitions, etc., in the Mysore courts was probably introduced at first with the object of obtaining uniformity in the quality of the paper used by lawyers and parties for court purposes. But the paper is not worth even a pie and is extremely rough and flimsy, and moreover its use is enforced for mere copies obtained by parties for their own use, and requiring no seal or signature, so that it appears that the Government probably regards the use of the paper as a profitable business concern, and is, in fact, said to make a profit of 200 per cent. by the sale of the paper. The *Vrittanta Chintamani* condemns such private trading by the Government, and recommends the introduction into Mysore of the thick foolscap paper used in courts in British India.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Sept. 29th, 1903.

Friction between Travancore and Cochin Darbars.

15. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 29th September, says that there has been some friction between the Travancore and Cochin Darbars for some time, as the Travancore Government obtained a decree for Rupees 3,000 against Cochin as damages for the demolition of a temple on the border between the States, and the Cochin Government refused to abide by the decision. Formerly a case about the ivory tusks found on the border gave rise to trouble; but the paper declares that such matters appear very trifling to outsiders, and not worth quarrelling about.

16. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th September, in commenting on the proposed amalgamation of the Nizam's Post office with that of the British, says that if the proposal is carried out many employés will be thrown out of employment. The State will have to incur charges on account of service stamps later on, if not now. The advantages of exchange compensation will be lost and the establishment connected therewith will have to be abolished. British rupees will have to be kept at every Post office, resulting in the ultimate disappearance of the State coins. The State will have to increase the police and the military for supervision duty, if not British guards will replace them. The editor asks the Nizam to take the above into his serious consideration before accepting the proposal, so that he may not have any cause to repent.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 26th, 1903.

The proposed amalgamation of the Nizam's Post office with that of the British.

17. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 30th September, says that Muhammadan subjects of Gundal in Kathiawar who have been prevented from cow-killing in the State propose submitting a memorial to the Government of India pointing out the disadvantages resulting from the prevention and praying for favourable orders on the matter. It says that the memorial is supported by the Islamic Anjumans all over the country and hopes that His Excellency Lord Curzon will be pleased to take the memorial into his favourable consideration.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1903.

Cow-killing in the State of Gundal in Kathiawar.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd October, objects to the holding of a fair in the Madras People's Park during the ensuing Christmas holidays, on the ground that, as a Congress and an Industrial Exhibition are to be held at the same time, there will be a very large increase in the floating population, which will endanger the public health by importing plague and similar infectious diseases into the city.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1903.

The Madras Park Fair.

19. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 29th September, says that, although cases of bribery are rarely proved, yet it is fact that corruption exists among Judicial officers, as is shown by the cases that come to light now and then. Some time ago a petition was submitted to the Travancore Government signed by 200 persons exposing the venality of a Judge; again, one Hirdilal Babu was fined Rs. 1,500 for attempting to bribe a Judge in Burma. It is the opinion of experienced men that, on the whole, European Judges are honest and just.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Sept. 29th, 1903.

Corruption among Judicial officers.

20. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 21st September, after dwelling at some length on the many-sided qualities of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, the President-elect of the forthcoming Indian National Congress, says that the Congress delegates from Malabar should among other matters take particular care to bring to the notice of the Congress the irregularities in connection with the settlement of Malabar, and adds that although there will be no change made in the course of action pursued by Government in the matter, yet there will be no harm done in inviting discussion on the subject. Another matter which should engage the attention of the Congress is, says the article, the new Madras Municipality Bill, the object of which it appears is to bring about an increase of taxation and the appointment of only Europeans as Commissioners. The article indignantly notices that much preference is given to Europeans whose contribution to the municipality in the shape of taxes, etc., is very small compared with the collections made from other quarters.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Ottappálam*, Sept. 21st, 1903.

The Indian National Congress.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 41 OF 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 10th October 1903.

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1903.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th October, referring to the present troubles in Macedonia and Bulgaria, writes:—A meeting was recently held by the merchants of London in which it was resolved that the British Government should be requested to take steps to put down the excesses committed by the Sultan of Turkey against the Christian subjects of Macedonia and Bulgaria. In addition to the religious hatred existing between the Muhammadans and the Christians, the fact that Turkey is governed by a Muhammadan Prince, while all other parts of Europe are under the sway of Christian Governments, has been causing the jealousy of all the great powers of Europe. Further, the people of Turkey have a bad reputation for rude behaviour. For these two reasons, the people of other European countries are very apt to believe whatever rumours are spread against the Turks and their conduct towards the people of Macedonia and Bulgaria. But is it not a fact that the latter are equally brutal in their treatment of the Turkish people? Neither of the contending parties lag behind the other in their inhuman acts. Even if England interferes in this matter, it is not possible to avoid altogether the unpleasant incidents of war until a compromise is effected. It was not found possible in the late Transvaal war to be scrupulously merciful to the enemy; nor did the European troops abstain from cruelty during the recent troubles in China. It will therefore be unwise to induce the British Government to take up arms against Turkey with a view to put down its excesses against the Bulgarians and Macedonians. But the British Government will be doing immense good to the Muhammadan community if it will effect a compromise between the Sultan of Turkey and the dependencies now rebelling against his authority. The fifty millions of Muhammadans who live in British India will certainly have room for dissatisfaction if the British Government does anything prejudicial to the Sultan, who is the head of their religion.

The troubles in Macedonia and Bulgaria.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Oct. 10th, 1903.

2. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 10th October, referring to the case of Private Emerson, who was recently tried by the Madras High Court for having shot at a forest guard in Trichinopoly, observes that the charge against the accused in this case has been sufficiently proved by the dying-declaration of the forest guard, and by his identification of the accused as the offender when

The case of Private Emerson.

he was brought before him with a number of other soldiers, and that, under these circumstances, it is surprising to find the jury who tried the case not only acquitting the prisoner, but also recommending the grant of compensation for the trouble and loss caused to him by the trial.

(*d*) *Education.*

3. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 10th October, makes a plea for the industrial education of the lower classes in India. It says the British Government have, no doubt, set up schools for them, but they are mistaken in thinking that passing examinations is everything, and in teaching history, geography and other equally useless subjects to boys who would grow up to be farmers, traders and artisans. Reading, writing and arithmetic are essential, but after a grounding in these, the boys ought to be taught some useful trade or art. It is now a common sight to see young men wasting their substance in vain attempts to pass examinations, and many young women, with a knowledge of music and painting, leading a miserable married life on account of their ignorance of any bread-winning art. The paper declares that such things ought to be discouraged; and advises that after the essential groundwork of a primary education, only those who have the means ought to proceed to higher study while the poorer classes ought to learn some industry or other.

Industrial education in India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Oct. 10th, 1903.

The paper adds that the raw produce now exported to Europe might be manufactured into finished articles in India itself, and thus made to afford employment to a large number of people.

4. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 1st October, bitterly complains against the inefficiency and incompetency of the headmasters of the several Muhammadan salary result schools in Madras, and the low ebb at which the primary education of the Muhammadans is placed. It is alleged that these headmasters, who have only passed the Primary examination, teach lower primary classes and in special cases the upper primary classes also. It is of course not known why Government has allowed such teachers as have only passed the Primary examination and who know not a word of English to teach upper primary classes. It is therefore requested that the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspectors of Schools would remedy the evil complained of by disallowing the headmasters of result schools to open a primary class, unless they have passed the Lower Secondary examination.

The incompetency of the headmasters of the Muhammadan salary result schools.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1903.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

5. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 7th October, regrets to observe that most of the villages in this Presidency have not been provided with roads leading to the neighbouring villages and the nearest towns, and requests the Government to supply this defect at an early date, by compelling the District and Taluk Boards to devote for this purpose the entire revenue derived by them from the road-cess.

Want of sufficient roads for the villages.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1903.

6. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th October, writes to say that under the British Government people enjoy steady peace, safety and happiness, and that the municipality does its level best to carry out the new drainage scheme, but it is the subordinate officials who are mostly to be blamed for their inattention to and want of zeal in matters of public utility. As a matter of fact, the condition of the drains in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore forebodes the rapid spread of disease in all quarters and this causes great anxiety amongst the public. Even the Health officers, who ought to be zealous in their duties,

The bad state of the drains of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Oct. 5th, 1903.

seem to rely upon the scavengers and inspect the drains superficially, ignorant of the sewage stored up in the drains. These scavengers sweep and clean the roads on the days of the inspection of the Health officers, and on other days piles of rubbish may be found heaped up on the roads unnoticed and uncared for. The *Qasim*, in conclusion, hopes that the Health officers would have a keen supervision over the scavengers and his other subordinates, which, if neglected, would greatly affect the public health.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 3rd, 1903.

7. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd October, states that the Irrigation Commission, after considering the respective merits of the two systems of irrigation, namely, (1) "letting water and charging for the quantity used, ascertaining it by self-gauging meters and (2) letting it through sluices during fixed periods on the payment of a certain rate," have determined that the second one is convenient for charging the supply of water in proportion to the cubic contents thereof. The paper, however, is of opinion that the method which has found favour with the Commission is impracticable. If this system of charging for water be introduced in a village, water will have to be distributed to the fields proportionate to their extent, then the Public Works Department authorities can have opportunities to coerce the ryots to pay for more water than they have actually used individually. Moreover the ryots may not agree among themselves as to the amount of water they should each take. Complaints may also be preferred as to the insufficiency of water. According to the present system of irrigation, water-cess is fixed in proportion to the extent of land cultivated, and it is remitted on the failure of crops for want of a sufficient supply of water. But according to the proposed system, the cess cannot be so fixed. The paper says that the system recommended by the Commission is based on the assumption that water is unnecessarily wasted under the present system, and pleads that no such waste is allowed by the ryot as it is useless for him to use more water than is necessary, and as his field is rather damaged than benefited by excess of water.

Water-tax in India.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1903.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th October, complaining that the Government has not appointed a larger number of Natives as Collectors and District Judges, observes:—In fact the Government has no confidence either in the loyalty or in the ability of the Indians. The cause of this, however, appears to be the guilty conscience of the Government itself. Have there not been sufficient opportunities for our Government to test the abilities of the Natives? In what office conferred on them have they proved inferior to the Anglo-Indians? Is there any reason for supposing that the Indians are not loyal? As the Government is conscious of its failure to do full justice to the claims of the Indians, it entertains suspicion against them. But in fact we can think of no motive which can induce the Indians, if made Collectors, to entertain ill-feelings against the ruling power. Nor can the Government affirm, without violating its own conscience, that the Anglo-Indian Collectors discharge their duties much better than the Native Collectors. It is therefore but just that at least one-half of the number of Collectors should be natives. On the other hand, none of the District Judges should, in our opinion, be Anglo-Indians, inasmuch as the Government itself has admitted that the Native Judges possess a greater amount of legal knowledge and a higher degree of legal acumen than Anglo-Indian Judges, and that the decisions of the former are more acceptable to the litigant public than those of the latter. Moreover, according to the established principle of the British Government, merits and not birth, religion, station in life or the like, are the recommendations for a man to get high offices in the State; hence it

Appointment of Natives as Collectors and District Judges.

follows that the Indians, whose merits are far superior to those of the Anglo-Indians, are entitled to all the big appointments at least in the Judicial department. Moreover, as India is the country of the Indians, they alone have a predominant right to the appointments in the public service of their country. Is it not on this principle that the whitemen of South Africa are contending that no foreigner has a right even to step into their territories?

9. The *Ravi*, of the 8th October, states, with reference to the fixing of a common standard as regards the Indian weights and measures, that since the weights and measures of one district in Southern India are not heard of in another, the substitution of weights based on the tola system for the measure system now in vogue will put merchants and traders to loss. The Government of India having expressed a desire that the municipalities should fix a standard for "measures of capacity" in their respective areas so that the district boards might extend it to the villages gradually, they should so fix one, on the basis of the measure system only. The Local Government should occasionally superintend the work of the municipalities in the matter without throwing the whole responsibility on them. Trade will be greatly promoted by every municipality consulting the others before fixing any such standard. A proper establishment for inspecting the measures used in every municipality will put an end to frauds practised by traders in selling by measure.

Weights and measures.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, Oct. 8th, 1903.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 7th October, hears that plague has broken out in the temporary huts in the forests outside the town of Hospet where people were obliged to go and reside owing to the plague prevailing in the town. Now that plague has broken out even in those huts, people are puzzled as to where they should repair to avert the fell disease. The paper hopes that the rules requiring the people to vacate their houses on the approach of the disease may be relaxed and the people may be allowed to stay where they are, leaving them to their fate, "which cannot be altered by man." Such relaxation of rules will contribute to the public peace being maintained.

Plague in Hospet.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1903.

11. Adverting to the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the various Local Governments regarding the advisability of making the different kinds of weights and measures now in use in various parts of India correspond to a uniform standard, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th October, invites the attention of the municipalities, etc., to the desirability of making the necessary improvements at an early date in the standards now in use in the Presidency, inasmuch as the want of uniformity has given rise to serious inconvenience and loss to the poor people.

Weights and measures now in use in the Presidency.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 7th, 1903.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th October, referring to the recent meeting of the Representative Assembly at Mysore, observes that in addressing this meeting His Highness the Maharaja acquitted himself very worthily and that, though young, His Highness possesses the tact and administrative capacity of a mature statesman.

The Representative Assembly of Mysore.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1903.

13. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 6th October, complains that, although gambling has become a great public evil in Mysore, and the Representative Assembly have urged the Government to put it down, yet nothing has been done to check the evil. The paper affirms that several gambling shops have been opened in Lansdowne Bazaar in Mysore with the permission of the Government, and tempt ignorant people to moral and material ruin. The paper deplores the indifference of the Government to the well-being of the public.

Gambling in Mysore.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Oct. 6th, 1903.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

South Indian Varthamani, *Tanjore*, Oct. 8th, 1903.

Poverty of the Indians.

14. The *South Indian Varthamani*, of the 8th October, discussing the causes of famine and the poverty of the Indians, observes that in the face of the present heavy taxation and the enormous sums of money annually carried away to England by the Anglo-Indian officers, merchants and others, there is no wonder that famine constantly visits this country and the people are suffering from perpetual want.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Oct. 6th, 1903.

The alleged high-handedness of Englishmen in India.

15. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 6th October, says that a European Barrister, on alighting at the railway station at Simla, was surrounded by a number of coolies who offered to carry his luggage. He, however, declined the services of any of them, when one of the coolies excited the laughter of the others by saying that "the Sahib, perhaps, was going to carry his luggage himself." Annoyed at this, the Barrister brought a charge of "breach of the peace" against the cooly; but withdrew the charge on the advice of the Magistrate who held the matter too trivial to go to law about.

Commenting on the incident, the paper says that Europeans cannot even bear to see natives laughing, and that a complaint like this would never have been made in an English court; and asks why Englishmen should exalt themselves so much in India.

[Issued 17th October 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 42 OF 1903.

REPORT

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AND ON

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for the Week ending 17th October 1903.

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No.	Name of newspaper.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1903.
	ENGLISH.			
	Quarterly.			
1	"Madras Review"	Madras	600	May 1903.
	Monthly.			
2	"Indian Review"	Madras	1,000	July, Aug. and Sept. 1903.
3	"Patriot"	Chittoor	300	July, Aug. and Sept. 1903.
	Bi-monthly.			
4	"Indian Progress"	Madras	1,500	1st and 15th July; 1st and 15th Aug.; and 1st and 15th Sept. 1903.
	Weekly.			
5	"South Indian Mail"	Madura	300	29th June; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Aug.; and 7th, 14th and 21st Sept. 1903.
6	"Travancore Times"	Nagercoil	350	29th June; 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 18th, and 25th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 22nd and 29th Sept. 1903.
7	"Native States"	Madras	350	29th June; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July; 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Aug.; and 7th, 15th, 21st and 28th Sept. 1903.
8	"Northern Circars"	Rajahmundry	500	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July; 7th, 21st, and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 11th, 19th and 26th Sept. 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
9	"West Coast Spectator"	Calicut	680	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th July; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Aug.; and 2nd, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Sept. 1903.
10	"Muhammadan"	Madras	500	2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th July; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st Aug.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Sept. 1903.
11	"Western Star"	Trivandrum	500	1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th July; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Aug.; and 2nd, 9th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Sept. 1903.
	Tri-weekly.			
12	"Evening Mail"	Bangalore	250	30th June; 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 28th and 30th July; 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 25th, 27th, and 29th Aug.; and 1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 24th, 26th, and 29th Sept. 1903.
	Daily.			
13	"Hindu"	Madras	2,075 (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly included.)	Issues of all the dates of July, Aug. and Sept. 1903, Sundays and holidays excepted.
14	"Madras Standard"	Do.	About 2,500 (Daily and Tri-weekly included.)	
15	"Daily Post"	Bangalore	400	

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States.

1. "'Trivandrum Notes.' I have again to bring to the notice of the public the unsatisfactory way in which the Unjel clerks of the local head office do their work. There seems to be no regularity in their work at all, and the public are put to a great deal of inconvenience. They commence work whenever they like, stop whenever they like and take the noonday recess at a time when their presence is most needed at the office. Recently I had to send a money order by Unjel, and though the messenger waited fully two hours in the afternoon, I had to return without coming across any of these worthy officers of the State. I hope these things will not continue long."

A postal complaint.

Cochin Argus, *British Cochin*, Oct. 3rd, 1903.

2. "'Vaikam News.' We hear that malpractices are taking place in the Settlement office. We hope that our Supervisor, Mr. Madhava Kurukal, B.A., will inquire into this matter."

Malpractices in the Settlement office.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 7th, 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Oct. 13th, 1903.

The Emerson case.

3. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 13th October, says that the acquittal, through want of evidence, of Private Emerson on the charge of shooting a forest watcher in Trichinopoly justifies the complaint that Europeans go unpunished in cases of injury to natives. The paper calls on the Indian Government to administer justice irrespective of race and thus maintain England's reputation for justice.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1903.

Rules for hackney carriages in Madras.

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th October, suggests the desirability of introducing in Madras the rules recently made in Calcutta for regulating the fares, etc., of hackney carriages in that town.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Oct. 10th, 1903.

The bad condition of the roads under the Malabar District Board.

5. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th October, invites the attention of the President of the District Board, Malabar, to the deplorable condition of some of the roads under the Board and to the desirability of taking measures to improve them at an early date. The paper complains that the Board members do not take any pains to see that the roads are properly metalled and repaired, and it observes that if the members had brought the bad state of the roads to the notice of the President, he would have taken the necessary steps to have them repaired.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1903.

Crops damaged by rains.

6. The Kistna correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 13th October, writes that the hope of the people to reap a good harvest this year after a period of four years of famine has been blighted on account of excessive and continuous rains. The dry crops have been damaged. Although the ploughing season has commenced, the lands are now quite unfit for being ploughed. The tobacco and chilli seed-beds have been damaged by excessive rains. The anxiety and distress of the villagers who own wet lands under the Kistna canal are indescribable. Half the number of villages are submerged under water. Nowhere is any crop to be seen. Nandur, Mannava, Itakampadu, Marripudi, Pundla, Appikatla, Bhartipudi, Eetheru, Munukuduru, Jupudi, Returu, Appapuramu, etc., are a few of such villages. The ryots are prepared to sow seed a second time and transplant, fully believing that the authorities would inspect and do the needful, but no land is available for the purpose. The ryots are very much disheartened to see their lands submerged which they had ploughed and sown with seed bought with borrowed money. Houses in villages have collapsed and not only people, but the cattle also have no place to rest. The paper hopes that under such circumstances the authorities in the Kistna district will inspect these submerged lands and take steps to help the ryots by giving them the necessary relief.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

7. The *Sasilekha*, of the 13th October, says that Kálahasti is an important place of pilgrimage. After the passengers alight from the train, they have to cross the river Swarnamukhi before entering the town. This involves great inconvenience to people and carriages. The paper says, "we have witnessed many a draft bullock put to great hardship in crossing the said river," and agrees with its correspondent that a bridge should be constructed over the river.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1903.

The river Swarnamukhi at Kálahasti.

(*k*) *General.*

8. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 12th October, refers to the petition submitted by the Rajas, chieftains, etc., of Malabar protesting against the inclusion of their names in the jury list prepared by the Collector of Malabar, and says that Government when dealing with the matter should take into consideration (1) whether these persons had at any time before been appointed as jurors or assessors, (2) whether they consider it derogatory to their dignity and position to be included in the jury list, (3) whether the exclusion of their names from the jury list will in any way interfere with the efficient administration of justice, (4) whether, under the circumstances, it is urgently necessary that their names should be retained on the jury list, and (5) what the opinion of the native public of Malabar is in the matter. The paper examines at length each of the points above enumerated and expresses the opinion that the inclusion of their names in the jury list will not only be derogatory to their dignity and position, but will not in any way conduce to the better administration of justice inasmuch as these persons are mostly uneducated, and abler and more useful men could be easily selected from without this aristocratic circle.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 12th, 1903.

Disapproving of the inclusion of the names of the Rajas, etc., of Malabar in the jury list.

9. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 8th October, observes that the withdrawal of an able statesman like Mr. Chamberlain from the Cabinet is a great blow to Mr. Balfour. The resignations of Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton are of small consequence; the former has not shown any great ability and the latter has not realised the hopes formed of him. Mr. Brodrick's appointment as Secretary of State for India is not hailed with satisfaction by the public. It is a matter for wonder how a man, who has failed in his duties as Secretary for War, can look after the interests of 30 crores of Indians. Under the circumstances Mr. Brodrick and the Indians must try and co-operate and our prayer is that Mr. Brodrick will prove more successful as Secretary of State for India than he has as Secretary for War.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1903.

The formation of the new Cabinet in England.

III.—LEGISLATION.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th October, observes that, as, under the existing rules governing the election of non-official members to the Madras Legislative Council, the District Boards and Municipal Councils have been divided into Northern and Southern groups, the people of all the districts are not properly represented and that it is therefore desirable to divide the District Boards and Municipal Councils into three groups each and to give them the right of electing six members on the whole instead of four as at present.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1903.

Desirability of empowering the District Boards and Municipal Councils to elect two more non-official members to the Legislative Council.

11. The *Desopakari*, of the 11th October, appreciates the order of the Travancore Government forbidding the services of dancing girls in temples, and remarks with reference to prostitutes that they have been the cause of many a dangerous

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Oct. 11th, 1903.

Legislation for prostitutes.

disease in this country. It asks, "why cannot the Government legislate insisting on professional prostitutes undergoing an examination in a hospital once a week or staying there as in-patients when suffering from any serious disease? The Government need not suppose that it will be interfering with religion by such legislation."

IV.—Native States.

Travancore Abhimani, *Nagercoil*, Oct. 9th, 1903.

A representative assembly for Travancore.

12. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 9th October, dwelling on the benefits which the representative assembly of Mysore has conferred on the people of that State, requests His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to establish a similar assembly in his State.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Oct. 17th, 1903.

Mysore administration.

13. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 17th October, refutes the statement made by some Calcutta papers that the Private Secretary of the Maharaja is the virtual ruler of Mysore and that the Maharaja and the Diwan have no independent power. According to the paper, the Maharaja of Mysore is not a puppet in the hands of the Resident, the Private Secretary or the officials as in some other Native States; but he personally decides all important matters after careful consideration, and even in the questions dealt with by the Private Secretary, the Maharaja merely takes his opinion, and makes his own decision final. Moreover, the Private Secretary confines himself to his own sphere of work and exerts himself for the good of the State.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Oct. 8th, 1903.

The introduction of the British postal system in Hyderabad.

14. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 8th October, publishes a leader under the heading, "Tell the prophet Jesus to saddle his asses as they have grazed along the whole meadow of Azaf (in other words, ask the British to clear out, as they have encroached enough on the Nizam's land)" and would prove detrimental in view of the following points:—

The introduction of the British postal system in Hyderabad, as rumour has it, would be detrimental to the interests of the State. The British Government has suggested it merely to give currency to British coin in the State of Hyderabad. If it be carried out British post offices would be established all over Hyderabad and the British Police would be maintained to guard them. All such offices would then be filled with Christians and Mudaliyars and with none else. The power and prestige of Hyderabad, which ranks first among all the other States of India, would, in consequence, be greatly lowered. It is, therefore, a matter to which His Highness the Nizam should give thought and consideration before he settles anything definite thereon.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 13th, 1903.

Backward condition of India in trades and manufactures.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th October, dwelling on the backward condition of India in regard to its indigenous trades and manufactures, suggests the desirability of the Government inducing the Indian capitalists to invest their money in some lucrative enterprises, by guaranteeing their profits to the extent of four or five per cent. as was formerly done in the case of some of the Indian Railway Companies.

[Issued 24th October 1903.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 24th October 1903.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1903.

1. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th October, publishes a lengthy article, dated 4th September, contributed to the *Al-Muvayyid* (an Arabic daily of Cairo) by one Mustafa Kamil Afandi, editor of the *Al-Liva*, of which the following is the sum and substance:—The drift of events in the Near East calls for special care and vigilance on the part of Turkey. The rebellion could never have matured but for the connivance of Bulgaria and the European Powers, who aim eagerly at the destruction and annihilation of their only neighbouring Mussalman empire of Turkey. In spite of the excesses of the most outrageous order by the Bulgarian insurgents, the powerful Mussalmans are holding their tongues, and are relying upon the Sultan of Turkey, who, they are quite certain, would endeavour to still the storm of rebellion, by ousting the turbulent bands from his territories. The maintenance of *status quo* by the Sultan would lead to evils, the magnitude of which it is difficult to forecast; and would excite the despondent Mussalmans to lash themselves into fury, and massacre Christians in cold blood, accompanied by every horror as the Mussalmans are now tortured and massacred brutally by the Christians. It should not be relied upon that the Greeks, who are also Christians, entertain friendly feelings towards Turkey. In fact, to be honest, the feeling is more bitter and would ultimately prove dangerous to the Sultan. The European Powers are coercing the Sultan, through their Consuls, to execute reforms, and the position of affairs would in course of time become absolutely appalling. It is only war and nothing else which would subside the existing rebellion and pacify the excited and ardent Mussalmans, prevent the powers from intervention in the Turkish affairs, and would make the Sultan rule without any danger of his integrity being menaced. Russia is sure to give a cold shoulder to Bulgaria in any exigency, but England, who has always proved relentless and self-interested, would no doubt side with Bulgaria. It is therefore politic that Turkey should come to the front to cross swords with Bulgaria and give to the world a proof of her power and prestige.

The Balkan affairs.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Oct. 14th, 1903.

2. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 14th October, writes to say that those who watch impartially are well aware that the atrocities committed cannot be laid at the door of the Turk. The European Press especially Reuter has deliberately invited outrages on the other side, partly, no doubt, in order to get the blame for them cast upon Turkish misrule and oppression, but largely with a view to forcing the hands of the powers and making intervention a necessity. But to be candid in opinion, the Turks commit outrages merely to avenge the deeds of outrageous savagery committed by the Christian rebels. Turkey is fully justified in doing this. The *Mukhbir* asks do not the European Powers punish their

The Balkan crisis.

rebels; are Jews not massacred outright by Russia, did Russia not punish the Armenian Christian severely, did not the British Government fire at the rebellious Irish mob, imprison and execute their ringleaders, and the French Government massacre the poor Mussalmans of Algeria and Tunis? The *Mukhbir*, in conclusion, observes that every Government has a right to punish rebels. If the so-called civilized Christian Governments even carry out this principle to its entirety, though they are directed to "offer their left cheek for a slap, if slapped on the right check", then why should Turkey be vilified for this simple act of revenge?

3. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 15th October, in drawing a parallel between the two Muhammadan empires of Turkey and Persia, seeks to prove that Turkey is not a "sick man" as she was supposed to be by some infatuated British statesmen. Though fortune did not smile in the face of Turkey, and the Russians won the day in the late Russio-Turkish war, still the unexampled courage and the historic chivalry displayed by the tiger of Pelona then, find no parallel in the history of the world. The recent Greeco-Turkish war has settled things definitely in favour of the Turks, and now the "sick man" of Turkey has revived his strength so much so that he is now able to concentrate an army of three lacs within 24 hours' notice. For the present, Reuter and other papers are doing a good deal of wire-pulling in order to bring about a war, but it should be remembered that the Sultan is well aware of the facts and would surely fight for the integrity of the Ottoman empire. Europe knows best the amount of strength and power that Turkey now possesses. On the other hand, troubles are thickening in Persia, merely owing to the misgovernment of the Shah. The foolish and self-conceited Persians do not make up to reform themselves. The Shah of Persia even does not seem to take any notice of the anarchy and disorder in his kingdom or to follow in the wake of his neighbour, the Amir of Afghanistan who sways the royal sceptre without fear and with brilliant success.

A contrast between Turkey and Persia.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Oct. 15th, 1903.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*b*) *Courts.*

4. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 15th October, observes that no topic excited so much interest and curiosity as Private Emerson's case who was charged with shooting at a native Forest guard in Trichinopoly named Qamruddin and thereby causing his death. The District Magistrate acquitted the accused on the plea that there was no direct evidence to substantiate the charge, and in doing so he has unquestionably defeated the ends of justice. It is a matter for great regret that the High Court of Judicature in Madras also did not deal with the case with an impartial, unbiassed and unprejudiced turn of mind. In face of the above facts, it is simply absurd to expect even-handed justice at the hands of the Courts of Law in such cases where Europeans stand charged with the murder of natives. It is a crying shame that the Courts in meting out justice have a special regard for the caste and colour and thus cast an indelible stigma on the boast of the British justice and equity.

A shooting case in Trichinopoly.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1903.

(*d*) *Education.*

5. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th October, publishes the representation made to the Mysore Government at the recent meeting of the Representative Assembly, with regard to the postponement of the study of English in Mysore schools. It is complained that pupils have to read the vernacular alone in the first three years, and even after the study of English has commenced, at the end of this period, History, Geography, etc.,

The study of English in Mysore schools.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Oct. 20th, 1903.

have to be read in the vernacular for five years more, and even at the "English" lower secondary examination, all the question papers except those in English and mathematics are set in Canarese. The effect of this system is that students in high school classes do not possess sufficient knowledge of English to grasp the teaching of subjects in English, so that they sometimes take two or three years to go through one year's work. A student is ordinarily 18 or 20 years old when he passes the matriculation examination, and 25 when he takes his B.A. degree; and then, if he studies Medicine or Engineering, he cannot enter Government service before the prescribed age limit.

As the prospects of many students are ruined by the present system, it is desired that the scheme previous to 1892 may be reverted to, by which the first year at school was devoted to the vernacular alone, and afterwards English and the vernaculer were read side by side, the other subjects of knowledge being taught in English. As the study of the vernacular is comparatively easy, the 15 years intervening before the B.A. examination would suffice to give students a good knowledge of it.

The paper says the Government have given orders that the necessary steps may be taken in the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 21st, 1903.

Sanitary science to be taught as a compulsory subject in primary schools.

6. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st October, invites the attention of the authorities to the necessity of including sanitary science in the list of compulsory subjects to be taught in primary schools, as a knowledge of that science is essential to the children. He adds that sanitary science had hitherto beentaught as a compulsory subject in such schools, but it has of late been excluded from their curriculum of studies.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 15th, 1903.

The insanitation of Masulipatam.

7. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 15th October, states that Bander (Masulipatam) is growing daily more and more unhealthy. Cholera prevailed there last year and the year before the last. Fever has been attacking the inhabitants for some years past. A bad type of it has broken out this year and is threatening to prove fatal. The chief cause of this insanitary condition of the town is the absence of a proper system of drainage for the escape of rain water, which forms stagnant pools in low grounds, and pigs sporting in those pools cause stink to pervade the whole town. These pools also breed misquitoes in large numbers. No steps have been taken to prevent this state of things in the town. Some persons, including municipal officers, seem to think that as the town is on a lower level than the surrounding country, any scheme to provide it with a proper system of drainage cannot succeed. This is only a vague notion of theirs. In an important matter like this, one must not rest satisfied until something substantial is done. An able engineer should be appointed for some months to investigate and express his professional opinion. There are now a drain running through Jalalpet and a channel by the side of the Munsif's Court for the water to flow out. The paper thinks that the town will improve in sanitation, if the other water-courses are connected with the said drain and channel making these latter open into the sea, instead of into an open area as now. At all events, the paper hopes that the municipality will apply for and obtain the services of an expert engineer. It is feared that the town will become more unhealthy this year than in previous years on account of excessive rains and floods and the consequent accumulations of water both inside and outside the town. The paper, therefore, urges upon the municipality and the Government the necessity of taking immediate steps to prevent such a contingency.

(*k*) *General.*

8. The *Desopakari*, of the 18th October, expresses its thanks to Lord Ampthill for the system he inaugurated of hearing the grievances of ryots personally, and states that certain Collectors have adopted that system in their districts, and hopes that every Collector and every Divisional-officer will do the same. When His Excellency the Governor converses with the ryots, he will do well not to have the Collector by him, for without him in their midst they are much franker in pointing out the defects in the administration, but with him in their midst they hesitate to give free expression to their grievances lest he might injure them at a future time. In like manner, Collectors also should not have Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars by them when hearing the ryots' complaints. It will be still better to permit the ryots to choose some able man to speak on their behalf. The paper says that such personal conversation with the ryots will make the subordinate officials behave justly in their dealings with the ryots.

Interview with ryots.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Oct. 18th, 1903.

9. Commenting on the proposed supply of electric fans to soldiers at a cost of 7 lakhs of rupees, the *Nadegannadi*, of the 20th October, says that the Government is reckless in its military expenditure and regardless of the poverty of the country, and observes that a life of pleasure unfits soldiers for active service, as is shown by the circumstance that the British army took five years to subjugate a handful of Boers.

The military expenditure of the Government of India.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Oct. 20th, 1903.

10. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st October, invites the attention of the Postal authorities to the desirability of appointing an additional village postman to Chunangad and Vadakumpuram amsams lying within the jurisdiction of the Ottappálam post office. The present postman is unable to cope with the heavy work in those amsams which have an area of 21 miles; and in order to deliver all the letters, newspapers, money orders, etc., and return to the post office within two days to take delivery of letters, etc., for his next beat to these asmams, he has to travel sometimes at nights through the hilly parts infested with robbers.

An additional village postman is required for the Ottappálam post office.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 21st, 1903.

11. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th October, writes that the administration of Lord Curzon would long be remembered for the various commissions which he had caused to be held, and for the interest evinced by him in the furtherance of the welfare and prosperity of the Indian subjects. Above all this his administration might as well be remembered for the severe strain he meant to cause upon the cash balances by suggesting the establishment of a Board of Trade which would entail an expenditure of several lacs of rupees annually and the increment of the salaries of highly-paid officials such as the members of the council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But fortunately his scheme has been completely shelved by the Secretary of State for India. It is further alleged that the reforms of the Police Commission, if carried out, would entail an additional annual expenditure of one crore and a half, and that even after the sacrifice of such a large sum, the reforms would not prove a complete success. In conclusion, the *Jaridah* hopes that His Excellency would not take to heart the vetoing of his proposals by the Secretary of State.

Lord Curzon's administration.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 17th, 1903.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

12. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 17th October, writes that a rumour is afloat in Hyderabad that the scheme formulated by the British Resident regarding the transfer of the Hyderabad Postal administration to the Imperial Postal administration would in all probability be brought into a practical shape from the beginning of January

The transfer of the Hyderabad Postal administration to the Imperial administration.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 17th, 1903.

next, and observes with great surprise that this matter has not been laid before the Hyderabad Cabinet Council for consideration; nor have the Hyderabad officials, nor the public been consulted in this matter.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1903.

Insanitary condition of villages.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd October, referring with regret to the general insanitary condition of the rural parts in this country, observes that, as this is due chiefly to the ignorance and poverty of the villagers, it is of no use to appoint any more Medical and Sanitary officers for this purpose, but that the attention of Government should be directed to the necessity of improving the intellectual and material condition of the masses, which alone will be found to be an effective remedy for the present insanitation of villages.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Oct. 17th, 1903.

Comments on the acquittal of Private Emerson.

14. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th October, commenting on the acquittal of Private Emerson, who had been committed to the High Court Sessions on a charge of shooting a Forest watcher at Trichinopoly, says that as the prisoner was acquitted on a unanimous verdict of the jury, it should be presumed that his innocence has been proved. The opinion is expressed that unless and until the Europeans who commit violence on natives are properly tried and punished, the action of the Viceroy and the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief will not have the desired effect.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1903.

Jurors and assessors.

1. "A little storm has been raised in South Malabar by the action of the District Magistrate in including the names of a number of members of the historic Zamorin's family in the list of jurors and assessors. Originally it appears so many as eighty of them, including malikhana-holders and boys studying in the school, were brought into the list; but on representations being made by those concerned their number in the list has been reduced to about twenty. It was an unfortunate idea of Mr. Pinhey's to drag in the Rajas of the Zamorin's family as jurors and assessors. Such a thing had not even been thought of before. In point of educational advancement, Malabar stands high; and a few hundreds of educated men of the middle class could be easily found in Calicut itself and its immediate neighbourhood, if efficiency was the only aim kept in view. Public interests are certainly not served by forcing the members of an ancient family, which once ruled no inconsiderable territory, to perform a public function which they regard derogatory to their rank and position and for which they are not the best fitted by their knowledge of the world and association with all classes of people. The dignified seclusion which they maintain is hardly consistent with that thorough knowledge of the world which a juryman is expected to bring to bear on the performance of his duties; and it is further possible for others to feel some sympathy for them in their reluctance to be mixed up in the jury box with all classes of people not excluding liquor-shop keepers, petty contractors and the like. In the mofussil jurors are hardly treated with consideration or respect. In Tinnevelly, the other day, a sleeping juror was made by the Judge to stand up for five minutes. This is certainly an extreme case; but it shows the esteem in which the entire class is held by mofussil Judges. The public in the district sympathise with the feelings of the Zamorin and the members of his family. We believe Mr. Pinhey himself is aware of this. The whole question, we understand, is now before the Government; and it is to be hoped that Lord Ampthill will do the noble and generous act of rescuing the Rajas from the unnecessary humiliation to which, as they and a large number of others think, they will be subjected if they are compelled to serve as jurors and assessors in the courts."

Parish Politics.

(*By Bumble.*)

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Oct. 17th, 1903.

Attendance of witnesses in Magistrates' Courts.

2. "I was served with a summons a few days ago to attend one of the Magistrates' Courts as a witness. The summons directed me to appear punctually at 10 A.M.; so about 10 minutes before the hour I drove up, leaving the unfinished remains of my breakfast behind me with regret and postponing important business engagements. It was 11 A.M. before the Magistrate arrived, and on my venturing to interview him I ascertained that my presence would not be needed till late in the afternoon Eventually my evidence, when recorded, covered about three lines of foolscap. We are all in duty bound to aid, if possible, in the administration of justice; but why, in the name of goodness, direct one to appear at 10 A.M. when the Court does

not sit till a full hour later? The usual hour of opening in our Magisterial Courts is 11 A.M., and several Magistrates begin the day's proceedings by entertaining petitions. I do not object to all this, but what every business man must protest against is being asked to appear an hour before he may be wanted. A witness has to obey his summons to the letter. If he counts upon the Court sitting only at 11 and does not appear before then, he may find, to his cost, that for once the 10 A.M. arrangement has been adhered to. It is necessary, I think, that with our Courts opening, as a rule, at 11 no witness should be directed to appear before that hour. To a business man an hour is not an inconsiderable trifle."

(e) *Local and Municipal*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDU."

3. "Sir,—In your article of the 27th instant *re* the sanction of People's Park to the use of the Fair, you have poured all the wrath that your editorial pen can afford against the Commissioners and the President of the Municipality who were for the proposition. Yesterday's note contained a hint that the Commissioners who opposed the proposition are going to give notice for the reconsideration of the proposition. I think the President has followed the course adopted by the late President, Colonel Sir George Moore. In the interest of the public who will have an opportunity of enjoying a few evenings in the year with the varieties of sports and fireworks, the President has given his casting vote to the proposition. The oppositionists' arguments about the fear of the plague, spoilation of the Park are stale ones and of sickening repetition. If these people adopt the course you have hinted in your note of yesterday, they will be repeating what Mr. Sivagnanam has done on behalf of the South Indian Athletic Association, and yourself and Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu have taken objection to such tactics. The Fair Committee having obtained the sanction of the Municipality for the use of the People's Park they will strive their best to make it successful and to show to gentlemen of the other provinces who will be here for the Congress and the Industrial Exhibition, that *Poor Madras* does not lack in energy to be pleased themselves and to please others.

HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1903.

The Municipality and the Park.

"18, SOUTH MADA STREET,
"TRIPLICANE, *29th October*.

S. VERARAGHAVA CHARRY."

ELLORE NEWS.

Medical.

4. "There is an apothecary of the municipal hospital who, no doubt, attends on out and in patients when he can only expect ample remuneration. He cares more for money than for the life of his patient. A native physician of this place was obliged to call the apothecary to attend on his wife that was unable to deliver a child. The apothecary visited the patient and wanted to settle his fees first. The poor physician settled with him a fee of Rs. 30 for fear his wife would die for want of medical help, but could not pay it on the spot as demanded; but a friend of the physician who happened to be also a friend of the apothecary stood security for the payment of the said sum and got her attended. Medical help has become very dear."

NORTHERN CIRCARS, *Rajahmundry*, Oct. 23rd, 1903.

Apothecary at Ellore.

* * * * *

5. "There have been complaints in these columns of late regarding the serious hardships felt by the people of Mannarghat and the surrounding country through the absence of all reliable medical aid in the locality. Mannarghat is a fairly busy centre of industry, but it is also one of the cherished abodes of malaria, from the ravages of which the population, both

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1903.

Want of a dispensary at Mannarghat.

stationary and floating, suffer heavily, especially during certain seasons. The nearest hospital or dispensary is several miles away, and can hardly be said to serve the interests of Mannarghat, which ought to have at least a dispensary of its own. But there is no use expecting the District Board to come to the rescue, for the Board has constantly been pleading poverty of late and both the President and the District Medical and Sanitary officer incline to the belief that the people ought to make their own arrangements as far as possible in these matters. We admit that there is much in this view, provided the people are in a position to supply their own wants, after paying the various taxes and cesses which are levied from them. It is doubtful if the people of Mannarghat are in a position to meet their own demands in this respect. There is plenty of industry in the locality no doubt, but it just suffices to yield the horny-handed sons of toil enough to keep body and soul together. From the people, therefore, little is to be expected."

* * * * *

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Oct. 28th, 1903.

6. "A Vaikam correspondent complains: 'The public tank here is in a condition sickening to think of. The existence of a very large choultry is in itself a sufficient reason for the locality (in which the temple is situated) daily becoming more and more crowded with houseless Brahmans; and this crowding of Brahmans is greatly added to by the railway, which has come near enough, *i.e.*, as far as Ernakulam. The nearness of the railway has considerably added to the number of pilgrims from all parts of Malabar visiting the shrine for worship. Imagine the condition of the only tank used by all these people. It would be a boon if the authorities concerned would prohibit the use of this tank, should they be not disposed to drain it.'"

The public tank at Vaikam.

Ootacamund Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

* * * * *

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1903.

7. "The majority of these officials have left and almost the entire disinfecting staff and hence so little is heard in Ootacamund of the epidemic now. This bears out the statement made originally that plague and plague officials were synonymous terms and that if the one was eliminated the other would disappear as a matter of course."

Plague officials.

* * * * *

"Now that the Government have left the hills, people's tongues are wagging a little more freely. And one thing I heard said the other day was '*That many people had died this year who need not have died.*' Bolder critics said this long ago, and did not fail to interpret the statement here given freely, and even plague officials latterly thought they had been playing a ridiculous farce, and gave themselves away by admitting there was plague in Ootacamund, but of the 'very mildest form.' I am quoting a Government Plague official in saying this. It is an offence to differ from the Secretariat in opinion, but a British statesman of the Colonial office sees no crime in a newspaper critic *amusing* himself, even at the expense of Government."

Restraint.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1903.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th October, referring to the present misunderstanding between Japan and Russia, says:—Russia is now trying to seize Corea as well as Manchuria. Japan will not care even if the whole of China is taken away by Russia or any other power. But Corea is a country on which Japan solely depends for its food-grains, and if, therefore, any European power takes hold of Corea, the position of Japan will be greatly imperilled. It is thus incumbent on Japan to avert this danger at any cost. But it is clear that, as Russia is not a power amenable to reason, an appeal to the sword is the only solution of the difficulty. On the other hand it is equally clear that none of the other powers, not even England or America, will be willing to assist Japan in a struggle with Russia. Of course, Japan can count upon the assistance of China, but the latter is now dragging on a miserable existence like a patient on his death-bed. Though England is nominally the ally of Japan, and has also entered recently into a treaty with it, yet England does not seem disposed to render any substantial help to Japan. In the same way, though America is all kindness to Japan, it will not spend a pie for the benefit of the latter. In these circumstances, it appears that Japan will not venture on a war with Russia.

Japan and Russia.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1903.

9. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 22nd October, contains a very lengthy leading article entitled: "The Hellish Balkan State" and the following is its nucleus. There is no end to the revolt and rebellion of the mischievous, uncurbed, and uncouth-looking Balkan, Macedonian and Bulgarian asses. It is the moral and religious duty of Europe to sympathise with these badmashes and vile wretches. Civilization and refinement are best defined by Europe in these terms "the offering of help and support to the vulgar Bulgarian insurgents and the rousing of the tempers of the Turks who seem indifferent and apathetic to the war." These insurgent bands, who rely on the help of Russia and Austria, are trying to set up a more dangerous subject of irritation between European Powers and Turkey than any which now exists. It is a well-established fact that Bulgaria cannot war with Turkey either single-handed or by the help of the allied forces of Servia, Roumania and Montenegro. Russia and Austria, it must be understood, would never extricate Bulgaria from the meshes of the net in which she is now caught. In the late Greeco-Turkish war, all European Powers remained neutral, but when Russia learnt that Greece is about to fall an easy prey to Turkey, she interceded on behalf of Greece and appealed to Turkey for mercy. If, similarly, Bulgaria were to rely on the unreal and showy sympathies of European Powers, it would also share the same fate as Greece. Bulgaria has no right of interference in the Macedonian affairs. What does it concern Russia and Austria whether or not a Christian Governor is appointed by Turkey for Macedonia. If the Macedonian subjects do not approve of the mode of the Turkish rule, why do they not banish themselves as do the Russians and Austrians in similar circumstances? Had the Sultan of Turkey also been a Christian, Europe would have intentionally become blind to his excesses and atrocities (real or suspected). The thoughtless Bulgarians, attributing this silence and patience of Turkey to her weakness, are trying to play fast and loose with her by publishing unfounded and incredible statements in the papers just with an intention of blazing the fiery tempers

Complications in the Balkan States.

of the Turks. So far as matters stand France, England, Germany and Italy seem to hold themselves aloof from all such intrigues. The Sultan no doubt is inclined towards the pacification of the agitated souls, but the Bulgarian bullies, who are bent upon mischief, and are actuated by sinister motives, do not seem to come to a frank discussion with him. If Europe is justified in calling Turkey as "tyrannical and oppressive," on the ground that she has put to the sword a few rebels, then much more would the European Powers also be similarly defamed. The proclamation of the Martial law was made in Spain when a rebellion broke out there two or three years ago, the devilish Russia committed all sorts of atrocities upon her own subjects and even fired at the students for no fault of theirs. The Bulgarian insurgents committed excesses of the most outrageous order, but the Powers took no notice of the Bulgarian high-handedness. Reuter, though relied upon to elevate mankind, is now the most potent engine for vulgarising the mind. The Turks who enjoy the confidence of their Sovereign are losing their patience now, and are now ready to shed even their last drop of blood for the Sultan and his kingdom. All the deliberate plot hatched by Bulgaria is indisputably the outcome of the ever-ambitious Russia who does not like Macedonia being an appendage of the senile and decaying empire of Turkey. The Mussalmans, of whatever quarter of the globe, have the greatest regard for the Sultan, whom they consider as their religious head. Prayers are always offered in all mosques in the world on Fridays for the longevity and victory of the Sultan, and the stability of his empire. The European Powers, especially Russia and Austria, are coercing the Sultan to yield to the ruinous reforms advocated by them, but it is not probable that the Sultan will yield. The best thing for the Powers to do, is that the question of reforms be kept in abeyance till the rebellion subsides. At any rate Turkey would never appoint any Christian image (meaning a Christian) as a Governor of Macedonia, and withdraw her forces from Macedonia. If Russia threatens Turkey with difficulties, then she needs to be kept up to her work and encouraged to collect more troops, and to greater severity, no matter what clamour may be raised by the European Powers. In conclusion, the *Naier* prays the Almighty God that Turkey may gain a signal victory over her foes.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1903.

Commission of dacoities in the Chingleput district.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th October, regrets to observe that dacoities have not yet ceased altogether in the Chingleput district, though they are not now so frequent as before, and requests the Inspector-General of Police to depute more Police officers and constables for securing the complete safety of this district.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1903.

The appointment of the Second Presidency Magistrate.

11. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 26th October, writes that His Excellency the Governor has appointed a well-qualified officer Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur to fill up the appointment of the Second Presidency Magistrate rendered vacant by the retirement of Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, and observes that by this appointment the surmises of the Muslim community have been fully realized. In conclusion the *Shams* thanks His Excellency for the appointment made by him.

The *Alhami*, of the 24th October, echoes the very sentiments expressed in the *Shams* of the 25th October.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Oct. 24th, 1903.

Trial by jury.

12. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th October, says that the people have now begun to lose faith in the system of trial by jury and that they would be highly satisfied if the Judges themselves try and decide cases without

the jury. It appears that it has now become a practice for one or other of the parties to influence the jury by corrupt means to give a favourable verdict. The trial by jury is now limited to certain offences, but the Indian National Congress is fighting for its extension to all offences. If such a concession is made, it will be ruinous to the country. The opinion is expressed that if any benefit should accrue from the system of trial by jury, a radical change should be made in its constitution and working.

(*d*) *Education.*

13. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th October, referring to the rumour that the Zamorin's College authorities intend to apply to Government to make over to them the Government College building at Calicut for the location of their college, expresses the opinion that Government should not accede to their request inasmuch as their institution is not open to all classes of people. The correspondent brings to the notice of Government that the Government College site was granted to Government by a member of the Tiya community without any consideration and a large sum of money was also contributed by that community towards the cost of erecting that building. Under the circumstances Government will not be justified in granting the college building for the use of the Zamorin's College in which no admission is given to Tiyas.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 24th, 1903.

Why the Government College building, Calicut, should not be given for the use of the Zamorin's College?

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

14. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd October, bitterly complains against the indifference of the Station Municipality of Bangalore, which, as is alleged, in spite of imposing extortionate taxes upon the residents, does not seem to care for their comfort. The projecting floors of the houses in Narain Pillay Street and on the old Poor House Road were demolished by the municipality for executing the drainage works which are not completed yet, though the public are much inconvenienced thereby. The *Qasim* further invites the attention of the Station Municipality and the Health officer towards the impure water supplied to the station by the Water Works department, and requests that special active and energetic measures should be taken forthwith to remedy the evil complained of.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Oct. 22nd, 1903.

The Station Municipality of Bangalore.

(*k*) *General.*

15. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 28th October, states that the present medical officer of Chintalapudi, Mr. Muhammad Thayar Saib, who has been acting for more than a month, is very popular with the inhabitants of the place and the surrounding villages. He is very kind to the patients, and so they attend the dispensary in unusually large numbers. He even attends on them in their houses when any of them cannot walk to the dispensary. The people will be most happy if he be made permanent in the present appointment.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1903.

The medical officer of Chintalapudi.

III.—LEGISLATION.

16. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 31st October, referring to the Madras City Municipal Bill, observes that if this Bill is passed into law, the administration of the city will pass to the hands of the Government and that, as under such circumstances the native rate-payers will not have the boldness to represent their grievances freely to the nominees of Government, the condition of the native quarters in the city will become worse than at present.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1903.

The Madras City Municipal Bill.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, Oct. 29th, 1903.

17. The *Ravi*, of the 29th October, says that, when the Government inflicts punishment for such a simple offence as causing hurt to a person, it must, with a stronger reason, punish prostitutes and dancing girls for ruining the lives of minors in their custody by training them for the purpose of prostitution. The burden of proving that they are not being so trained must be on the prostitutes and dancing girls. The Government should, however, prohibit by legislation the employment of dancing girls in temples and processions. It will not thereby be interfering with the religious prejudices of its subjects. Even if it should be of opinion that the custom of employing dancing girls in temples, etc., has any the remotest connection with religion, it should not hesitate to put an end to it by a strong hand, as long as it is immoral and debasing to society.

Protection of minors in the custody of women of ill-fame.

When a Divisional-officer hears of minors being in the custody of prostitutes he should at once report it to the District Magistrate, who should immediately issue a warrant directing a Police officer not below the rank of a Police Inspector to rescue the minors from such custody. They should be kept in asylums and maintained at Government cost until their relatives, that ought to take care of them, are found out. The prostitute from whose custody the minors have been removed should be made to pay the expenses incurred by Government. If the relatives could not be found within a year or two, the minors should be given some general education and taught domestic economy. If the girls are so equipped, they may hope to get married legally in due course. The cost of their maintenance and education must be met by municipalities, local boards and Provincial Governments.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 28th, 1903.

18. Commenting on the Bill recently introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council to provide for the preservation of antiquities in India, the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 29th October, says that there is necessity for such a law in Mysore, as there are many valuable objects in Halebidu, Nagar, Talkadu, etc., about which little care is taken, many being removed to other places and some finding their way into European museums, while those in Halebidu are allowed to lie about promiscuously.

Antiquities in Mysore.

The paper further says that no regular system is followed in carrying out excavations.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 28th, 1903.

19. A correspondent in the *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 28th October, complains that the use of English as the medium of instruction in the Station-house officer class in the Mysore Police school causes great hardship to the students as they know very little English, and that a Jamadar was removed from the class merely because he was ignorant of English. The paper endorses the complaint and says that it is not necessary to impart instruction in English, and even if it were, care ought to have been taken at the time of the selection to admit only English-knowing pupils; and that such action was unjustifiable after the commencement of work. The removal of a pupil soon after the opening of the school has caused doubt and anxiety to the other pupils, and the paper hopes that the Inspector-General of Police will set matters right.

The Police Training School in Mysore.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, Oct. 17th, 1903.

20. The *Desabhimani*, of the 17th October received on the 27th October, says in connection with the recent Kistna floods that the details of loss of life and property (cattle) in the several villages have not yet been ascertained. The District Association is doing something in this direction, but it has not got sufficient funds to send men all over the district to make enquiries. Not only

Kistna floods.

the villages situated on the banks of the river Kistna, but also those in the interior must have suffered heavily from the floods. It will be difficult to ascertain the extent of damage unless the Collector appoint a separate Commission to go over the district to fully investigate the matter. The Collector should then carry out the Commission's suggestions, if any, as far as it lies in his power and leave the rest to be attended to by Government. The paper having heard that the alleged careless conduct of the Deputy Tahsildar of Avanigadda is under consideration by the authorities, remarks that it is the opinion of experienced men that even the Governor in his place could not have done anything under the circumstances.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

21. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th October, referring to the efforts of Mr. N. B. Wackley of Bombay to establish a glass manufactory at Chotanagpore, advises the Native Princes of India to help this gentleman in securing the capital required for the purpose, and requests the Government to guarantee the profits of this enterprise to the extent of 4 or 5 per cent. per annum by way of encouraging this new industry, as was done in the case of the Madras and G.I.P. Railways when they were started, and is still done in the case of certain coffee and tea planters.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1903.

Mr. Wackley's efforts to establish a glass manufactory in India.

22. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 27th October, says that the Bengal Government sanctioned 122 lakhs of rupees for charities this year, but the entire amount was spent for the benefit of Europeans, as if Indians did not deserve to be helped.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Oct. 27th, 1903.

Alleged partiality of the Bengal Government for Europeans in the matter of charities.

23. The same paper says that when a Muhammadan woman was about to enter a train at the Lahore station, a European Railway servant stopped her saying she was entering the wrong carriage and enticed her into a room on the pretext of showing her to the right carriage. The next morning she was found weeping and ashamed to tell her story to anybody. The man was subsequently arrested, but was discharged on trial for want of evidence. The paper declares it to be unsafe for women to travel by railways without male escort even during the British rule, and warns people to be on their guard as Europeans will escape justice whatever crimes they may commit.

Alleged violence to a woman by a European Railway servant at Lahore.

24. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 28th October, says that according to the law among Hindus a Hindu convert to Christianity is outcasted from society and loses his claim to ancestral property, etc.; but the Christian missionaries are agitating for legislation giving such converts the right of inheriting ancestral property and of bringing up in the new faith the children born before conversion.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Oct. 28th, 1903.

Christian missionaries in India.

The paper declares that houses are divided against themselves and many people are ruined on account of the missionaries, and calls on the people to appeal to the Government through the National Congress, the Social Conference, the Press, etc., to prevent missionaries from causing further evil.

25. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 24th October, referring to Emerson's case, says that as Emerson was extradited in England and brought to India, it is the duty of Government to send him back home at State expense. But it is at a loss to understand why Government granted him thirty pounds to set him up in some profession. In frivilous prosecutions the complainants are ordered by the magistrates to award compensation to the accused, and the editor thinks that this is a similar compensation. It will be a good thing if all the prisoners who are acquitted are given similar grants by Government.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Oct. 24th, 1903.

Emerson case.

[Issued 7th November 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 45 of 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 7th November 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Badagara Notes.

(*From our own Correspondent*)—3-11-03.

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West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1903.

1. "Some of the tavern-keepers are in the habit of using false measures and I trust the Abkári authorities will kindly see to this.

False measures.

Old copper coins.

"Old copper coins are not accepted in bazars here and the public are consequently put to great inconvenience."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th October, writes that Europe, which has earned the reputation of being a civilized continent, has now become a hot-bed of machinations. The Powers instead of stamping out the Bulgarian riots encourage the insurgent bands by coercing the Sultan to carry out the reforms proposed by them. Any drastic measures by the Great Powers against Turkey, the *Qasim* observes, would lead to very serious results. Turkey should therefore be left to manage her own affairs, as was England during the late Transvaal war.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Oct. 29th, 1903.

The Balkan complications.

3. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 29th October, with reference to the Balkan affairs, writes that the Empire of Turkey is an eye-sore in the midst of Christian Europe and they with one accord would like to efface it from the surface of Europe. The Powers, in order to further their own ambitious designs, have recourse to all sorts of wire-pulling. The Sultan is cursed by the pulpit and the press. Even the Archbishop of Canterbury has appealed to England against the suspected excesses and atrocities of the Turkish soldiery. The European Powers taking umbrage at the insincere utterances of statesmen like Lord Beaconsfield, etc., the absurdly exaggerated description of Bulgarian atrocities and the scandalous working of secret societies, are compelling the Sultan to carry out the reforms advocated by them. If Europe withholds from interfering in Turkish affairs, and allows the Sultan to manage his own affairs, the Macedonian Christians would turn out the most loyal subjects of Turkey and would have no reason for complaint against the Turkish officials. The support of the rebels by Europe would lead to evils the magnitude of which it is difficult to forecast. In these circumstances, it is politic that the Macedonian Christian subjects should strive to believe the loyal subjects of Turkey, and that the European Powers should refrain from interfering in the Balkan difficulties, and that the Sultan should be allowed to do the needful.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1903.

The Balkan affairs.

4. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 5th November, with reference to the occupation of Tunis by the French, observes that the Muhammadan Empire is an eye-sore in the midst of Christian Europe. The blind prejudice and the sinister designs of the Christians know no bounds. The European Powers, not content with the occupation of Tunis and other places, are now striving hard for the rendition of Morocco. Now this question arises, whether or not Italy would like to appoint a Muhammadan Governor for Tripolis. If a Christian Governor is recommended for Macedonia, notwithstanding the fact that more than half of the population of the place is Mussalman, then why should not a Muhammadan Governor be nominated for Tripolis, nearly the whole population of which is comprised of Mussalmans. In conclusion, the *Naier* observes that the Christians alone, in the opinion of the European Powers, deserve kind treatment and compassion.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1903.

The Christian feelings of the Muhammadans.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd November, says:—The reason given by the Government of India for its delay in publishing the report of the Police Commission is that the Secretary of State has directed its publication only after his passing final orders thereon. If this is the fact, then it makes no great difference to the people

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1903.

Delay by the Government in publishing the report of the Police Commission.

whether the report is published or not at all. For in that case, if they object to any of the recommendations of the Commission, the Government will merely say that the matter is out of its hands, that there is no use of talking over it again, and that all their protests against it will be like so many cries in the wilderness. We do not see any reason for this strange action of Government.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1903.

The reorganization of the Police staff.

6. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 2nd November, in connection with the report of the Police Commission submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, suggests to the Government the advisability of a thorough reorganization of the Police staff by the appointment of matriculates, under-graduates and graduates in place of the existing incapable, incompetent and worn-out officers to infuse fresh blood into the department.

(*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1903.

Administration of civil justice in the Madras Presidency.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd November, commenting on the administration of civil justice in the Madras Presidency during the year 1902, observes that the receipts of the Judicial department during the year have exceeded the charges by more than fifteen lakhs of rupees, and that in the face of this enormous profit, it is inexplicable why the Government is not pleased to appoint more officers for this department, and to see that the cases on the files of the Civil Courts, especially in the mofassil, which drag on for months and some times for years to the great annoyance of the parties concerned, are promptly disposed of.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1903.

The plague in India.

8. The *Swadesmitran*, of the 3rd November, states that with all the efforts of Government during the last so many years, the plague, far from abating, is likely to take permanent root in this country, unless more effective measures are soon adopted, and that the Government should therefore direct its attention to the necessity of improving the general sanitation of the thickly-populated towns, rather than wasting its funds in the employment of additional Plague Inspectors or other officers.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*. Nov. 4th, 1903.

Calicut municipal administration.

9. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th November, in reviewing the administration report of the Calicut Municipality for 1902–03, remarks that the attention paid by the Municipal Council to the repair of roads and sanitation of the town is quite inadequate, and that as the existing number of public latrines is not enough to meet the requirements of the people, their number should be increased.

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 31st October, alluding to the same subject, expresses a similar opinion.

(*h*) *Railways.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 31st, 1903.

Inconveniences to which the passengers in the Palghat-Calicut local train are exposed.

10. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 31st October, invites the attention of Government to the desirability of insisting upon the Madras Railway authorities to be punctual, in future, in respect of the local train running from Palghat to Calicut. It appears that the train in question is timed to reach Calicut at 9–30 A.M., but owing to the unnecessary delay made in the intermediate stations on the pretext of loading and unloading goods, it reaches Calicut at times only at 11 or 12 A.M.; and the passengers are thereby exposed to great inconvenience and hardship.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

11. The *Dakshana Dheepam*, of the 7th November, referring to a petition recently submitted to the Government by the Shanars of Tinnevelly, setting forth the irregularities of the Abkári officers in that district and the consequent sufferings of the Shanars in the manufacture of jaggery from the palmyra juice, says:—There is no reason to suppose that the petitioners have exaggerated the facts; but, on the other hand, we learn that worse things have taken place in the Tinnevelly district than what is stated in the petition. In a recent case the Sub-Magistrate of Srívilliputtúr convicted a certain individual of the Shanar caste of having manufactured toddy without a license, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for a month and a half and a fine of Rs. 50, though the accused pleaded innocence and stated that the sweet palmyra juice which he extracted for the purpose of making jaggery became sour owing to some delay in taking the juice out of the pot. On hearing of this cruel sentence, which is quite out of proportion to the nature of the offence which is generally punished with a fine of two or three rupees, the Shanars determined to have nothing to do thereafter with the palmyra trees, and took to some other profession for earning their livelihood. In the next month the Government offered for sale the toddy shops in the district, but in consequence of the strike of the Shanars above referred to, there was none to bid for them. The Abkári officers thereupon arrested seven of the chief Shanars in the district on a false charge, and threatened to bring them to trouble unless they bid for the shops. Consequently the Shanars agreed to bid for the toddy shops and were at once released. There was however a loss of Rs. 4,000 to the Government in the sale of the toddy shops, and the Board of Revenue called for an explanation of this fall in the Abkári revenue. The Collector then reduced the Tahsildar of Srívilliputtúr to a lower grade for having omitted to give timely intimation to the Collector of the strike of the Shanars. The Tahsildar had thus to suffer for the faults of the Sub-Magistrate and the Abkári officers, and we wonder how law and justice are distorted in these days. The objectionable means employed by the Abkári officials in securing bidders for the toddy shops, and the unjust punishment inflicted on the Tahsildar of Srívilliputtúr deserve the serious attention of Government. If the Abkári affairs of the Tinnevelly district continue to be in the same unsatisfactory state, we fear that serious calamities are likely to result from it.

Irregularities of the Abkári officers in the Tinnevelly district.

Dakshana Dheepam, *Salem*, Nov. 7th, 1903.

12. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 3rd November, says that the reduction of the salt tax has not increased the consumption of salt so far; the export of salt from Bombay during the previous year fell from 98 lakhs of maunds to 94 lakhs, the revenue derived from it showing a decrease of Rs. 1,90,000. So other circumstances must have operated in decreasing the consumption of salt in spite of the reduction of duty.

The salt tax.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Nov. 3rd, 1903.

The paper adds that although Englishmen do not tax food in their own country, yet in India they put a heavy duty on such a necessary of life as salt; and observes that the tax must be condemned although the revenue raised from it is considerable.

III.—Legislation.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd November, while recognizing the necessity for the legislation proposed by the Preservation of Ancient Monuments Bill recently introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, observes that the provisions of this enactment should not in any way interfere with the rights of the Indian people in or over such monuments.

Bills recently introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1903.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 7th November, also referring to this Bill, highly commends the action of His Excellency Lord Curzon in this matter, and

states that the people of this country will for ever be thankful to His Excellency for this laudable measure.

The *Swadésamitran*, of the 3rd November, the *Prapanchamitran*, of the 6th November, and the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 7th November, referring to the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill, cherish high hopes of the benefits derivable from this enactment.

The *Swadésamitran*, of the 6th November, and the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 7th November, dwelling on the provisions of the Indian Universities Bill, think that no great good is likely to result from it so far, at any rate, as the Madras Presidency is concerned.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 1st, 1903.

The Governor's visit to the Kistna district.

14. The *Kistnaptarika*, of the 1st November, states that excessive rains have damaged the crops this year. Dry crops, except on high lands and in rich soils, have entirely failed. The ryots have given up transplantation in certain places. In those places where there has been any transplantation, the crops failed on account of heavy rains. The damage caused to life and property by the Kistna floods has been immense. The inhabitants of villages affected by the floods are left without food to eat, houses to reside in, and clothes to cover themselves with. The paper is glad to hear of the intended visit of His Excellency the Governor to the district to comfort the people personally, under the said distressing circumstances, but hopes he will not mistake the decorations, etc., put up in towns for his reception to secure his good graces for indications of a happy condition of the people throughout the district. It adds that he will not take for gospel truth what the officials say, but will personally inspect the villages affected by the floods, note the crops damaged by excessive rains, observe the wretched condition of the people, and render them generous and timely help.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Nov. 3rd, 1903.

The custody of children brought up by missions.

15. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 3rd November, says that a mission in Bengal gives shelter to children who are destitute or who have fallen into evil ways, and gives them instruction fitting them to earn an honourable living; and as the good work is likely to be undone from their point of view if the children go back to their own people, the mission have requested the Government to legalise their claim to the custody of the children is against that of their natural guardians. The paper declares that Government intervention would be inadvisable, as the proselytising zeal of the missionaries is really at the bottom of the matter. It is opposed to the religion of the Hindus that helpless, diseased or wicked children should be deprived of the guardianship of their relatives.

With regard to the work of missions among the dancing-girl class, the paper says that, as music and dancing by dancing girls form necessary adjuncts of the ceremonies in temples, any attempt at the suppression of the class would be an interference with religious worship in contravention of the promise of the British that they would not interfere with the religion of the Indians. Although Englishmen may not see the propriety of attaching dancing girls to places of worship, yet allowance must be made for the different points of view of Indians, and, instead of enforcing reforms by law, the Government should look to the influence of the enlightened members of Indian society to put an end to such pernicious customs.

[Issued 14th November 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 46 OF 1903

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 14th November 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*k*) *General.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1903.

Complaint against the District Medical and Sanitary officer, Cuddapah.

1. There is a general complaint against the District Medical and Sanitary officer, Cuddapah, that he does not supply the hospitals and dispensaries with enough of medicines for the year. The supply runs short long before the year closes and the Hospital Assistants are afraid to say so. In the interests of his department he ought to fight for funds, and even when amounts are budgeted for they are not utilised so that the needs of the people are unsatisfied. Every credit must be given to his parsimony, but if money is a means to an end it should be available and spent for the comforts of man without any stint whatever. I hope he will use his just endeavours to see that a sufficient quantity of medicines is supplied to each dispensary and hospital according to the growing needs of the people.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th November, giving a detailed account of the British expedition to Tibet, observes that the Government has undertaken this expedition in view to guard against the danger of the Russian invasion of India through Tibet, that this is a mere imaginary fear, and that the money spent on this expedition will therefore be a mere waste.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1903.

The British expedition to Tibet.

3. "The God-given kingdom of Afghanistan" is the title of an article in the *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 12th November, of which the following is an excerpt:—Sinful Russia now tries to do everything in her power to boldly make overtures to the Amir of Afghanistan in order to establish an understanding with him on her commercial relations with his country, provided that John Bull (England) is not bent upon thwarting or opposing her plans. So far as is remembered, Russia six months prior to this requested England to allow her to develop her schemes of commercial expansion in Afghan territory, on the distinct understanding that she would refrain from interfering in political matters. The increased mobilisation of Russian troops on the Pamirs, contrary to her own statements, is full of significance. Russian movements should be keenly and closely watched, and she should not be relied upon in any case whatever. In conclusion the editor observes that the safety of Afghanistan depends entirely upon the full and ungrudging support of the British Government, which, if granted, would enable the Amir to overcome successfully his many difficulties and free him from any apprehensions of Russian advance upon Afghanistan. At the same time it is highly politic that the Amir should entertain friendly feelings towards England, as it would be quite impossible for him to fight single-handed with Russia.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1903.

Russia's eye on Afghanistan.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th November, writes with regret that the relaxation of the rules of the Transvaal Act No. III of 1885 in favour of the Mussalmans in Transvaal has not yet been made by the King-Emperor Edward VII in spite of the assurances given by His Most Exalted Majesty some months ago. All sorts of excesses are committed against the poor Mussalmans, and it is hoped that His Majesty would surely keep to his word and safeguard the interests of the forlorn Mussalman subjects in that quarter.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1903.

The Mussalmans in Transvaal.

II.—Home Administration.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

5. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 9th November, referring to the settlement operations now conducted at Cannanore, writes that when objection petitions are presented to the Settlement authorities regarding the classification of soils, etc., they make a nominal enquiry into the alleged grievances and dispose of the petitions without giving any relief in the matter. It appears that the officers holding enquiries in respect of these petitions not only fail to give the petitioners any relief but are said to classify the soils in higher tarams (sorts) than they were in at first; and the parties who have just and reasonable grievances are therefore afraid to present objection petitions lest they should get similar treatment at the hands of these officers.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1903.

Settlement officers in Malabar not giving any relief in the matter of objection petitions.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1903.

Influence of the Anglo-Indian Civilians in India.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th November, dwelling on the influence of the Anglo-Indian Civilians, observes:—There are about seven hundred of these officers in India and it is imagined that the successful administration of the country is due entirely to their efficiency. They are eligible for promotion up to the rank of Members of Councils, Judges of High Courts, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners and the like. There is a good deal of sympathy and unanimity among these and each of them regards the other's interest as his own. The whole Government of the country is in their hands, and even in England their influence is very great as "the Council of India" consists mostly of retired Anglo-Indian Civilians. All these officers are therefore able to see that they get promotions in due course and derive all the advantages of their offices. If any of them has a grievance, the Secretary of State and the Governor-General at once come forward to redress it. In 1894, owing to the depreciation of the value of silver, the Anglo-Indian officers sustained loss in remitting their savings to England, and Lord Lansdowne, the then Viceroy, resolved to grant them what is known as exchange compensation allowance in order to recoup this loss. Although the people of this country likewise suffered from the effects of the depreciation of silver, nothing was done to them. But did Lord Lansdowne meet this extra charge from his own pocket? He only squeezed the poor Indian ryots as much as he could and satisfied the Anglo-Indian officers. The exchange compensation allowance on this occasion alone amounted to a crore of rupees, and similar concessions have since been granted to these officers on various occasions. The Civilians in Madras now complain that they are not getting promotions as rapidly as they expected, that their work has become much heavier than before, and that the Government should therefore see its way to redress their grievances by creating new appointments, by lessening their duties, or by such other means. The Anglo-Indian newspapers support these contentions, and as the Government is conducted in the main by senior Civilians like the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes and the Hon'ble Mr. Thomson, who were once in the lower ranks of the Civil Service, and therefore fully sympathize with the junior Civilians, there will be no difficulty for the latter to have all their demands satisfied. Probably God has created India only for the Anglo-Indians. Whatever difficulties the poor Indian ryots undergo, the Government does not care for them, but it treats the Anglo-Indian Civilians as its pet children and is ready to help them.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 5th, 1903.

Boat accidents at Cocanada.

7. The *Ravi*, of the 5th November, refers to an accident at Cocanada in which three boats capsized in a high wind while carrying cargo to a ship and states that this is the second accident of the kind this year. On the 11th of June last six boats capsized, of which two sank completely. A similar accident occurred in 1901 in which eight men lost their lives. As ships now anchor at Vakalapudi port, the paper suggests the opening of a tramway (railway?) between this village and Cocanada, so that the passengers and cargo may safely reach the port by train and then get into ships easily. The dredger that was provided at a cost of three lakhs of rupees for removing silt daily as it accumulates is not capable of turning out good work. If the "Conservancy Board" sell the dredger, it will not only be enabled to open a branch railway with the proceeds, but also to save the unnecessary expense of Rs. 700 a month which it is now incurring on its account.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Nov. 14th, 1903.

The poverty of India.

8. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 14th November, believes that India's wretched condition is due to the drain of immense sums out of India in some way or other. There was a time when only the surplus produce remaining after satisfying India's needs was sent out of the country, but other useful things were obtained in exchange; so there was no poverty or famine in the land.

But now a large sum of money goes out of India in the shape of interest on loans made by foreigners for railway and other enterprises in India. Although it is but fair that India should pay for its military defence, yet a larger army is kept in India than is necessary, and the cost of wars outside India is sometimes imposed on India. It is reasonable that India must bear the cost of the English officials in India and also that of the India Office, as well as the pension and leave allowances of Anglo-Indian officials in England. But if the 5 crores absorbed thus were to be devoted to India's needs, not only would the ravages of famines be mitigated, but epidemics would also be averted, as poverty is the true cause of epidemics, and plenty of food and clothing and clean houses would keep them off.

India is the principal supporter of Britain's greatness, and the British should exert themselves to secure the welfare of the people of India.

Ill-disciplined behaviour of the sepoys.

9. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th November, in connection with the reported fracas between certain sepoys of the 3rd Madras Lancers and the peasants of Agram, a village in Bangalore, observes that the sepoys and the military followers are refractory, untractable and wicked persons. They behave in a very rude way to the civil population, and commit all sorts of horrors wherever they go, and loot the fields and gardens of the poor cultivators in broad day-light. The *Qasim*, in conclusion, hopes that the Military authoritiees would surely take steps to put a stop to the rowdyism of the sepoys.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Nov. 5th, 1903.

Heavy floods in the Cuddapah town.

10. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 11th November, writes that owing to the recent heavy floods in the Cuddapah town, many houses have collapsed, and the people consequently sufferred terrible loss. The editor hopes that the Collector and the Government would surely afford every possible assistance to the afflicted persons.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1903.

Disposal of the late Khair-un-nisa Begam's stipend.

11. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 12th November, in connection with the stipend enjoyed by Her Highness the late Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba, suggests to the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends the advisability of recommending to Government the perpetual grant of a sum to meet the expenses of the tomb of Her Highness, and the continuance of pecuniary aid to the several Muslim associations and shirine of the Asar-i-Sharif at Pallávaram.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1903.

III.—Legislation.

The Madras City Municipal Bill.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th November, again referring to the Madras City Municipal Bill, says: The chief object of this Bill is to reduce the number of Indian members on the municipal commission from 24 to 16, and to increase that of the Anglo-Indian members by eight; and it is hoped by the framers of the Bill that this change will remove many of the evils which now exist in this municipality. The Government and those who advise it think that the native commissioners waste their time in mere talking, and transact no business in the municipal meetings. This is entirely a mistake. It is neither possible nor advisable for the members of the commission to be silent when any question of public interest comes up for their consideration. As their deliberations have often a direct bearing on the expenditure of municipal funds, it is their bounden duty to examine each item of expenditure minutely and to discuss its necessity at length. Moreover, unless matters of this kind are fully discussed in the municipel meetings, how are the rate-payers to know the way in which their money is being spent by the municipal commissioners? On the other hand, no one can assert that this talking is peculiar to the Madras Municipal Commissioners. The municipal councils of all countries indulge in this kind of talking, and even the British Parliament is not free from this vice, if it is such. Assuming that talking in the municipal

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1903.

meetings is undesirable, who can guarantee that it will cease as soon as more Anglo-Indian members are introduced into the municipal commission? Five years ago the Calcutta Municipal Act was passed with the same object and the number of Anglo-Indian commissioners was increased, so that the Calcutta Municipality is now governed chiefly by Anglo-Indian merchants. But no one can venture to say that the talking of the municipal commissioners of that city is now less, or that their administration of the municipal affairs is better than before. In fact, the talking continues as before while the administration has become worse. We understand that the Anglo-Indian commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality are now accused by the public of spending the municipal funds in whatever way they like, of giving all the municipal contracts to persons in whom they are interested, and of unnecessarily creating new appointments carrying large salaries. If, therefore, the Madras Municipal Commission be reconstituted on the model of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, we should naturally expect the same results here, as we have no reason to believe that the Anglo-Indians in Madras are superior to those in Calcutta. It is an obvious principle of the highest importance that we should not entrust strangers with the care and expenditure of our money. As the municipal funds belong chiefly to the native rate-payers it is they that can fully realize the responsibility of properly administering them. While even high and responsible officers of Government such as Governors and Viceroys at times commit blunders and cause loss to the public, how can we expect the Anglo-Indian merchants of Madras, who have come here only for earning money, to administer the municipal funds honestly and economically?

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1903.

13. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th November, writes that it is not known which Muhammadan puppet will be selected by His Excellency the Governor for a seat in the local Legislative Council rendered vacant by the nomination of the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur to the Supreme Legislative Council.

Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur's appointment to the Supreme Legislative Council.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

NADEGAHNADI, *Mysore*, Nov. 10th, 1903.

14. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 10th November, says that the administration of Travancore is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Maharaja is weak-minded, and incompetent men have obtained high positions where they work considerable mischief. The Diwan is not a capable man and has tendered his resignation, unable to make head against the mischief-makers. Brahmans, Nairs and Christians are fighting with one another, and the intervention of the Resident is called for to prevent further harm. The paper attributes the disorder to the influence of women in the country.

Travancore administration.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1903.

15. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 11th November, refers to the recent prevention of cow-killing in the Goudal State by the present Thakur Sahib, and says that cow-killing is declared an offence punishable by law; and observes that the declaration is based more upon prejudice than upon any good and honest motives. If it be admitted that cow-killing is very inhuman and sinful, then the slaughter of sheep also is much more so. But, on the other hand, we find that several thousand sheep are daily slaughtered for consumption. At any rate, it is highly desirable that His Excellency the Viceroy should consider this well in the interests of fair play and even-handed justice and find out whether or not the Mussalmans of Goudal, had permission to slaughter cows before this order was passed, and whether cow-killing is prohibited in British India. If it be said that such permission had been granted to the Mussalmans of Goudal by the Thakur Sahib, would not one be justified in saying that the above order of the Thakur Sahib is only based on religious prejudice?

Cow-killing—an offence.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th November, discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the system of trade now advocated by Mr. Chamberlain, observes that so far as India is concerned his proposals will produce no permanent good.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1903.

The trade policy advocated by Mr. Chamberlain.

17. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th November, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of paying prompt attention to the despatch, by post, of copies of the *Malabar District Gazette* to the addressees concerned. It appears that the said gazette is published on the 1st of every month, but the copies thereof are not posted until after a week and sometimes still later, so that the people who are affected by notifications, etc., published therein are unable to do what is required to be done in the matter at the proper time. Moreover the copies sent by post are not properly wrapped and persons other than the addressees tamper with them and extract important papers therefrom.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 7th, 1903.

Irregularity in the publication of the *Malabar District Gazette*.

18. A sub-leader in the same paper complains of the laxity shown by the authorities in the matter of the inspection of articles of food exposed for sale in some petty hotels and arrack shops in Calicut town. It appears that preparations made of mutton and fish are kept at these places for several days and sold to the persons frequenting them even when these articles are unfit for human consumption. Similarly, decomposed vegetables are also said to be sold in vegetable stalls in the town. The attention of the District officers are invited to the matter.

Articles of food unfit for human consumption sold in hotels, etc., in Calicut town.

19. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 9th November, refers to the several instances of melcharts (overleases) given by Edavannur Nair, a rich landlord, who is a malikhana-holder as well and the consequent misery and hardship to which his tenants are put, and requests the Collector to warn all the landlords who receive malikhana from Government against the practice of giving melcharts. The correspondent adds that if the Collector do not take any steps to put a stop to melcharts being given by the landlord in question the tenants will have to leave the country for good, being unable to bear the oppression of their capricious landlord.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1903.

A Nair landlord in Malabar oppressing his tenants by giving melcharts (overleases).

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I.—Foreign Politics.

Muhammadan, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1903.

1. "Rumours from Tibet have recently reached the Central Government at Peking to the effect the Indian Government have detailed no less than 12,000 troops to invade Tibet bound for Lhassa. These troops are further credited with having with them eight years' (*sic*) supply of ammunition and food, and that the route taken by the invading army from India is through Nepal and thence into Tibet. This great amount of ammunition is declared by the Tibetans to be packed in cases supposed to contain food, in consequence of which the Chinese and their Tibetan allies were successfully kept in ignorance by the Britishers of the expedition until the fraud became exposed by the barest chance! What sort of chance this was is not mentioned. This rumour, a Peking correspondent says, is believed by many of the members of the Peking Government, especially the Russophiles, who have accordingly secretly memorialised the Empress-Dowager on the subject and advised Her Majesty to appeal to Russia for help and advice."

Troops to invade Tibet.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

South Indian Mail, *Madura*, Nov. 16th, 1903.

2. "A correspondent draws attention to the remarkable recrudescence of crime in Sáttúr. A series of burglaries has occurred in the town, the latest victim being Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar, the Sub-Magistrate, whose house was broken into the other day and property worth Rs. 2,000 carried away. These burglaries have caused great alarm and uneasiness in Sáttúr, which is the head-quarters of a European Assistant Magistrate, a District Munsif, Tahsildar, and others, besides being an important centre of trade in cotton, etc."

Crime in Sáttúr.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1903.

3. "Do our rulers, and, for the matter of that, many of our own people in affluent circumstances, fully realize the abysmal depths of the poverty of the great masses of our Indian population? If they had an adequate conception of that fearful poverty which we of the poor people of India only know too well, then, we say, would they be able to gauge correctly the enormity of the sin involved in taxing the poor man's salt. The salt-tax in India is the most sinful, the most unwise, the least appropriate of all the taxes that go to make up the revenues of India. So far as the Madras Presidency is concerned we find that there were only 21 monopoly factories and 45 excise factories available for salt manufacture in 1902–03, notwithstanding the enormous extent of our coast line and the consequent possibility of opening a much larger number of factories. But, even of this 66, only 61 factories were, we learn, actually worked! Such is the artificial legal restriction necessary to bolster up the salt revenue in the interest of our present fiscal system, whatever might be the sufferings thereby entailed upon the poor, who scarcely earn two annas a day and, upon that munificent wage, have somehow to support, very often, nearly half a dozen souls. Being poor ourselves, and having, for months together at a time, lived very often among the poor, we know what hardships they chronically suffer, to buy the salt

The salt-tax.

necessary for flavouring their daily food, miserable and insufficient and scarce as it too often is. The tax is wrong in principle, and it should have long ago been knocked on the head and altogether removed, if either the Indians had been a clamorous and self-asserting people, or the British race that rule them had been a little more humane and compassionate and charitable to the millions of their poorer subjects, in the spirit of that religion of love and charity which their great religious teacher, Jesus Christ, the friend and companion of the poor and helpless, had, upwards of nineteen centuries ago, taught all those who sought to be his disciples and followers, and whose teachings it is to be presumed that all European nations which now profess to be Christian follow in their treatment of subject races. And yet, the British Government of India under the guidance of our present thoughtful and wise and statesman-like Viceroy, Lord Curzon, could only manage to reduce, about the end of 1902–03, the duty on salt from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 2 per maund, which is but a five-hundredth part of as much of the burden the poor in India now bear in the matter of the salt-tax. And what are the financial results of this iniquitous tax in the Madras Presidency? In 1902–03, the Madras authorities managed to earn a net revenue of 182·02 lakhs of rupees from salt. It would be a far better thing to abolish this tax altogether in its present form, and allow salt to be manufactured *to a much larger extent*, and in a greater number of licensed factories, in all the salt-producing districts, which would cheapen salt considerably, while a pretty large revenue might be realized by the sale of licenses to salt manufacturers accompanied by a considerable reduction in the salt establishment itself, involving several lakhs of rupees per annum. This salt monopoly affair is indeed a thing which should be persistently agitated against by the people, till wisely abandoned by a righteous legislature, in the best interests of their poorer subjects, as well as of humanity itself to man and beast."

IV.—Native States.

4. "Another dynamite case in Travancore!—perhaps as a reminder to the Travancore Government that it cannot postpone any longer grappling with the dynamite problem. The accused who made a voluntary confession said that he purchased a dynamite for 4 *fs.* from an Elava at Venganur who had a pretty large supply of it. Fortunately for the man whose life was aimed, when the dynamite was thrown in the usual sleeping apartments of the man, he had shifted his bed owing to leakage and the plot ended in severe damages to portions of the house. We hope to hear very soon that the Government has adopted adequate measures to put down the growing ease with which dynamite is called into requisition by criminals."

A dynamite case in Travancore.

Native States, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1903.

5. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 19th November, says that the Chinese crisis, the rebellion of the blood-thirsty Servia, and the unkind and unsympathetic treatment accorded to Turkey by Europe, throw a very bright light on the so-called western refinement and culture. All Europe seems to be actuated by the self-same motive of swallowing the Asiatic countries. There can be no better proof of the above than this, that all the European Powers connive at Russia's high-handed and oppressive dealing in the Far and Near East.

Western refinement.

6. The same paper observes that civilized Europeans who really pride themselves upon their humanity and perfections commit all sorts of excesses against the Turks. The *Naier*, in conclusion, asks why should European Powers hate Turkey when the Balkan Christian subjects themselves like Turks more than any other nation.

Turkey and Christian Powers.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1903.

7. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th November, states that on the evening of Sunday last a European head constable on horseback was seen to threateningly pursue a Brahman boy of twelve years of age at the Marina and the boy had to run for his life until he met a gentleman and sought his protection by actually holding him fast. Whatever the reason might be, it is quite improper to pursue and threaten such a young lad. The paper requests the Police Commissioner to enquire into the matter, as the conduct of the European constable is a disgrace to the police.

An exciting case on the Marina.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Manorama, *Calicut*, Nov. 16th, 1903.

8. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 16th November, commenting upon the order passed by the Madras Government on the memorial submitted by the Zamorin of Calicut against the inclusion of the members of his family in the jury list prepared by the Collector of Malabar, remarks that the order in question does not satisfactorily meet the several important points raised in the memorial and that the Government might, perhaps, have passed the order concurring with the views expressed by the Collector on the subject. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that the Government was so kind enough to give the assurance that the members of the Zamorin's family selected as jurors will not be put in the general jury list, and that when they are summoned to serve as jury they will, unlike other jurors, be treated in court with all the dignities and honours befitting their family. The opinion is expressed that the members of the Zamorin's family should appeal to the Government of India, and, if necessary, to the higher authorities still.

Disapproving of the reply given by Government to the memorial submitted by the Zamorin of Calicut against the inclusion of members of his family in the jury list.

(*d*) *Education.*

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th November, observes:—There are only five universities for the whole of India which has a population of about 300 millions, while there are as many as twelve universities for Great Britain which contains but 40 millions of people. Similarly in Germany and America there are hundreds of universities. All the European Governments believe that the welfare of a country depends to a very large extent on the education of its people and that therefore no amount of money spent on education will be a waste. While the European Governments holding views like these take pleasure in educating their subjects, the British Government in India looks with a rather envious eye on the educational progress of its subjects. If the Indians advanced in education, they would equal the Europeans in every respect. As even in the present state of limited education, they contend for equal rights with Anglo-Indians, they will cause immense trouble if they are better educated. In that case it is not possible for the Anglo-Indians to claim superiority over the natives and monopolize all the higher appointments in the public service. Even trades and manufactures will then cease to be the exclusive rights of the Anglo-Indians. Impelled by thoughts like these, the Englishmen in India are not quite willing to see the natives getting sound, higher education in their schools and colleges. Although the British statesmen of former days, intending to do good to the Indians, laid the foundation of several beneficial measures, the Englishmen of the present generation regret the action of their predecessors in this respect, and try some how or other to defeat the laudable objects of these measures. Sixty years ago the social and intellectual advancement of the natives was earnestly wished for by the statesmen who conducted the Indian Government. They considered the instruction then received by the Indians quite insufficient for their advancement in civilization, and warmly advocated their education in the language, arts, and sciences of their conquerors. So English schools and colleges were established in the principal towns, and the best class of teachers and professors were employed. But the present set of ruling authorities in India are not actuated by motives like these. They are disposed to think otherwise. If the Indians remained ignorant and illiterate they could be easily governed. If they were kept in their present condition, they would readily submit to the ruling authorities and patiently endure all their difficulties. Instead of being kept in this condition, they have now gone the length of competing with the Anglo-Indians themselves. As this is due entirely to the English education they receive, it is but expedient to prevent their progress in it although it is not possible to deprive them of its advantages at once. The Anglo-Indians entertain malicious ideas like these. Otherwise, what reason would there be for Lord Curzon, who only wished to reform the Educational department, making it worse than it is at present? Even if the Government be unwilling to give us scientific education of a high order, will it provide for ordinary education at least by employing efficient professors and teachers? It will not do even this. Formerly very able professors were secured from England, for instance, men like late Messrs. Porter, Powell, Thompson, etc., whose names are still gratefully remembered in Southern India. Nowadays, however, appointments are made not from pure considerations of merit but from favouritism. In this state of things how can we hope for the rapid advancement of higher education in this country?

Attitude of the Government towards higher education in India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1903.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

10. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 20th November, referring to a meeting recently held in the Victoria Public Hall in Madras for protesting against the resolution of the Madras Municipal Commissioners in which they refused to lend the Park for the use of a Fair during the ensuing

A memorial regarding the Madras Park Fair.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1903.

Christmas, and to a memorial submitted by this meeting to Government praying for the cancellation of this resolution, observes that, as this meeting was attended only by the gentlemen bent upon holding the Fair, a few students, vakils and Government servants, numbering about three hundred in all, and not by the principal inhabitants of the city, it cannot be said to be a representative body of the public, that on the other hand, the citizens of Madras are generally against holding the Fair this year, and that therefore the Government should disregard the memorial as one not proceeding from the public, and uphold the resolution of the Municipal Commissioners.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1903.

Municipal assessment.

11. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th November, states that while the people in the City of Madras are already groaning under the heavy burden of Municipal taxation, it is proposed to raise it from $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $17\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Houses are already overcrowded with tenants. If the tax be increased, poor tenants will be obliged to live even in quarters quite close to latrines, and the sanitation of the town will consequently be seriously affected. Stating that it is also proposed to make those "who are unable to pay such enhanced taxes" liable to prosecution and fine in a criminal court, it remarks that "nothing need be said beyond expressing that it (the proposal) exceeds the bounds of injustice." The authorities may do well, it adds, to increase the profession-tax from a half to one rupee per cent. instead of enhancing the house-tax. But they fear that any increase in the profession-tax will be followed by a strong protest from those who make large profits. When it is so likely that even those who make large profits from their professions will feel and complain against this small increase in the profession-tax, can there be any doubt that the poor who are already overburdened with the house-tax will cry out against the large increase of $2\frac{1}{4}$ ($2\frac{1}{2}$?) rupees? The paper therefore hopes that the Government will consider the condition of the poor, and comply with the request of the municipality not to raise the house-tax.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Nov. 17th, 1903.

The Calcutta Municipality.

12. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 17th November, observes that one of the commissioners has brought to light certain irregularities in the Calcutta municipal administration. This is now in the hands of Europeans, and although it was thought that Europeans were more capable than Indians, yet many circumstances have transpired to show that they are even worse than Indians. Babu A. B. Sircar has declared that the European commissioners have made money grants to designing men, and are reckless in their expenditure, and, strangely enough, the President attempted to prevent an investigation into the allegations.

(*k*) *General.*

LOKÓPAKÁRI, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1903; DAKSHANA DIPAM, *Salem*, Nov. 14th, 1903; and HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1903.

Village panchayats.

13. The *Lokópakári*, of the 13th November, the *Dakshana Dipam*, of the 14th November, and the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 21st November, dwelling on the want of unanimity among the villagers and the many evil consequences thereof, observe that prior to the establishment of the Police and the Law Courts, there were village panchayats which disposed of petty cases, civil and criminal, and attended to the sanitary and other matters of their respective villages; that these institutions have ceased to exist with the growth of Local Boards and Municipal Councils; that this has led to many serious consequences; and that it is therefore the duty of the Government to make arrangements for the re-establishment of these village panchayats and for investing them with judicial powers on a small scale and requiring them to attend to sanitation and the repair of roads and tanks in their respective villages.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1903.

Grant of Rs. 4,000 for the erection of a church in Madras.

14. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 20th November, referring to the grant of Rs. 4,000 made by the Government towards the erection of a church for the use of the Wesleyan Mission Christians in Madras, considers that the action of the Government in this matter is not justifiable, as

the grant has been made not for the good of the general public, but only for that of a small religious community, and as the Government will not be prepared to make similar grants for the construction or repair of Hindu temples.

15. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 17th November, suggests that the four taluks forming the Cuddapah sub-division should be preserved as one group without being broken up. If it be not possible to do so, Jammalamadugu may be transferred to the Anantapur district and Badvel to the Kurnool district, leaving the remaining nine taluks undisturbed. The Madanapalle taluk must on any account be retained, that being the only healthy place in the whole district. He also recommends for the consideration of Mr. Meyer, the suggestion from a certain person, that a new district under the name of Madanapalle district may with great advantage be formed consisting of the taluks of Chittoor, Vayalpad, Madanapalle, Punganúru, Palmanér, Pulivendla, Kadiri and Ráyachóti, with Madanapalle as its head-quarters.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1903.

Reorganization of Cuddapah and North Arcot districts.

III.—LEGISLATION.

16. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 21st November, says:—Under the British Government we enjoy perfect safety of person and property, and if, corresponding to this blessing, the burden of taxation were less heavy, we would have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the fact of having the best Government possible. But the groanings of the poor under the weight of taxation are unbearable. Confining our present discussion to the taxes levied within our own city, the present rate of the house, water, drainage and lighting taxes together is 15¼ per cent. of the annual rental value of buildings. Even in paying this rate the poor people experience many difficulties. The Municipal officers entrusted with the collection of taxes show no leniency to the rate-prayers who have to resort to all means, honourable and dishonourable, for the payment of their dues. Sometimes they are unable to pay the taxes, and their moveables or furniture are attached and sold. Notwithstanding the severity observed in the collection of taxes, the roads, drains and lamps are not kept in a proper condition. It is therefore no wonder that the poor rate-payers shudder at the thought of the proposed increase of the house-tax. Even under the existing circumstances it is difficult in Madras to find houses without a dozen tenants, and the increase of the house-tax will therefore be followed by the inevitable result of greater overcrowding of houses and the consequent insanitation of the city. The proposed increase may not matter much to the rich landlords, who can afford to bear it without difficulty; but to the poor owners of houses it will be a great burden. Further, the provision in the Bill for prosecuting defaulters, and collecting the taxes, with a penalty for default, is an additional injustice to the rate-payers. Rather than persecuting the poor by increasing the house-tax, it is advisable to raise the rate of the profession-tax from ½ to 1 per cent., as the trading classes whom this affects, being generally well-to-do persons, will not feel it much. We therefore request the Government not to oppress the people of Madras by increasing the house-tax.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1903.

Increase of house-tax proposed by the Madras City Municipal Bill.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, referring to the Indian Universities Bill, says:—The people of this country, who were hitherto expecting that the last two years of anxious deliberation and hot discussion regarding the Indian Universities would lead to their re-constitution on the model of the German or American Universities, have now been entirely disappointed. No mention is made in the Bill as to the giving of a higher kind of education to the Indian students and not a word is said about the question of a scientific instruction being imparted to them in the trades and manufactures of the West. In short, the Bill provides for neither a new nor a higher kind of

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1903.

The Indian Universities Bill.

education. All it does is mainly this. The Universities had hitherto acted independently of Government, except on some rare occasions. According to the provisions of this Bill, the Government is to appropriate to itself many of the powers of the University and to be the chief controlling authority in educational matters. But what harm is there if the Government thus gets all the powers of the Universities? The Government will not promote the kind of education which will be beneficial to the people in every respect; for example, the education which rears feelings of independence and patriotism among the students, or such education as will enable the natives to compete with the Englishmen in trades and manufactures.

On the other hand, the *Drávidavarthamani*, of the 19th November, also referring to this Bill, favourably reviews its provisions, and observes that, as the Bill has carefully omitted most of the objectionable changes suggested by the Universities Commission, there will be no difficulty in passing it into law, that its provisions are generally intended for the good of the people, and that, above all, the pecuniary aid promised by Government is certain to secure the great ends aimed at by the Bill.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 11th, 1903, and KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 14th, 1903.

Co-operative Credit Societies Bill.

18. Leaders in the *Kerala Sanchari* and the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th and 14th November, respectively, give the substance of the Co-operative Credit Societies Bill, and express the opinion that such a measure will prove very useful and beneficial to the agriculturists and artizans of limited means.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1903.

Transfer of Hyderabad Postal administration to the British Postal administration.

19. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 14th November, observes, with great pleasure, that the scheme of the transfer of the Hyderabad Postal administration to the British Postal administration, as formulated by Mr. Lawdor, Postmaster-General of the Hyderabad Post offices, has at last been shelved by His Highness the Nizam. This independent action of Mr. Lawdor is of course worthy of great comments. He ought to have, as a servant of His Highness the Nizam's Government, a great regard for the interests and prestige of the Hyderabad Government. The paper, in conclusion, thinks it quite probable that Mr. Lawdor will be really ashamed to revert to his office, and that His Highness the Nizam will bid adieu to his services.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1903.

His Highness the Nizam's interview with His Excellency the Viceroy in Bombay.

20. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 19th November, in connection with the intended interview of His Highness the Nizam with His Excellency the Viceroy in Bombay, observes that no doubt there is something under the grass which has necessitated a personal exchange of views. The editor begs to recruit His Highness' memory of the commercial treaty No. XI concluded on the 12th April 1802 between the British Government and His Highness the Nizam. It is regretting to state that His Highness the Nizam's Government concerted no measures to be benefited by the treaty. This oblivion on its part cannot deprive it of its rights and concessions. The treaty No. 17 of 1860 confirms all old agreements and stipulations between the British Government and the Government of the Nizam. Under these circumstances the *Naier* suggests the extension of the scope of the Victoria Memorial Fund, the multiplicity of its capital, the establishment of a big mercantile firm in Masulipatam, and the building of ships with the Nizam's flag hoisted over it. This, if carried out, would develop the Deccan trade greatly and multiply the revenues of the State.

European officials in Hyderabad.

21. The same paper complains bitterly against the independent attitude assumed by Mr. Walker, the Financial Secretary of Hyderabad, and observes that the idea of Colonel Barr, that the budget estimate drawn by Mr. Walker, should not

be laid before the Cabinet Council of Hyderabad, is really wonderful. Every measure, suggested by any civilized Government, is, as a rule, discussed in the Cabinet before being passed into law. But, on the contrary, Europeans, whose services are lent to native states, assume quite an independent attitude, which is not at all justifiable. The *Naier*, in conclusion, hopes that Mr. Walker will not transgress beyond his legitimate bounds.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th November, discussing the question "To whom is the Indian Government responsible?" comes to the conclusion that it is practically free from any control, as it is not responsible either to British Parliament or to the British people who know nothing about India or the way in which its Government is conducted, and that though it is theoretically responsible to the Indians, the latter have no power to question its acts.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1903.

To whom is the Indian Government responsible?

23. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 17th November, says that a military officer's servant who went with his master from Bangalore to Secunderabad died of plague there, and when the body was about to be buried, the terrified people of the place forcibly cremated the body contrary to the religious custom of the dead man's community.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Nov. 17th, 1903.

Indignity to the dead body of a plague-victim.

The paper asks how Christians would have borne such an indignity offered to one of their community, and declares that Europeans ought to be ashamed to see some among them injuring the Natives of India and hurting their feelings as they do.

24. The same paper says that ex-private Emerson, who was acquitted of the charge of shooting a native after being brought out from England to take his trial, claimed Rs. 75,000 from the Government as compensation for the trouble and loss undergone by him; but the Government paid him Rs. 5,000 and sent him back to England. Seeing this, Mr. Bain, a tea-planter in Bengal, who had been accused of killing a native servant and had been let off owing to the partiality of the Europeans, also asked for compensation, which was, however, refused by the Government.

Compensation claimed by Emerson and Bain.

The paper fears that such awards of compensation would encourage crime among Europeans of low character as they might suppose it to be a new way of making money to injure or murder natives, and on being discharged, as they generally are, for want of evidence, to claim handsome compensation from the Government.

[Issued 28th November 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 48 OF 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 28th November 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1903.

Thibetan question.

1. "The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes in the course of a leader on the Thibetan question: 'What strikes us most is that it seems the British Government is going to follow the same policy in regard to Thibet as it did in regard to Afghanistan. It was the apprehension of Russian intrigue in Afghanistan that led to English advance to that country. And what was the result? A disaster all long the line. The English advance to Afghanistan was followed by immense loss of blood and treasure, and it created a situation which led the rulers here to establish a chain of forts, construct strategical railways and station a strong garrison in the north-west frontiers of India. It is now all quiet towards Thibet. There is not a single battalion to guard the British interests in the North. But the Thibet expedition is likely to create for the rulers here the same situation as their advance to Afghanistan did.' Lord Curzon has declared in most unequivocal terms and has reaffirmed the declaration that the East is the chessboard on which the chess pieces, the European nations, are to contend for supremacy. Bloodshed and waste of public funds notwithstanding, the game is bound to be played, in one form or other."

III.—Legislation.

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1903.

The Land Bill.

2. "Heaven knows what has become of the "Land Bill" which was introduced into Council some years ago. It does not appear as if the Bill will be introduced in the near future. The Government should depute some able officer to see the measure through. A small committee of experts, with Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar as one of its members, will be the best means of recasting the Bill. Section 7 of the Rent Act has led to ruinous litigation, and is still ruining many zemindars. Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar wanted to introduce a Bill to settle this vexed question, but he was not granted leave as the Land Bill was then in course of preparation. Now that there is no near prospect of the Land Bill being passed, some Honourable Member should seek to introduce a Bill on the lines of the Bill drafted by Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar."

IV.—Native States.

Travancore Times, *Nagercoil*, Nov. 24th, 1903.

Cattle pounds in the Travancore State.

3. "We have several cattle pounds in the State. This, of course, is as it should be. At the same time it is a pity that so much complaint is heard about the way in which they are worked. We do not here propose to deal exactly with the management of our pounds but with a circumstance that has much to do with the satisfactory administration of them. Our attention has been drawn to this circumstance from several quarters and we have no doubt that it is one that needs careful looking into on the part of our responsible officials. It is this. People complain that the very construction of most, if not all, of our cattle pounds, is a sort of enigma. Say a person's cattle goes astray. He seeks for it up and down in vain, and as a last resort goes, of course, to the nearest pound. But see what difficulties, almost insurmountable, he has here to ascertain whether his property is in the pound or not. The walls of the pound are two high, the door shut and the pound-keeper nowhere. Hence it happens not unoften that cattle thrown

into a pound remain there for days without the fact of their captivity being known to any body except the pound-keeper. What is the result? The very dutiful pound-keeper reports to his superior after the appointed time, giving a list of the cattle which it would appear no body claimed as their own, and then the cattle are sold off in auction. But the remedy for this evil is simple. The pound is generally a square enclosure. One side of this structure ought to be partly, if not wholly, supplied with wooden railings, so that there may be no trouble whatever in knowing whose cattle has been impounded. We are sure that there are some pounds in the State whose construction leaves no room for the complaint in question. But there is no reason why the complaint should be heard in the case of any of them, and we trust our suggestion towards the removal of the same will receive the prompt and favourable consideration of the authorities."

4. "A correspondent writes from Thovala: 'Our Magistrate comes to the Court very late in the afternoon and stays till seven or eight in the night. It will be a great relief, especially for those who come from distant parts, if our Magistrate made a desirable departure from this routine.'" — Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 25th, 1903.

Magistrate at Thovala.

5. The same paper has the following:—"I hasten to bring to the immediate notice of the Diwan Peishkar the very dangerous state of the tank situated to the south-west of the entrance gate of the Nagercoil temple. This tank has no parapet walls and many hundreds of people pass and repass the banks of the tank at all hours daily. Owing to its present perilous condition, carriage accidents occur oft and on and several men have tumbled into the tank during the darkness of the nights sustaining severe injuries in consequence. I trust that our new Peishkar will kindly order the execution of works necessary to remove the aforesaid drawback."

The tank attached to the Nagercoil temple.

6. The following also appears in the same paper:—"It is a matter for no small regret that some Magistrates in the South are very indifferent in the discharge of their onerous duties. They don't realise the inconvenience and hardships experienced by the parties when they adjourn cases without proper grounds. I know, as a matter of fact, it took more than five months for a Magistrate to decide a simple hurt case. There are several other irregularities in the procedure of certain Magistrate which I advisedly refrain from mentioning here in the hope that this gentle hint will have the desired effect of setting matters right in future."

Magistrates.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

7. "The following is a curious communication (dated 20th November 1903) by the Madras correspondent of the *Travancore Times*:— — Travancore Times, *Nagercoil*, Nov. 24th, 1903.

Murders in Madras.

"'Madras had been the scene of several murders in the month of October. The public was therefore warned by the police authorities not to go out after sun-set.'"

8. "We hope our Government would be less free in granting extensions of service to those who have reached the age of 55. There is no principle which guides the authorities in granting extensions. The frequent granting of extensions causes a block in promotions, especially in the Judicial service. Most Hindus are like jutka horses and want to be driven till they fall down dead upon the road. To most of them the enjoyment of a hard-earned pension is a thing which cannot be realised. The interests of those in the lower grades should also be considered when extensions are granted." — Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1903.

Extensions of service.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1903.

The British expedition to Thibet.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, says:—As Thibet is surrounded by mountainous tracts, and its people are jealous of foreigners, access to it is extremely difficult. Some Europeans and Indians have nevertheless managed to get secretly into that country, and learnt the nature of its soil, the manners and habits of its people, their religious and social institutions, and the like. It is stated that Thibet has a cold climate and can serve as a good sanitarium for the Anglo-Indian officers in Northern India. Besides this, if this country be connected with India by means of roads and railways, it is certain to become ere long a profitable market for the British goods. Moreover, as Russia is gradually advancing towards the south and increasing its Asiatic possessions, it is considered undesirable that England should remain inactive under these circumstances without similarly endeavouring to extend its Empire. For reasons like these the British people always have a covetous eye on Thibet and are only waiting for an opportunity to carry out their object. Lord Curzon has a strong desire to astonish the world by some great act of his, and it was with this object that he held the recent Delhi Darbar at a cost of thousands of rupees. Now, he wishes to have the honour of adding Thibet to the British Empire and has, in pursuance of this object, sent a body of troops to Thibet on the pretext of settling certain disputes touching the commercial relations of that country with the Indian Government. Being an ally of India, Nepal advises Thibet not to incur the displeasure of the Indian Government, but to come to some amicable settlement with it. On the other hand, it is now rumoured that Russia has sent troops for the aid of Thibet, although we have reason to seriously doubt the truth of this rumour. In all probability Russia will not object to England appropriating Thibet, since such an act on the part of England will supply Russia with a justification for all its unauthorised acts in Asia. If Russia takes hold of Corea and Manchuria, and England seizes Thibet, then neither of these Powers will have any reason for questioning the acts of the other. Of course, we, the Indians, do not envy Russia and England thus dividing Asia between themselves and enjoying all the political, commercial and other advantages incident to their conquest; but we only ask whether there is any reason for the British Government to throw on India the expenses of conquering Thibet. Some years ago Burma was similarly conquered at the expense of the Indian Government, but it is the British people who are now enjoying the fruits of that conquest. The Indians go to Burma only as coolies and petty servants and do not occupy any respectable position either in the commerce or the public service of that country, though it is they and their ancestors that had to bear the loss of life and money caused in the late Burmese war. In the same way India has now to be saddled with the expense of an impending war with Thibet. But who is there to prevent the injustice thus attempted on us? If our country be thus subjected every now and then to unnecessary expenses, how long can it maintain itself?

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Nov. 24th, 1903.

An intended expedition to Thibet.

10. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 24th November, thinks that the nasty accident that has happened to Lord Kitchener while great preparations are being made to lead an expedition into the vast Thibetan territories does not forebode any good.

The paper says that Thibet is the birth-place of many great and wisemen. The people there have not given the British any cause for offence. It is, therefore, not proper to molest them. Perhaps the accident to Lord Kitchener would put a stop to this attempt at acquiring further dominion.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

11. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 21st November, referring to a certain case of extortion by the police, writes that a certain man in Manjalur amsam, in Palghat taluk, sent for a Pariah recently and told him to flay a dead buffalo. As the Pariah knew that he would not sell the skin to him, he expressed his inability to comply with the request. Thereupon the owner caught the Pariah by the neck and forced him to do it. This led to an affray in which the owner received a wound by accident from the knife which the Pariah had with him. The Pariah at last flayed the body and gave the skin and went away. Somehow the police got scent of the matter and two police constables started for the place. On their way they met some Pariah boys reading in the local school going to the Pattripala market and they extorted some 10 or 11 pies from them and then went straight to the paracherry and told the Pariahs that as they are reported to be conspiring to murder certain persons, they (the constables) came to take them to the Magistrate's court. The Pariahs got terrified and gave the police Rs. 10 which they coolly pocketed and went away. It is hoped that the matter will attract the attention of the Special Assistant Collector and the Superintendent of Police.

Extortion by the Malabar Police.

Kerala Sobhini, *Calicut*, Nov. 21st, 1903.

(b) *Courts.*

12. A correspondent to the *Kerla Patrika*, of the 21st November, complains of the delay in the disposal of suits in the Alattúr Munsif's Court, and suggests that as Mr. Subbiar, the present Munsif, is unable to cope with the heavy work in that court, he should be transferred to a court where the work is light and a more capable officer appointed in his stead. The correspondent adds that as each and every case is unnecessarily adjourned several times before its final disposal, parties from distant places are put to great inconvenience and expense.

Complaints against the District Munsif, Alattúr.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 21st, 1903.

(d) *Education.*

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th November, referring to the appointment of the Director of Public Instruction for Bengal and Mr. Morrison, the Principal of the Aligar College, as additional members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, observes with regret that His Excellency Lord Curzon, who has made these appointments presumably with the object of securing the knowledge and experience of Educational officers for the Indian Universities Bill to be shortly referred to a select committee, has failed to see the necessity of an Indian member being on this committee, and requests His Excellency to supply this defect by appointing Dr. Gurudoss Bannerji, who has already served on the Indian Universities Commission, or some other competent Indian gentleman as an additional member of his Legislative Council.

The Indian Universities Bill.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1903.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

14. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st November, adverting to the meeting to be held on the 26th instant for the reconsideration once more of granting the Park for the fair festivities this year, expresses that it is right to consider and

The Park Fair.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1903.

reconsider a question, but to consider again what has been already reconsidered once is quite beyond its comprehension. It adds that the President may perhaps convene another special meeting for reconsidering the resolution to be passed at the next meeting. It remarks that it would do well for the President to consult either the Advocate-General or the Government before deciding to hold meetings as often as any ten Commissioners require him to hold them to consider and reconsider one and the same question. It is by all means desirable, it remarks, that the Government should, considering the attitude of the elderly and experienced gentlemen of the city, interfere and prohibit the mad festivities which are likely to seriously injure the public health.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1903.

The Madras Fair.

15. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd November, in writing that some lawless persons of Madras propose to memorialize Government protesting against the vetoing, by the Madras Municipality, of the proposal to hold the Madras Fair this year, recalls to memory the accident of the Park fire which occurred some fifteen years ago and says that the said disaster is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. In these circumstances it behoves that Government should consider the general weal of the country, and not merely individual interests, and not encourage movements which are likely to corrupt the morals of the people.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Nov. 24th, 1903.

Reduction of salt-tax not yet of any benefit to the masses.

16. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 24th November last, says that although one outcome of the Delhi Darbar has been the reduction of the salt-tax from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 per maund, only the wholesale merchants are benefited by it because the retail rates have remained the same as before. The paper suggests that the Government ought to investigate into the matter since the merchants put forth all sorts of excuses for keeping up the price of salt.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1903.

The Red Hills' bridge.

17. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 26th November, invites the early attention of the Public Works Department to the dangerous condition of the Red Hills' bridge which was damaged three months ago and has not been repaired yet.

(*k*) *General.*

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1903.

A contrast between the Nizam's Government and the Madras Government.

18. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 26th November, in drawing a contrast between the Nizam's Government and the Madras Government in connection with the recent heavy floods in Hyderabad and Madras, writes that His Highness the Nizam, out of sympathy and goodwill to his subjects, issued orders to his officers to afford every possible help to the affected people, whereas on the contrary it is to be observed in the Madras Presidency that the higher authorities have as yet taken no steps to remove the distress and alleviate the sufferings of the people. Under these circumstances the *Naier* requests that the officers of the Madras Presidency would try to follow the wake of the Nizam's Government and do the needful.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Nov. 24th, 1903.

Floods at Kolar.

19. In regard to the recent heavy rains at Kolar, the *Nadegannadi*, of the 24th November, says that great lose of life and property has resulted from the overflowing of about fifteen tanks and the inundation of the Pálár river, and that the Government have as yet done nothing to afford relief to the sufferers, although it is believed that the severity of the mishap is ten times that of the disaster near Cuddapah.

20. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th November, says that if the rumour that Sir Donald Robertson, late Resident at Bangalore, had selected Mr. Bhattacharya of Calcutta for the palace controllership and that he is now to be appointed as such should prove to be true, the Mysoreans will send up a memorial to the Viceroy praying His Excellency to intercede on their behalf and not allow such an appointment to take place since it is in direct contravention of the policy laid down by the Viceroy in his Jaipur speech and since there are over a dozen experienced officers in the province itself fully qualified to hold that place.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Nov. 25th, 1903.

The rumoured appointment of Mr. Bhattacharya as Controller, Bangalore.

21. In an article headed "Female Education in Mysore" the *Suryodaya Prakasika* states that when the poor rate-payers seek medical help in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, no proper attention is paid to them while the well-to-do Europeans and Eurasians are well cared for. The paper further complains that since the Maharani's College has been thrown open to Christian girls also, some of the orthodox Hindus have resolved to withhold sending their daughters to that college.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 25th, 1903.

Female education in Mysore.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

22. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 24th November, writing from Obulampeta, Cuddapah district, about the recent floods in the Cheyyéru river, states that the lands and crops in that locality have been damaged to the extent of Rs. 10,000. He adds that in spite of the many petitions submitted to the Tahsildar and the Deputy Collector praying for an immediate inspection of the fields to ascertain the damage to the crops, etc., so as to direct the village authorities to desist from collecting the revenue there and to grant remissions, neither of them has yet turned up. In the meanwhile the village officials are dunning for the payment of December kist. If the Government does not show its sympathy towards the suffering ryots by exempting the "first crop" from assessment, their (the ryots') condition will be most indescribably unhappy. He says that a careful *ajmáesh* by the three popular officers—the Collector, Deputy Collector, and the Tahsildar—is anxiously awaited by the distressed ryots relying entirely upon the habitual generosity of Mr. Macleod, the Collector, towards their relief.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1903.

Obulampeta letter.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

23. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 24th November, says: "Mr. B. M. Malabari, of Bombay, requested the Viceroy to revive the institution of village panchayats all over India entrusting to them 30 per cent. of the local funds to be devoted to educational, sanitary and other useful purposes and also making over to them the administration of the Police department and the disposing of petty cases. The Government, however, replied that this was not possible for some time to come. But such an institution had not only existed before the establishment of the British Power in India, but had worked in a very efficient manner so that the villages were then much better off. While agreeing with others as to the advisability of restoring the system of village panchayats the Government fear that, under existing circumstances, there are not men able enough to carry on properly the responsible work. This is a mistake. Even supposing that fit persons were not to be found in any locality, wise men from other places would go there, provided they were likely to be entrusted with suitable powers. We hope that the Mysore Government at least would give our suggestion a trial and fully trust that the administration would immensely improve under the system."

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Nov. 24th, 1903.

The reviving of the village panchayats.

BHARATA KESARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1903.

Frauds committed by the Malabar landlords on their tenants.

21. A leader in the *Bharata Kesari*, of the 19th November, referring to the frauds committed by the landlords in Malabar in granting receipts for the rents paid by their tenants, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of making a rule to the effect that unless such receipts are written in prescribed printed forms they shall not be accepted in evidence in a court of law. It appears that some of the landlords are not in the habit of granting receipts at all to their tenants, and the tenants do not dare to ask for the receipts lest they should incur their displeasure, and the consequence is that if any misunderstanding occurs between a landlord and his tenant, the former wreaks his vengeance by filing suits for the rents already paid by the latter and recovering them again from him.

[Issued 5th December 1903.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 5th December 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Dec. 2nd, 1903.

1. "The pacific aspect of the Thibetan mission becomes more and more shadowy and indistinct, while every day the suspicion grows that the expedition means business, and, apprehends trouble, is preparing for every possible emergency. It is proposed to lay down a line of rail from Silinguri to the head of Sivok gorge. The only question to be settled is with regard to the gauge. The light military gauge is discountenanced in some quarters as it will not suffice for trade after we have brought Thibet under our influence. This means that the bringing of Thibet under our influence is looked upon as quite a settled thing, the opinion of Thibet herself being presumably of no consequence. A section of a British field hospital has been ordered to mobilise immediately for service with the troops in Sikkim. This would seem to indicate that more British troops than have already been warned will accompany the mission. There are at present about 2,000 troops under the orders of General MacDonald and elaborate and expensive transport and supply arrangements have been made. We do not believe a more costly mission ever started forth carrying with it the olive branch of peace to a stranger."

The Thibetan mission.

2. The same paper has the following:—"As a spectacular display, the Viceroy's Persian Gulf tour is proving a decided success, and the evidences which it bears of the might and majesty of the British Empire will, we may be sure, have their value in helping to regain for us our lost prestige and influence in the land of the Shah and in the neighbourhood generally. Lord Curzon was entertained at Lingah by the Persian Governor who, in proposing the health of the king, after the Viceroy had proposed the health of the Shah, made certain remarks, which were full of import. He said: 'We entertain the warmest wishes for the integrity and welfare of His Majesty's dominions and for the health and long rule of their illustrious sovereign. It is with the utmost pleasure that I entertain his representative this evening and that I now ask the present company to drink to the health of His Imperial Majesty the Shah.' This is all very pleasant from one point of view, but there is that Russian bogie always in the distance. Nor is that the only disquieting feature in the picture. There is the still more unpleasant detail of the Indian tax-payer, in the background, paying the bill for each of these costly Imperial transactions."

Viceroy's Persian Gulf tour.

II.—Home Administration.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1903.

3. "There is at present a severe epidemic of cholera in the Trichinopoly town. Its outbreak is attributed to the contamination of drinking water in and about the town. Trichinopoly enjoys the benefit of a system of water-supply by means of pipes, but some damage or other is reported to the water works occasionally. The drinking water-supply by means of the municipal pipes ceases or falls

Cholera in Trichinopoly town.

short which leads to the poorer classes having to drink filthy water stagnant in the neglected ponds and wells. The service of over sixty-three tanks which once used to supply good drinking water to the people has been dispensed with by the municipality in their enthusiasm for pipe service, and far from being efficient these tanks have become, owing to neglect, reservoirs of accumulated filth. In some cases we are sorry to learn the feeding tunnels of these tanks have been converted into sewage tunnels. At a crisis like the one which recently overtook the pipe system in Trichinopoly, the people are driven to have recourse to these wretched tanks, and no wonder epidemics follow. It is very necessary therefore that at least a certain number of the tanks that have feeder tunnels from the Cauvery should be restored to their old pure state. We hope the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer would at once look to the very grave state of things in Trichinopoly."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1903.

The expedition to Thibet.

4. The expedition to Thibet appears to be a subject of anxious discussion in the Tamil newspapers, especially the *Swadesamitran* of Madras. This paper says in its issue of the 25th November that the Indian Government has drawn to its side the State of Népal and that the latter in joining the British Government is influenced by the consideration that if the Russians were to capture Thibet, the position of Népal would be seriously imperilled, and that, though the same might to a certain extent be the case in the event of England capturing Thibet, England would be a better neighbour than Russia. At the same time, it is deplored that Thibet, which has hitherto been an independent Buddhist State, has now to run the risk of being placed under a Christian Government.

The same paper of the 26th idem, referring to an article recently published by the *Englishman* on this subject, observes that the reason for the sudden departure of Sir Walter Lawrence, the late Private Secretary of the Viceroy, is now clear, and that this gentleman who left India on the pretext of visiting his wife who is sick at home, is said to have been deputed by His Excellency Lord Curzon to take some confidential letters to the Secretary of State and to explain to him personally certain matters concerning Thibet. The paper infers from this that the affairs of Thibet have taken such a serious turn that the Government has been driven to the necessity of deputing a very reliable officer to speak personally to the Secretary of State, without placing confidence in the ordinary means of communication such as the post and the cable.

An attempt is made in the issues of this paper, dated 27th and 28th idem, to ascertain the causes of this expedition, and among other things the pretensions of the Russian Government to greater authority in Thibet than that of any other European Power, and the desire of the British Government to help Japan in its dealings with Russia, and to check the influence of the latter in Asia, are said to be the chief considerations which have prompted the British Government to undertake this expedition.

Another article on this subject appears in this paper of the 2nd December in which it is stated that there is a great sensation in Benares with regard to this expedition as this city is much frequented by pilgrims from Thibet and Népal, and that one rumour is to the effect that the alliance of Népal with the British Government against Thibet is in violation of a treaty between Thibet and Népal, and is therefore likely to be attended by a bloody war in Népal itself.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1903.

Contempt of court by a witness.

5. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th November, in recording a reprehensible order of a certain magistrate of a cantonment in Northern India, that a Muhammadan watch-maker who appeared before him with his native boots on, made of patent leather, should be shoved out of the court and be brought into his presence with the shoes put round his neck, observes with great regret that the order of the said magistrate throws light on his indiscretion and want of judgment and high-handedness, and that therefore it is worthy of censure and reproach.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

6. The *Prapanchamitran*, of the 27th November, and the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th November, severely criticize the action of the Municipal Commissioners of Madras in having now resolved to lend the People's Park for the use of the ensuing Christmas Fair, in cancellation of their previous resolution not to lend it, which is itself said to have been in cancellation of a prior resolution to lend it.

The People's Park Fair and the Municipal Commissioners of Madras.

PRAPANCHAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1903, and SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 28th, 1903.

7. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd December, sees no reason why the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore should have exempted the Military officers from paying water tax like other citizens. It is of opinion that as these officers draw high salaries there can be no hardship in making them pay such an insignificant tax, and wonders how the Municipal Commissioners gave their consent to such an obviously unjust exemption.

Exemption of Military officers from payment of water-tax in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Dec. 2nd, 1903.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

8. The *Ravi*, of the 26th November, publishes a curious petition addressed to the British Government signed by "Indian Drunkards" as follows:—"The toddy and arrack shops, which are established by the Government for the sole purpose of making money, have become sources of ruin to ourselves and our families, making us notorious drunkards, devoid of shame and bereft of wealth, inducing us to roll in the streets, commit mischief, insult passers-by, causing sorrow to wives and children, etc., while the police beat us severely, take us before magistrates and charge us for affray and finally get us mulcted. You are the cause of all these mishaps. Is it becoming the Government? Kindly abolish the said shops, or recover the fines imposed on us from the sellers of toddy and arrack, or pay our fines from your treasury. If it is not done so, we shall bawl out in every street, village and country that this is a piece of great injustice."

The queerest petition.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 26th, 1903.

(*k*) *General.*

9. The question of re-introducing the almost obsolete system of the villagers managing their local affairs with the aid of panchayats still continues to be discussed by the Tamil journals. The *Satyavarthamani*, of the 1st December, commending the proposals of Mr. Malabari on this subject, regrets that the Government has not seen fit to utilize this ancient institution of the country for the purpose of regulating the affairs of villages. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th December, dwelling at length on the feasibility of re-constituting the village panchayats, requests the Government to undertake legislation on this subject at an early date. The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 28th November, and the *Lokopakari*, of the 13th November, just received, also make the same recommendation.

Village panchayats.

SATYAVARTHAMANI, *Pasumalai*, Dec. 1st, 1903; SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1903; PRAPANCHATHARAKAI, *Madras*, Nov. 28th, 1903; and LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1903.

10. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th November, referring to the Postal administration report for the year 1902–03, points out that even the richest native merchants in Madras are complaining against the present system of ten (?) deliveries of letters daily, as it is a source of much inconvenience to them. It suggests that five deliveries at the utmost will quite do. The paper requests the authorities to utilize the amount of expenditure saved in providing for the delivery of letters to the people in the villages at least once a week.

Indian Post offices.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1903.

11. The *Tilism-i-Hairat* of the 15th November. In connection with the disastrous loss of lives and property which resulted from the recent heavy inundations in Vániyambádi, says a correspondent from Vániyambádi remarks that the

Inundations in Vániyambádi.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1903.

British Government, as a living mother, would do well to offer liberal aid, compensate for the losses sustained by her children (the subjects), and adopt such wholesome salutary measures as would in future tend to prevent the storage of water in great quantities in the tanks.

IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Dec. 2nd, 1903.

Postponement of English teaching in the schools under the Mysore Educational department.

12. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd December, finds fault with Mr. Bhaba, Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, for introducing a rule in the Educational department of the State prohibiting the teaching of English in primary schools for the first three years of a boy's school life, and requiring that even after that, English should only be taught as a second language and all non-language subjects should be taught in the vernacular only. The paper thinks that this prevents boys from getting a sufficient knowledge of English in good time and that it takes them much longer than before to pass the Matriculation examination of the University and leaves them very little time in which to qualify themselves for some profession in life, while it makes it impossible for promising young men to proceed to England and compete for the Civil Service within the limit of age laid down for the competitors.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Dec. 5th, 1903.

The Mysore State in relation to the Vániyambádi disaster.

13. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 5th December, thinks it unreasonable on the part of the Madras newspapers to clamour for a contribution from the Government of Mysore for the relief of the sufferers from floods in Vániyambádi. The overflow of the tanks near Kolar and the consequent overflowing of the Pálár was a work of the hand of God, and due to the abnormally heavy rains, and the Mysore Government cannot in any way be held responsible for it. If the Government of Mysore is to pay for the losses by floods in the British territories, it can fairly claim a contribution from the British Government for the benefit that the latter derives from the water of the streams and rivers which have their source in Mysore and which irrigate a large portion of the Madras Presidency.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1903.

National Congress.

14. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th November, referring to the Indian National Congress and the Industrial Exhibition to be held at Madras, complains of the apathy shown by the people of Malabar in the matter of collecting funds in aid of the movements and also of encouraging the agriculturists and artizans to send articles for the exhibition. It says that as the masses are quite ignorant of the aims and aspirations of the Congress and think that they are not concerned with it, the delegates and others who take part in the deliberations should, on their return home, travel in country parts and lecture to the people in their own vernaculars on the subjects that were discussed at the meeting of the Congress so as to enlighten them on these matters, enlist their sympathy and encourage co-operation. If this is done by the delegates and other Congressionists, there will be no difficulty in collecting funds for a permanent footing being given to the institution.

Complaint against the branches of avenue trees on public roadsides being cut indiscriminately by the authorities.

15. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper complains that the branches of avenue trees on the sides of public roads are indiscriminately cut off by the road authorities. It is for the benefit of the travellers that trees are planted on both sides of the road by Government, but they are deprived of this benefit by the indiscreet actions of the authorities in charge of such roads.

[Issued 12th December 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 50 OF 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 12th December 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1903.

The Police administration of the Travancore State.

1. "A correspondent from South Travancore writes under date of the 5th December: 'Though numerous remarks have been published in the newspapers about the police administration of the State, yet they do not seem to have produced the desired effect. Of late many complaints have been brought to the notice of the public against the police in the southern division. Cases were filed in various courts against the police of Agestheaswaran, Erneel, Kalkulam and Vilavamcode, some of them have already ended in smoke and others are hanging fire. These commotions do not appear to have produced a healthy influence on the police corps. Two recent occurrences just reported bear testimony to it. A man was about to be assaulted by the police when the local magistrate interfered in the matter and averted an unhappy outburst of feeling. In another place it is said that the police actually assaulted a complainant in a case in which some policemen were the accused. Is the Diwan indifferent to these grievances? However we must respectfully invite the attention of His Highness the Maharaja to the subject.'"

Native States, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1903.

The Diwan of Travancore.

2. "A Travancore correspondent writes: 'Travancore sees the hand of Providence in the fearless, dispassionate, and incisive way you have been exposing the scandalous state of things brought on by unchecked rampant favouritism. Former Diwans were working at the regeneration of the country and not without some measure of success. But it stands to the credit of the present administration that the current has taken a rapid turn the opposite direction. That Mr. Krishnaswamy Row is an egregious failure as Diwan has become a household fact in Travancore. His want of firmness and stamina, his incapacity, want of individuality and his nepotism, have brought the high office into public obloquy and contempt. But happily for the State and for himself he will soon be going away. The short interval serves a golden opportunity for the favourites. As for the Diwan, he seems indifferent as to how matters drift on. The thing that appears to trouble him is how best to advance his son before he retires.

"'This is the young man—Mr. Vencata Row—whom one of your correspondents would have the public believe a prodigy. The writer pleaded hard on his behalf. But every one knows what gross unparalleled jobbery was played in bringing Mr. Vencata Row to his present position of Assistant to the Chief Secretary in the space of four years. He was entertained for the first time in the service as confidential clerk to the Diwan on the appointment of the Diwan. Every Diwan has the recognised right of nominating his own confidential clerk, and so no one grudged the nomination. But immediately after, Mr. Vencata Row takes a year's leave and goes to Madras to study for the B.A. He was entitled to no leave of any kind under the rules except in the case of sickness. He goes up for the examination and fails. He comes back and as a reward for the failure is promoted to the rank of

Assistant Secretaryship with an increase of Rs. 20 to his pay of Rs. 50. He then resumes his studies, Mr. Lepper, a College Professor, undertaking to help him. The young man goes up for the examination again and again he is plucked. The father's tenderness is all the more deeply moved, and the second failure is resented by a higher instalment of increase of Rs. 30 first, and a still higher one of Rs. 50 further again, raising the pay to the present figure of Rs. 150. A prodigious advancement even for a prodigy. So much for the son. The Diwan has two sons-in-law in his own office who have been receiving additions to their salaries. He has brought in, besides, his brother's son and son-in-law and has employed them as Sub-Registrars. The remarkable qualification common to all these importations is absolute ignorance of Malayalam, the language of the land in which the bulk of the transactions of public business is carried on.

"'This spirit of nepotism is spreading like a contagious disease on which I will write later.'"

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Dec. 8th, 1903.

3. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 8th December, says that the Thibetan expedition is viewed with disfavour in England, as the country has not yet recovered from the effects of the South African war. Thibet is a little known country with a very cold climate and lacking means of communication; military supplies are difficult to get, and a conflict with the Russians is to be apprehended. But Lord Curzon has made the arrangements with despatch and secrecy and is apparently determined to see the matter through.

The Thibetan expedition.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Dec. 9th, 1903.

4. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th December, says that negotiations for a treaty are going on between Russia and Japan. The latter demands a protectorate over Korea; and the Russians agree to evacuate Manchuria, but claim control over the mines and railways in Manchuria and want to forbid China to increase the forces in the province without their consent. So, if the treaty is concluded, the Russians will be shut out of Korea; but, on the other hand, it is not unlikely that they will occupy Manchuria permanently in defiance of the terms of the treaty. These complications are due to the fact that the Empress-Dowager distrusts Japanese diplomacy and has thrown herself on the protection of the Russians. So the province of Manchuria will be alienated as a result of her intrigues.

Russia and Japan.

5. The same paper says that the war in Somaliland is dragging on slowly without any prospect of a speedy conclusion. Reinforcements are being constantly sent out from England and India, and the heavy expenditure has not given any adequate return. The troops are making themselves comfortable in their stations, and, when the enemy attacks them and defeat is threatened, they retreat to a safer place.

The war in Somaliland.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1903.

6. The following is the gist of an article on "The proposed Thibet Mission" in the *Naier-i-Asifi* of the 10th December:—The British Government does not mean to conquer Thibet. Had it entertained this idea, Thibet would have long ago fallen an easy prey to the British arms. It was Warren Hastings who first thought of establishing commercial relations with Thibet, and the idea was, though with no better results, followed by his successors. This subject was again broached during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty, and Thibet would have surely shared the lot of Burma, were it not for the Viceroy and other British statesmen who, out of friendly regard for China, saved it from destruction. Now that Russia has set her teeth on Thibet, and is deliberately scheming to overthrow the British position in Thibet by force of arms, John Bull should not relinquish his right of pre-emption in that land. The question of an escort accompanying the British mission is being discussed by a few statesmen. At any rate, the wisest policy for the British is to keep their hands absolutely free, and to be prepared to defend their interests and the *status quo* with adequate strength in the west of China, should the occasion arise.

The Thibet mission.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1903.

7. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th December, writes to say that none is aware of the antecedents of the Mad Mullah. He is not at all a mad cap, as is supposed to be. He is, on the other hand, a well-bred gentleman of highly cultivated mind. He is a real inhabitant of Somaliland and is a brave and hardy soldier with orthodox Muhammadan feelings.

Mad Mullah.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

8. In an article entitled "Education and Character," the *Nadegannadi*, of the 8th December, says that the present system of education in India takes account only of the intellect and does nothing to elevate the soul. The paper adds that this is the case with education in Europe also; but observes that the moral conduct of Indians is purer than that of Europeans, as the religious rules and observances binding on the Indians supply the place of moral education in schools.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Dec. 8th, 1903.

The need for moral education in India.

9. The *Nasir-i-Asifi*, of the 10th December, writes that Lord Ampthill in his reply to an address by the Muhammadans of Nellore has drawn the attention of the people to the importance of imparting religious education to their children, along with secular, and observes that His Excellency's reply evinces a strong hope that Government will sympathetically adopt early measures to give a practical shape to this much-neglected question of the introduction of religious education into the schools.

Nasir-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1903.

Religious education.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th December, referring to the abolition of the import duty on agricultural implements, observes that though the Government of India has abolished this duty in view to the ryots of this country making free use of the agricultural implements of European manufacture which are of the most improved patterns, in place of the rough ones of native make in common use here, there is no sufficient reason to believe that much good will result from this measure since, notwithstanding the abolition of the import duty, the cost of European implements will be beyond the purchasing powers of the ordinary run of Indian ryots, while there is, on the other hand, the danger of the existing native industry in the manufacture of these implements being suppressed.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 5th, 1903.

Abolition of the import duty on agricultural implements.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

11. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 7th December, regrets to observe that owing to the high prices at which salt is sold by merchants, poor persons in country parts are not benefited by the reduction recently made by Government in the salt-tax. The article, after dwelling at some length on the subject, suggests that unless Government establishes salt depots and sells salt to the public directly, the benefit contemplated by Government will not effectually be realised by the poor.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Dec. 7th, 1903.

Remarks on the reduction of salt-tax.

(*k*) *General.*

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th December, referring to the recent tour of His Excellency Lord Ampthill in the Nellore, Kistna and Gódávari districts, highly extols His Excellency's action in having talked very kindly and freely to the people, and patiently listened to their grievances, giving them suitable replies, but complains that, notwithstanding His Excellency's good intentions which are amply testified by his attitude towards the people of this Presidency, no substantial good has been done to them during the last three years of his administration.

His Excellency's surprise visits to a village near Cocanada, and the kind inquiries he made there about the condition of the ryots, are highly

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1903.

His Excellency Lord Ampthill's tour in the Nellore, Kistna and Gódávari districts.

praised by the *Hindu Nésan* of Madras, of the 12th December, which calls upon the subordinate officers of Government to follow the noble example set by His Excellency.

III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1903.

The Official Secrets Bill.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th December, referring to the Official Secrets Bill, objects to its being passed into law on the grounds that according to its provisions the mere entrance of a non-official into a Government office amounts to an indictable offence, that it will work hardship, especially on the ignorant ryots who have often to go to the offices of Collectors, Tahsildars and the like, and make inquiries about matters regarding their lands, that the public opinion is dead against this Bill, none of the native newspapers supporting it, while many of the Anglo-Indian papers condemn it, and that finally it will open a wide door to the concoction by the Police of false charges under this enactment against those towards whom they might bear ill-will.

The *Hindu Nésan* of Madras, of the 12th December, also condemns this Bill on much the same grounds.

In the course of an article condemning the Official Secrets Bill, the *Vrittanta Chintamani* of Mysore, of the 12th December, says that, about 14 years ago, during Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* published some secret correspondence relating to the State of Kashmere, and soon afterwards an Act was passed penalising the divulgence of secret information connected with the Army or the Navy; but no circumstances occurred which gave occasion for the law to be put into operation. Last year again there was a leakage of official "secrets" in connection with the employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the public service, and a Bill has now been introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council to amend the existing Act so as to bring the "secrets" of the civil administration within its operation.

Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, who denounced the Bill in the Council, the paper says that he is a patriot fit to take rank with great Englishmen, from Simon deMontfort downwards, who have given their lives to make England the home of liberty and constitute the British Parliament the safeguard of the public against misrule.

The paper observes further that the Anglo-Indian press has made common cause with the Indians in opposing the Bill, not because it fears any harm to itself from the Bill if it becomes law, but because it is afraid that if the liberty of the press were taken away, the most powerful check on bad administration would be withdrawn. The sympathy of the ruled is the chief support of British rule in India, and it would be unwise to alienate it by such legislation.

The paper adds that it cannot be denied that a good deal of harm will result from a premature disclosure of naval or military secrets; but the publication of information belonging to civil administration may, on the contrary, be productive of positive good by calling forth public criticism on the measures contemplated. Moreover it is difficult to see why a just Government like the British should have any "secrets" at all.

The paper declares in conclusion that Mr. Gokhale and the other opponents of the Bill are showing their true loyalty to British rule, while the originators and supporters of the Bill must be looked upon as the enemies of British rule in India.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1903.

Government secrets.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 11th December, referring to the Official Secrets Bill, states that as most of the subjects that the native papers publish are mere repetitions of what have been previously published in the English papers, the English editors will have to be punished first for any offences under the Bill and the editors of the native papers next. But the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has stated, it says, in the Imperial Legislative Council, that "the Government cannot dare punish the editors of the English papers and that the editors of native

newspapers will all be obliged to go to jail when necessary." Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji objected to the Bill and memorialised the Secretary of State for India observing that there should be no such law as the one contemplated. The paper says that the Government should therefore show consideration for the opinion of the people and stop the proposed amendment, which has the effect of gagging the press. Shakespear has said, the paper remarks, that when one gives vent to his sorrow by actually crying, he gets relief. So, people will be gratified when they give expression to their wants through the press, even though they may be disappointed. The paper requests the Government not to mar such a simple pleasure of the people. It strongly assures the Government that it will not in the least suffer by anything published in the newspapers.

15. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 1st December, brings to the notice of Government the difficulties and hardships to which the tenants in Malabar are put owing to their lands being leased on melcharts (overleases) by the landlords. It appears that owing to the uncertainty of kanom tenure the tenants have ceased spending money on improvements to the lands, which in consequence are being rapidly deteriorated. The article remarks that if Government does not check by means of legislation this ruinous practice of melcharts, the condition of the tenantry will become very deplorable.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Ottappálam*, Dec. 1st, 1903.

The practice of giving melcharts by landlords in Malabar to be put a stop to by means of legislation.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

16. A correspondent in the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 12th December, complains that Mr. Bhabha permits the study of English to commence in schools in Bangalore after only one year's study of the vernacular, avowedly to benefit the large number of pupils in Bangalore schools whose vernacular is Telugu or Tamil; while, according to the rules, the study of English commences in other (up-country) schools only after three years' reading of the vernacular. Such distinction is invidious and uncalled for, and is sure to cause confusion when pupils change between Bangalore and up-country schools. The correspondent hopes that the Government would have the necessary changes made in the rules in question.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Dec. 12th, 1903.

The study of English in Mysore Anglo-Vernacular schools.

17. The *Malayali*, of the 5th December, publishes an extract from the *Kerala Taraka*, which states as follows:—The Travancore Sirkar does not take so much interest in the education of the Tiyars as it does in the case of the other communities in the State. The children of the Tiya community are allowed to join the primary schools and study along with the children of the other castes, but they are denied admission in colleges and high schools in the State. The Sirkar ought to do away with this anomalous practice.

MALAYALI, *Tangasseri*, Dec. 5th, 1903.

Travancore Sirkar does not encourage Tiya education in the State.

18. The following extract from the *Madras Standard*, on the young Ranis of Travancore, is published in the *Malayali* of the 5th December:—"During the minority of the present Maharaja of Mysore the people of that State were paying the greatest attention to his education. The appointment of so accomplished an Englishman as Mr. Fraser, of the Bombay Civil Service, as the Maharaja's tutor, was a step taken in response to public feeling in Mysore. It disarmed all criticism and satisfied all parties; and the marked ability, the systematic thoroughness, and the large-hearted beneficence with which His Highness has been carrying on the Government of Mysore since his accession leave no room for doubt about the success of Mr. Fraser's work. What the British authorities did in the case of Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore must do for that State with regard to the education of the two young Ranis who, owing to the misfortune that recently befell the royal house, are the only members of the family

The young Ranis of Travancore.

to whom, in the natural course of things, the affairs of the State will one day have to be entrusted. We can well understand the anxiety felt by the people of the State about the education and training of these young Ranis. Elsewhere a correspondent, who speaks with a due sense of his own responsibility and who, we may assure our readers, has no axe of his own to grind, points out the unsatisfactory character of the present arrangements and accentuates the necessity for placing the education of the Ranis under European control. The two Ranis have been very properly placed under the immediate domestic guardianship of the Valiakoil Tampuran. The people of Travancore, irrespective of parties and factions, have all been satisfied with this. The Valiakoil Tampuran is closely related to the Travancore royal family. But, apart from this, he has merits of his own which qualify him for any high position in the State. He is a great Sanskrit scholar, a genuine poet, and is well-versed in English literature. He also possesses other high qualities which are not often found in company with scholarship and poetical genius. He is a keen observer, a sagacious counsellor, and is deeply conversant with the affairs of the State. When he is the guardian of the Ranis, why should an ordinary Inspector of Schools, who is not particularly noted for anything—who is neither a scholar nor an educationist of high repute—be made, in addition to his own other duties, to superintend the education of the future rulers of the State? We do not know if this dual arrangement has been come to with the consent of the Valiakoil Tampuran. Even if it is, we must protest against it. We are of opinion that if anybody in addition to the guardian in the household, who would have free access to them at all times, is to superintend and direct the education of the Ranis, it must be an Englishman or Englishwoman, one of the ruling race, who could do the duty freely, fearlessly, and efficiently with no object but the welfare of the State and the Ranis to promote. No party in the State will have anything to say against such an arrangement. The correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere, suggests the name of Miss Williams, the Lady Principal of the Trivandrum Girls' College. The suggestion is a good one, and we commend it to His Highness the Maharaja who, we have no doubt, will be only too glad to act in compliance with the wishes of his loyal subjects in a matter in which the vital interests of the State are involved. The question is not a small one, and we therefore also invite the attention of His Excellency Lord Ampthill and the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin to it.

"(*From a Correspondent.*)

"Some of the vernacular papers in Travancore have of late been discussing the question of the selection of a suitable person to superintend the education of their Highnesses the Ranis. These Princesses are now under the guardianship of the Valiakoil Tampuran, the consort of Her Highness the late senior Rani, and their education is left in the hands of a Brahman graduate, who belongs to the clerical establishment of the palace and who has had no experience in teaching. This arrangement which places so important and sacred a duty as the education of their Highnesses in the hands of a raw youth of no experience deserves to be strongly condemned. The appointment of tutor to the Princes was held in the past by men like the late Sir T. Madhava Rao and Diwan Peishkar Raghunatha Rao, and in recent times by so distinguished an educationist as Professor Sundraraman of your Presidency. The hasty appointment, a few days ago, of Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A., to superintend the education of their Highnesses is proof, perhaps of the realisation by His Highness the Maharaja of the danger of allowing the present tutor to remain in sole charge of the work. But the supervision of the education of the Princes was done in the past by the Principals of the Royal College at Trivandrum; and although, unfortunately, there were no Princes whose education had to be supervised after Mr. Ross and Dr. Harvey had left the country, it was all along understood that this work belonged to the Principal of the College. The royal pupils now brought under instruction

are *Princesses* and, happily enough, there is a Lady Principal of great attainments and teaching gifts available in the person of Miss Williams, M.A., who is eminently fitted to be entrusted with the duties of supervision. She is the talented Principal of the College for Girls in Trivandrum. Under these circumstances one is tempted to enquire why it was that a departure from established precedent was made and why the Lady Principal was left out of consideration in this connection. The vernacular papers have many a reason to suggest, and they condemn the appointment in no uncertain terms. Most of the reasons advanced by them are well worth consideration. Some of the papers have condemned the appointment on party grounds, although it is too much to believe that a question of such vital importance to the country would be settled in obedience to the dictates of party feeling or private friendship. I am not prepared to deny that Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar is a party man, and every one who has any insight into current events in Travancore is only painfully aware of it. That the Princesses, who may, in the distant future, be called upon to hold the reins of administration, should be kept above party feelings and race animosities, no one who will lay claim to sanity will venture to dispute. Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar, again, is not an educationist of such brilliant attainments, so that his claims for the honour must of necessity, in virtue of those attainments, be considered in preference to those of any other in the country. I mean him no offence when I say, that the public of Travancore, on the other hand, have looked upon him only as one among the scores of graduates that could be found in His Highness the Maharaja's service, and that those great qualities of head and heart, so necessary to make the choice acceptable to all, are conspicuous by their absence in him. Is the work, then, for which the choice of an officer has been made and against which public opinion has entered its united protest, one that suffices to be performed by a person of mediocre abilities? I can hardly conceive of a duty more sacred and more transcendently important, and one that calls for the aid of greater culture and more distinguished talents than the training and education of the future rulers of this model State. It has to be observed, moreover, that these Princesses are the only members of the reigning house, if you except the present illustrious ruler. Can it be that the present mysterious selection is due to Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar's desire to be permanently posted in Trivandrum? With that object in view, can it be that he secured the sympathies of the Valiakoil Tampuran who is the guardian of the Ranis? It cannot be that the Valiakoil Tampuran failed to grasp the importance of the matter, but it may be that his judgment was warped and vitiated by his partiality for Mr. Aiyar. If the Valiakoil Tampuran did not approve of the arrangement, I have no manner of doubt that His Highness the Maharaja would willingly have reconsidered the matter. If, on the other hand, the arrangement was made in opposition to the declared views of the Valiakoil Tampuran, I say that he owes it to the great position he holds in the State and to his reputation which is exclusively his make, to find himself at once relieved from the responsibilities and obligation of guardianship.

"The only hope, after all, of seeing the mistake rectified, lies in the kind intervention of the British Resident who cannot fail to realize the amount of injury that is sure to arise out of the present arrangement, and it is earnestly hoped that the claims of the royal members touching a question of the most vital importance will not be lost sight of by him."

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People

19. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 9th December, deplores that Indians cannot easily be roused to a sense of their poverty and misery. They can easily see this if they only consider how high the prices of food-stuffs have risen of late years. This dearness is not due to large increase of population, for the production of food has kept pace with the increase of population; but the real cause is that food-stuffs are exported in large quantities, so that the

The poverty of India.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Dec. 9th, 1903.

country is rendered liable to famines. Moreover, Indians are using European articles more and more, with the effect that Indian money is passing into the hands of foreigners, and indigenous industries are becoming extinct for want of a market. To remedy these evils the paper suggests that associations ought to be formed having for their object the encouragement of the use of articles of Indian make.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Congress.

20. As might be expected, matters relating to the Indian National Congress, which is to hold its sittings at Madras during the ensuing Christmas, are engaging the special attention of the Tamil newspapers, both in the city and the mofussil, especially the *Swadesamitran*, the *Hindu Nésan* and the *Prapanchamitran* of Madras, the *Jananukúlan* of Tanjore, the *Désabhimani* of Cuddalore, and the *South Indian Mitran* of Dindigul, all of which are more or less staunch supporters of the Congress.

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REPORT

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for the Week ending 19th December 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States.

Travancore Times, *Nagercoil*, Dec. 15th, 1903.

1. "Would that the Government mend or else end the Police! That was the bitter prayer provoked in the hearts of hundreds of people here on Thursday last, by reason of an act of singular ferocity and recklessness performed by the Police on the evening of that day. Briefly to narrate the melancholy story. A few of the inhabitants of a village in this neighbourhood, consisting of dealers in charcoal, having been subjected to petty prolonged persecution by some of the constabulary, resorted on the day in question to the local Second-class Magistrate to represent their grievances and secure future protection, if not obtain redress for past oppression. On their way and quite close to the house in which the Assistant Superintendent of Police *then* lived, these men were stopped and roughly handled by some of our belted knights. But this obstruction did not discourage all. One, the pluckiest of the lot, extricated himself from the constables' clutches and took shelter in the premises of the Magistrate's house. But unfortunately the Magistrate, Mr. Sathianesan, had not returned from cutcherry and the constables, captained by a head constable, conspired to drag their prey from his place of refuge. By this time a large crowd had gathered, but in the face of it, not less than half a dozen constables entered the Magistrate's compound and pulled the man out with fierce belabouring and kicks innumerable as the victim would not for his life leave his place of refuge; and then dragged him under the same merciful treatment to the Police station. Among the spectators some protested, some cried, and all were astounded by the unaccountable audacity and fiendish fierceness of the so-called guardians of the peace. One would wonder what prevented the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Swyny, who was so close by at the time, stirring out betimes and precluding this extraordinary exhibition of inhuman ferocity on the part of his men. Unsuspecting soul! he had been drugged with the soothing report, carried to him by his men from time to time that the god of wine was disporting himself in the streets and that all that they were trying to do was to catch his mercurial majesty and bottle him up in the nearest police cell. He was not certainly aware that a pack of Indian tigers in khaki were mauling and mangling and making a play-thing of a human being, whose extraordinary tenacity of life it was that saved his men from being immediately charged with murder. Ordinary flesh and blood would have succumbed under much less cruel handling. The iron constitution of the oppressed saved the constables from the gallows, but we trust the law to which the live victim has appealed for justice would not spare them the rigour of the lesser punishments that are now clearly their due."

The Travancore Police.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 19th December, says that the prohibition of the publication of the news about the movements of the mission to Thibet points to the belief that some secret business is on hand which would not bear divulgence. It is the opinion of some that Sir Walter Lawrence bore important despatches with him to the Home Government so as to arrive at an understanding with them as to the action to be taken. The possibility of even an annexation is hinted at by popular rumour. The Viceroy is far-seeing and his having undertaken the expedition in defiance of Russia and in the face of the hostility of the Thibetans to the British adds strength to the rumour. According to the paper, there is a feeling among the representatives of the press that as the fall of the present party in power in Britain is imminent and important changes may soon take place, Lord Curzon is not well advised in launching into new trouble now.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Dec. 19th, 1903.

The mission to Thibet.

3. The following is a summary of the views contained in the *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 17th December, on the imbroglio of the Far and the Near East:—Bulgarian hostility does not depend upon their strategic skill, but upon the help of the European Powers. Bulgaria, a tributary State to Turkey, could not of itself put a pressure upon Turkey to give her consent to the advocated reforms, had it not been aided by the British Powers. The treaty of Berlin is the mainspring of the Bulgarian difficulties. So far as the question of the Far East is concerned, it is self-evident that Russia aims at getting a footing in China and it is in that quarter that the European Powers should compound with her. All the other European nations but the brave British are well disposed to Russia. For the present the pivot on which British policy must revolve in the Far East is an alliance between Turkey, China and Japan. Austria is not bold enough to come to the front. In the event of a war breaking out in China, the interests of Persia would be greatly jeopardised. In that case Persia should, with a view to safeguard her interests, unite with Afghanistan and give a bold shoulder to Russia and avenge the wrongs done by her. France may or may not side with Russia. It remains to be seen what steps the Amir of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva would take in any case of emergency, and how Finland and Poland, which are groaning under the oppression of Russia, would behave with her. A united action of all these Powers will free China, Japan and Turkey, and perhaps Turkestan from any fear of Russian invasion, and prevent Russia from intrenching upon the British commercial interests, dispel any fear of the Russian invasion upon India, make Poland, Finland, Bokhara and Khiva independent, and restore to Afghanistan Panjdeh and the Pamirs.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1903.

Difficulties in the Far and Near East.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

4. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th December, states that although there are village courts all over the Presidency, they are rarely useful to the ryots. The village munsifs are all ignorant of law and there are no special acts and regulations guiding them and fixing their powers. The Government does not interfere in the matter and provide competent law courts for the benefit of the ryots, from whom it derives the greater part of its revenue. It would do well to group together three or four villages, and establish a court for each such group at a convenient centre, and appoint an English-educated man

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1903.

Village law courts.

having knowledge of law to administer justice there, leaving the present village munsifs to attend to revenue collection alone. The munsifs so appointed should be empowered to decide suits of the value of Rs. 20 and below. They may be classified under two grades of Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 per mensem, rising to Rs. 30. A sum equal to one-fourth or one-third of that allotted to district courts must be allowed to these new courts to meet their expenses. These courts should attend to civil and criminal cases on alternate days. The present Village Manual will be of no use to these new courts and the authorities should make new laws and regulations for their guidance.

(c) *Jails.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1903.

Treatment of convicts in criminal jails.

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th December, referring to the treatment accorded to convicts undergoing imprisonment in the criminal jails of this country, observes that a distinction should be made between notorious criminals guilty of heinous crimes like murder, dacoity or robbery and persons who had once been in a more or less respectable position in life but whose misfortune or misguided zeal has led to their conviction for bribery, sedition and the like, that it is not just to give these two classes of convicts the same kind of treatment, and that the Government should consider this matter and frame rules for treating the latter class more leniently than the former.

(d) *Education.*

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Dec. 15th, 1903.

Need for Hindu religious teaching in Indian schools.

6. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 15th December, remarks that His Excellency Lord Ampthill was wrong in saying that the Hindu religion was always changing and that Hindus ought to be sure what their religion is before asking for religious instruction in schools. This idea was probably put into Lord Ampthill's mind by some of those ignorant Hindus who have no veneration for Hinduism and who ate western customs and institutions. There are different sects in Hinduism, no doubt; but so there are in Christianity; but this does not stand in the way of Christian religious instruction being imparted in European schools. So the paper asks why books on the Vedas and the Vedanta philosophy cannot be read in Indian schools as the Bible is read in European schools.

Present day education in India has an atheistic tendency and to remedy this the paper recommends the printing in the English and in vernacular of books dealing with the principal tenets of Hinduism and their use in schools.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 14th, 1903.

The Indian Universities Bill.

7. An article in the *Manoruma*, of the 14th December, referring to the Indian Universities Bill, says that the Bill as it now stands lays the axe at the root of higher education in the land and adds that, considering the great reluctance and opposition shown by Government in the matter of the recognition of schools and colleges, it will be seen that the tendency of Government even now is to clog the wheels of higher education in the land. Although the syndicate, according to the provisions of the new Bill, is invested with great powers, yet as the sanction of Government is required in every case for the exercise of that power, everything will depend upon the whim and caprice of the Director of Public Instruction.

(k) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 19th, 1903.

Caste distinction observed by the Government of Bengal.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th December, says:—While we are demanding that more of the appointments in the public service of this country should be conferred on natives, the Government is trying to deprive them even of what they are now getting. We learn that the Government of Bengal has recently framed rules to the effect that forty of the appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 60 and upwards per mensem in the Secretariat offices of that Government should be reserved for Europeans and

Eurasians; but no high standard of education is required of the applicants for these appointments, it being sufficient if they have passed the First Examination in Arts. No native will get any of these appointments even if he be a Master of Arts. We do not see the reason why the Government of Bengal makes invidious distinctions like this. When the Muhammadans ask for similar favour on the ground of their backward condition, the Government says that it is not expedient to make any racial distinction between subject and subject. Why then should the Government relax this sound policy of administration in favour of Europeans and Eurasians? It is indeed very unjust.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1903.

A grievance of some of the examination candidates at Rajahmundry.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th December, states that on the 2nd December, when His Excellency the Governor arrived at Rajahmundry, some of the F.A. and Matriculation candidates were prevented from proceeding to the examination hall under the general orders of the Police Superintendent prohibiting the public from using the highway through which His Excellency had to pass. Among the candidates was one whose number is 5270. The paper hopes that His Excellency will kindly do them something to make good the loss sustained by them on the occasion of the said visit.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1903.

An error in the list of public holidays.

10. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 16th December, invites the attention of the Government to an error in the list of public holidays for the ensuing year in which the 10th of November is by mistake printed for 10th of December 1904, as the first of the Muhammadan month of Shaval falls on the 10th December, and hopes that Government will rectify the said error.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 18th, and 19th, 1903.

The Madras City Municipal Bill.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th, 18th and 19th December, again referring to the Madras City Municipal Bill, says that nothing but evil will result from this enactment; that the truth of this statement will be clear from the present deplorable condition of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, which is the result of a similar enactment; that even Anglo-Indian journals like the *Daily News*, which usually support the measures of Government, have now begun to condemn the Calcutta Municipal Act; and that it is therefore necessary for the Government of Madras to think deeply before passing the Madras City Municipal Bill and reconstituting the Madras Municipal Commission on the model of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. This paper further requests the Congress to pass a resolution condemning this measure and requesting the Government not to pass it.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 15th and 18th, 1903.

The Official Secrets Bill and the Indian Universities Bill.

12. The Official Secrets Bill and the Indian Universities Bill are again criticized by the *Swadesamitran* of the 15th and 18th December. No new arguments are, however, adduced against these Bills, but the people are called upon to hold public meetings and protest against these measures.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 12th, 1903.

The Official Secrets Bill.

13. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th December, commenting upon the Official Secrets Bill, says that if the Bill in its present form is passed into law, it will afford ample facilities for some of the unscrupulous officials and police officers to harass the people in various ways. If the Bill was merely intended to check the divulgence of military and naval secrets, the measure would have met with the universal approbation of the Indian public. But as the provisions of the Bill are now extended to civil matters also, the people have just and reasonable cause for complaint. It is surprising that such a measure should be introduced during the *régime* of Lord Curzon who always has the interests of the public at heart and the article hopes that before the Bill is passed into law the objectionable provisions in the Bill will be expunged therefrom.

All the other Malayalam papers also strongly condemn this measure.

IV.—Native States.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1903.

The Raja of Pudukkóttai.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th December, states that the Raja of Pudukkóttai has visited Europe three times within the last four years. It is not known what amount of money was spent for these visits and what advantages the Raja has derived from them. It is said that there are no irrigation tanks in the State and that crops entirely depend upon rains. The paper asks, "Why could not the Raja acquire fame by spending his money on irrigation works instead of spending it on visits to Europe? Has not the Madras Government or the India Government any control over him?"

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Dec. 19th, 1903.

Mysore Administration.

15. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 19th December, takes the *Mysore Standard* to task for saying that the Maharaja must assert his authority over the Diwan and the other State officers. This assertion and the allegation that the Diwan is trying to usurp supreme power are the result of a grudge against the Diwan for not having given the *Mysore Standard* certain privileges which he was not authorised to give. The *Standard* is also unjust in ascribing to the Diwan's inspiration an article in the *Hindusthan Review*, the gist of which was that Mr. Maconochie was the real ruler of the State. It is true that Mr. Maconochie made some mistakes at first, but he has rectified them since and has taken care not to exceed his powers; he is anxious to see that the Maharaja is well-versed in State-craft and that his rule is just and prosperous; while the Maharaja himself, although young in years, is endowed with statesmanlike qualities and wisdom which would do credit to an old ruler. Besides the mere fact that he was thought fit to be invested with ruling powers at 18 years of age, while the usual age for installation is 21, shows that he is quite capable of bearing the burden of State without delegating his power to the Diwan.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Dec. 16th, 1903.

The Vániyambádi floods and the Mysore Government.

16. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 16th December, has it that the people of Vániyambádi have petitioned to the Viceroy that half of the loss caused by the recent floods there ought to be made good by the Mysore State, as the disaster was due to the breach of tanks in Mysore territory.

The paper says that outsiders form a false idea of the prosperity of Mysore on account of its palaces, its gold mines and its Cauvery electric-power works; but the mass of the people are impoverished by the enormous taxation, and their burden is already unbearable, thanks to Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar, without the people of Vániyambádi trying to add to it. The Viceroy has great discernment, and it is hoped that he will not accede to the unjust demand, but if he does and if the Mysore Government agree to pay compensation out of fear, the public of Mysore must lay their grievances before His Majesty the King Emperor himself.

The revision survey in Mysore.

17. The same paper complains that the "revision survey" in Mysore is causing alarm among the cultivators, as fresh survey always ends in enhancement of land-tax. During the former survey many ryots relinquished their holdings being unable to bear the oppression of the surveyors. At present cultivators are sometimes barley able to pay land-tax, labour-wages, and other expenses out of the produce of the land and additional taxation would be disastrous.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Dec. 12th, 1903.

The education of the young Ranis of Travancore.

18. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th December, referring to the education of the young Ranis of Travancore, invites the attention of the Maharaja to the desirability of appointing either a European gentleman or an English lady as their tutor in order that they might be trained in a manner befitting their station in life. The Brahman who is now appointed as tutor to the Ranis is, it appears, unfit for the place, and the article adds that it is highly necessary that some person who is

unconnected with the rival parties in Travancore should be entrusted with the education of the young Ranis who may at some time or other be called upon to rule the State.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

19. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 16th December, says that some writers consider India to have grown in prosperity of late years because her trade and industries have developed considerably; but as a matter of fact, while the State revenue has increased owing to increased activity, yet the common people are as poor as ever. If the productions of the country had kept pace with the increase of revenue we might infer that the people have become more prosperous. But a mere increase in the revenue without a corresponding increase in the wealth of the people means simply that the State is growing rich at the expense of the people. At any rate, if the inference drawn by those writers is correct, it merely means that the national wealth has enriched high Government officers, zamindars and employers of labour; the poor have become poorer and are dying from want. The paper declares that the Government have not done their duty by the labourers and agriculturists who are the principal factors in the production of the country's wealth and hopes that the Government of Lord Curzon will do something to ameliorate the condition of the poor of India.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Dec. 16th, 1903.

The poverty of India.

[Issued 26th December 1903.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 52 OF 1903.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 26th December 1903.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Dec. 19th, 1903.

1. Kóttayam correspondent writes under date of the 15th December :—

False measures.

"We observe that when trade is increasing in our market, cheating and deception are also on the increase. Some petty traders, who resort to the market, make use of false measures. It is a wonder that there is nobody to see and correct this malpractice. In former days the local Tahsildar and Police Inspector used to visit the market now and then to detect measures which are not equal to the standard measures used by the shopkeepers. We hope the authorities concerned will see to this. The poor are the sufferers."

2. A correspondent from Mavelikara (Travancore State) writes under date of the 16th December :—

Pay-bills of the teachers of the Vernacular section.

"Delaying the pay-bills of the teachers of the Vernacular section has been a subject of universal complaint. It is two months or so since the teachers of Primary schools of the Vernacular branch have received their salary. This serious fault should in a large measure be attributed to the Assistant Inspectors, under whose charge the schools are placed. Mr. Subramania Aiyar, the Assistant Inspector of this district, was a little active when he first took over charge of this district. It seems that Mr. S. Subramania Aiyar, though he is able, is not very particular about these things. It may appeal to the mind of every impartial reader that when Messrs. Maruthanayagam Pillai and P. K. Madhavan Pillai were in charge of this district, these evils seldom occurred. More of this will appear later on. Mr. Aiyappan Pillai, the veteran Educational Secretary, will, it is hoped, put matters right."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1903.

3. Parlákimedi correspondent writes under date of the 21st December:

The proposed transfer of the Ganjám district and a part of the Vizagapatam district to the Bengal Presidency.

"*Uriya country for the Uriyas.*—The recent proposal of the Government of India to tack on Ganjám and a part of the Vizagapatam district to the Bengal Presidency is creating not a little stir in these parts. No doubt, an influential party of the Uriyas some time ago submitted a memorial to the Government of India to annex Ganjám to Orissa. But even among the Uriyas there has been a difference of opinion on the subject. Not a few of the educated and influential members of the Uriya community sincerely feel that the new measure, far from bettering the position of the Uriyas, creates new difficulties for them. They feel, not without sufficient reason, that the new arrangement cannot mend matters. They fear that if the Uriyas are at present unable to compete with the Telugus, much less can they hope to vie with the more advanced Bengalese. Under the new *régime*, their condition will be like that of the fly which has left the frying pan only to fall into the fire.

"'The near in blood, the more bloody' is a quaint foreign proverb that has much truth in it. The relative will be found no better neighbour than the stranger.

"But, as a matter of fact, the Telugus are no strangers to the Uriyas. They have lived in the same part of the country on friendly terms for centuries together. Moreover, in the important towns of the Ganjám district, the number of the Telugus far exceeds that of the Uriyas. By these changes of territorial jurisdiction, the Uriya problem cannot be satisfactorily solved. And even if any approach be made to its solution, a fresh problem takes its place: the difficulty about the Telugus. If the amiable Lord Curzon is favourably disposed to cement the Uriyas, he must not on that account separate Telugus from the Telugus. I shall return to this subject later on."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Bharata Kesari, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1903.

Complaints about the Tellicherry municipality.

4. A leader in the *Bharata Kesari*, of the 17th December, invites the attention of the Tellicherry municipality to the desirability of bestowing more careful attention on the sanitation of the town. It appears that there is a general complaint about the irregularities of the scavengers of the place.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Manorama, *Calicut*, Dec. 21st, 1903.

The settlement of Malabar.

5. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 21st December, referring to the hardship suffered by the people of Malabar on account of the enhanced assessment brought about by the settlement of the district, says that the people have now ceased to complain not because all their grievances have been redressed by Government, but because they have at last begun to understand that however much they may complain there is no hope of getting any relief. It appears that in collection of the second-crop assessment great injustice is even now being practised by the Revenue officers, and, moreover, the people are put to inconvenience, as the mistakes in the classification of lands have not yet been rectified. It appears that a Tahsildar and some Revenue Inspectors have been appointed to correct the mistakes in the survey and sub-division accounts, and they have been further empowered to inspect and report whether any lands have been left unassessed. The article observes that if these officers are also asked to inspect the assessment accounts and to report cases of over-assessment, the people of Malabar will be grateful to Government.

(*k*) *General.*

Bharata Kesari, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1903.

Postal complaints.

6. An article in the *Bharata Kesari*, of the 17th December, invites the attention of the Postal authorities to the inconvenience suffered by the public at the hands of the subordinates of the Tellicherry Post office who, it appears, behave very insolently towards those going to the office on business.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Dec. 24th, 1903.

Lord Curzon's term of office.

7. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 24th December, doubts whether Lord Curzon will return to India as Viceroy after going to England for a short rest should the Liberals come to power in the general election which is to take place in March next, their policy being not to confer high appointments on Conservatives. However it hopes that the Liberals will, in case of their coming to power, suspend this policy and allow Lord Curzon to return to India, as His Excellency has yet to finish many an important public work commenced by him.

[Issued 2nd January 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 1 of 1904.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 2nd January 1904.

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No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fourth quarter of 1903.
	ENGLISH.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Indian Review"	Madras	1,000	Nov. 1903.
2	"Patriot"	Chittoor	300	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1903.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Indian Progress"	Madras	1,500	1st Oct.; 1st and 15th Nov.; and 1st and 15th Dec. 1903.
	Weekly.			
4	"South Indian Mail"	Madras	300	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Oct.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Nov.; and 10th, 17th and 24th Dec. 1903.
5	"United India"	Do.	* ..	3rd, 10th and 17th Dec. 1903.
6	"Travancore Times"	Nagercoil	350	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Oct.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Nov.; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Dec. 1903.
7	"Native States"	Madras	350	5th, 12th and 19th Oct.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Nov.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 31st Dec. 1903.
8	"Northern Circars"	Rajahmundry	500	9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 4th, 18th and 25th Dec. 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
9	"West Coast Spectator"	Calicut	680	3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th, and 31st Oct.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 29th and 30th Dec. 1903.
10	"Muhammadan"	Madras	500	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Oct.; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Nov. 1903; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Dec. 1903.
11	"Western Star"	Trivandrum	500	3rd, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Oct.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 30th Dec. 1903.
	Tri-weekly.			
12	"Evening Mail"	Bangalore	250	3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 27th, 29th and 31st Oct.; 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th Nov.; and 1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 24th, 29th and 31st Dec. 1903.
	Daily.			
13	"Hindu"	Madras	2,075 (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly included.)	Issues of all the dates of Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1903, Sundays and holidays excepted.
14	"Madras Standard"	Do.	About 2,500 (Daily and Tri-weekly included.)	
15	"Daily Post"	Bangalore	400	
	VERNACULAR.			
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
16	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	675	Sept., Oct. and Nov. 1903.
17	"Yathartha Bhaskaran"	Do.	500	Aug. and Sept. 1903.
18	"Prapancha Oopakari"	Do.	200	Oct. and Dec. 1903.
19	"Gramathikari Gazette" .. .	Do.	..	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1903.
	Bi-monthly.			
20	"Satyavarthamani"	Pasumalai	500	1st and 15th Oct.; 1st and 15th Nov.; and 1st and 15th Dec. 1903.
21	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini" ..	Bangalore	104	1st and 15th Oct.; 1st and 15th Nov.; and 1st and 15th Dec. 1903.
22	"Bhuloka Nanban"	Madras	..	30th Sept.; 15th and 30th Oct.; and 30th Nov. 1903.

* Subscribed for only recently. Circulation not known.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fourth quarter of 1903.
	TAMIL—*cont.*			
	Weekly.			
23	"Vikata Dutan"	Madras	1,200	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th and 26th Dec. 1903.
24	"Lokopakari"	Do.	2,000	9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct.; 13th and 23rd Nov.; and 4th, 18th and 29th Dec. 1903.
25	"Prapancha Mitran"	Do.	1,300	2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Oct.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Dec. 1903.
26	"Dravida Varthamani"	Do.	1,000	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Dec. 1903.
• 27	"Prapancha Tharakai"	Do.	500	3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Oct; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1903.
28	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	270	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Oct.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Nov.; and 11th, 18th and 25th Dec. 1903.
29	"Nilalochani"	Negapatam	250	12th Oct.; 2nd, 9th and 30th Nov.; and 14th and 28th Dec. 1903.
30	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	290	26th Sept.; 10th, 17th and 24th Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Dec. 1903.
31	"Dakshana Dipam"	Salem	1,250	3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1903.
32	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	1,500	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1903.
33	"South Indian Varthamani" ..	Do.	..	2nd, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 24th and 31st Dec. 1903.
34	"Sarva Jana Nésan"	Coleroon	..	30th Sept.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th and 18th Nov.; and 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Dec. 1903.
35	"South Indian Mitran"	Dindigul	450	7th, 14th and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th and 26th Dec. 1903.
36	"Indian"	Kumbakonam	..	17th and 29th Oct.; 11th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 10th and 31st Dec. 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
37	"Hindu Nésan"	Madras	750	3rd, 7th, 10th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Oct.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Dec 1903.
	Daily.			
38	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	Daily 900; Tri-weekly 800.	Issues of all the dates of Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1903, Sundays and holidays excepted.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
39	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	4,700	Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1903.
40	"Kalavati"	Rajahmundry	Not known.	Sept. and Oct. 1903.
41	"Kalpalata"	Vizagapatam	Do.	Nov. 1903.
42	"Hindusundari"	Ellore	Do.	6th Sept.; 7th Oct.; and 8th Nov. 1903.
	Bi-monthly.			
43	"Kistna Patrika"	Masulipatam	500	15th Sept.; 1st and 15th Oct.; 1st and 15th Nov.; and 1st Dec. 1903.
	Tri-monthly.			
44	"Andhrakesari"	Rayadurgam	Not known.	10th and 25th Sept.; and 15th and 25th Oct. 1903.
	Weekly.			
45	"Desabhimani"	Bezwada	300	29th Aug.; 26th Sept.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st Oct.; 7th and 14th Nov.; and 5th and 12th Dec. 1903.
46	"Ravi"	Cocanada	300	24th Sept.; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Dec. 1903.

• Again converted into weekly since 3rd October 1903.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fourth quarter of 1903.
	TELUGU—*cont.*			
	Weekly—cont.			
47	"Desopakari"	Ellore	340	28th Sept.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Oct.; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Nov.; and 6th, 13th and 20th Dec. 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
48	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	650	26th and 30th Sept.; 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 27th and 31st Oct.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd Dec. 1903.
49	"Sasilekha"	Do.	550	25th Sept.; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Oct.; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Nov.; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th Dec. 1903.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
50	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	Weekly 570; Bi-weekly 250.	3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Oct.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 25th and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th and 19th Dec. 1903.
51	"Nadegannadi"	Do.	930	29th Sept.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Oct.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Nov.; and 1st, 8th and 15th Dec. 1903.
52	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	4,810	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th and 19th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th and 17th Dec. 1903.
53	"Suryodaya Prakasika"	Bangalore	515	30th Sept.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th and 16th Dec. 1903.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
54	"Kerala Sobhini"	Ottappalam	400	11th and 31st Oct.; 10th and 21st Nov.; and 1st Dec. 1903.
55	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	180	11th and 21st Oct.; 1st, 11th and 21st Nov.; and 1st Dec. 1903.
	Bi-weekly.			
56	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,300	7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Oct.; 4th, 7th, 11th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Nov.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd Dec. 1903.
	Weekly.			
57	"Manorama"	Calicut	484	28th Sept.; 12th, 19th and 26th Oct.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Nov.; and 7th, 14th and 21st Dec. 1903.
58	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	660	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 16th and 23rd Dec. 1903.
59	"Kerala Patrika"	Do.	634	17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Dec. 1903.
60	"Malayali"	Tangasséri	1,236	26th Sept.; 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Dec. 1903.
61	"Nazrani Dipika"	Kóttayam	500	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Dec. 1903.
62	"Kerala Panchika"	Trivandrum	1,000	10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Nov.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Dec. 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

1. The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 26th December, while reporting in detail the preparations which are being made for a war in Russia and Japan, writes as follows:—This war will not be confined to Russia and Japan, but will cause dissensions among the several European powers, which will join one party or the other. It is inevitable that England should have a hand in this war. Letters from the military men of different parts of England are pouring into the office of the Minister of Japan stationed at London, expressing their willingness to join the Japanese in their war against Russia, and several English newspapers insist on the necessity of England being ready for this war. England has already begun to help Japan in an indirect manner, as it has purchased two strong warships and frustrated the object of Russia which had been bargaining for the purchase of the same secretly to the prejudice of the interest of Japan. A war is expected every moment and depends on the reply that Japan expects from Russia.

Dakshana Deepam, *Salem*, Dec. 26th, 1903.

Apprehension of a war between Russia and Japan.

The same paper, of the 2nd January 1904, further says:—It is evident that England will join Japan, and it is said that arrangements are being made secretly in England with regard to warships. Similar arrangements were made just before the commencement of the late Boer war. The English newspapers are in favour of Japan and desire that England should, under any circumstances, support the cause of Japan. America and Germany will not uphold the cause of either party. If at all they interfere in the war, the former is likely to take the side of Japan and the latter that of Russia. China, though it is now afraid of Russia, is inclined to fight for Japan and is preparing for war its men who have had European training in military tactics. It is rumoured that, if China takes the side of Japan, France will join Russia. But in the present circumstances, there is no reason to believe that France will join a party hostile to the British. Everything remains to be seen, and the war, if it breaks out, may turn out to be a very serious one.

2. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 31st December, on the authority of the *Al-Muvayyid* (an Arabic daily of Cairo), writes that the aim of the British Government is this, that the British influence alone should predominate in Persia, and that the main object of Lord Curzon's mission to the Persian Gulf was merely to put a spoke in the wheel of the Baghdad Railway project. It is further alleged that the speech of Lord Curzon had a miraculous effect on the Arabs of Masqat.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Dec. 31st, 1903.

Lord Curzon's mission to the Persian Gulf.

II.—Home Administration.

(c) *Jails.*

Swadesamitran. *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1903.

The Madras Civil Jail.

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd December, while praising the Government for the replies given by it to the interpellations at the last meeting of the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Prakasa Mudaliyar in connection with certain irregularities in the Madras Civil Jail, disapproves of its proposal to transfer the Superintendent of that jail to some mofussil jail, inasmuch as a mere transfer from one place to another will not be an adequate punishment for his having disobeyed the orders of the higher authorities, but will only enable him, while out of Madras, to act as he pleases. This paper is of opinion that the Government is bound to remove that officer altogether from the Jail department.

Andhraprakasika,, *Madras*, Dec. 30th, 1903.

Civil Debtors' Jail.

4. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th December, asks why the British Government still "retains the statutory provision by which debtors unable to pay their debts are sent to civil jail." It would be well if a plaintiff is restricted to recovering his dues by small sums at short intervals instead of ruining the defendant by attaching and selling all his property by public auction. It asks "Is the sum due to the plaintiff recovered by sending the defendant to jail? Is he not put to further loss as he has to pay batta to the defendant when he is in jail?" As the suggestion made above to repay debts by small sums will be to the advantage of both the creditor and the debtor, the paper hopes that the authorities will legislate accordingly.

(d) *Education.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 25th, 1903.

Desirability of confirming Mr. K. Ramunni Menon in the chair vacated by Dr. Bourne in the Presidency College.

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th December, referring to the vacancy in the Presidency College at Madras caused by the appointment of Dr. Bourne as Director of Public Instruction, suggests the desirability of Government confirming Mr. K. Ramunni Menon in the chair vacated by Dr. Bourne, in consideration of the fact that though he is an Indian graduate, he has had the benefit of receiving his education in an English University.

(k) *General.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1903.

The Madras Plague Regulations.

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesmitran*, of the 22nd December, while acknowledging the usefulness of the precautionary measures connected with the plague adopted by the Government, which are sure to prevent the spread of that epidemic, observes with regret that the subordinate officers who are entrusted with powers to carry out the plague regulations misuse them, and that, by reason of this, towns and villages become deserted and the disease becomes widespread. He therefore suggests the desirability of investing the local municipal authorities and the village officers with the powers necessary to carry out these regulations, and of observing the system of "home segregation" by which the inmates of an infected house are prohibited from coming out of the house for a period of ten days.

The *Jananukulan*, of the 2nd January 1904, also complaining of the severity of the plague regulations made by Government, observes that the Punjab Government has repealed several of the regulations which were considered to be vexatious to the people, and has allowed them to use their discretion in keeping their houses tidy and in adopting the necessary preventive measures, and that it will be highly beneficial to the people if the Government of this Presidency follows the same plan and repeals such of its regulations as are felt to be obnoxious to the people.

III.—Legislation.

7. The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 19th December, observes that the Anglo-Indian and the Indian newspapers alike condemn the provisions of the Official Secrets Bill, that the Indians and the Anglo-Indians of Calcutta intend holding public meetings to protest against this Bill being passed into an Act, and that the people of Bombay and Madras will do well to hold similar meetings and communicate to the Government the resolutions passed at such meetings.

Prapanchatharakai, *Madras*, Dec. 19th, 1903.

The Official Secrets Bill.

8. The *Lokopakari*, of the 29th December, observes that, in a Select Committee appointed to consider the provisions of the Indian Universities Bill, it is not proper to have only two natives, the rest being Europeans, inasmuch as it is a Bill intended exclusively for the education of the Indians, that it would have been better had the committee been appointed after the receipt of the opinions of the Bombay and the Allahabad Universities, and that, instead of keeping the Universities under the direct control of the Government, it is desirable to leave their management in the hands of the Fellows constituting them, subject to the general supervision of the Government.

Lokopakari, *Madras*, Dec. 29th, 1903.

The Indian Universities Bill.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th December, is glad to note His Excellency the Governor's appreciation of the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer's remarks on the Madras Municipal Bill and of the speeches of the newly-elected members. But it regrets that His Excellency should disdainfully treat the criticisms on legislative measures of the Government made "impartially, fearlessly and modestly." As differences of opinion are helpful to the authorities, especially in legislative measures involving matters of great importance, the paper humbly represents to His Excellency the undesirability of subjecting such differences of opinion to unfair censure.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Dec. 19th, 1903.

The Legislative Council meeting.

In connection with the transfer of the Superintendent of the Civil Debtors' Jail in Madras to the Vellore Jail for having acted very much beyond his authority, the same paper states that it is inconceivable what all he may not do in the mofussil when he misbehaved so grossly in a big city like Madras. From an answer to an interpellation in the Legislative Council it can be inferred, it says, that he is incapable of discharging his duty without giving room for complaint. It is likely that he will be very indifferent to his work in the mofussil where there is no higher authority close by to control him. The paper proposes that he may be awarded a fitting punishment which will serve as a salutary example, so as to prevent him and others from committing similar misdeeds.

IV.—Native States.

10. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 22nd December, says:—It is stated in several English papers that inasmuch as the present Diwan of Mysore has not been invested with full powers, he has become dissatisfied, and that if the cause of dissatisfaction be not removed by entrusting him with all the necessary powers, the administration of the State is likely to suffer to some extent.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Dec. 22nd, 1903.

The administration of Mysore.

11. The same paper suggests that the Mysore Government will do well to introduce a Bill enacting that the properties of issueless public prostitutes should, on their demise, escheat to the State. And the properties so obtained can be utilised for some charitable purpose such as the maintenance of orphanages, etc. Even the prostitutes themselves, the paper thinks, will not have any objection to this. Further, such an enactment will neither be unjust nor unprecedented;

Suggestion regarding the disposal of the properties of issueless public prostitutes.

for only lately the Bhopal Government issued a mandate requiring all the public prostitutes in that State to marry within a prescribed date on pain of being exiled.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1903.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th December, exhorts the Congress to agitate on the following questions among others, as they are highly conducive to the interest of the Indians :—

Certain points for the consideration of the Congress.

(1) The British rulers who are foreigners to this country should consult the people in administrative matters, inasmuch as the evils resulting from their ignorance of the real state of things and their want of sympathy for their subjects are manifold.

(2) The number of non-official members in the Legislative Councils should be raised in consideration of the fact that their voice is at present rendered useless in consequence of the overwhelming numbers of the official members.

(3) The members of the Legislative Councils must be invested with the power of controlling the expenses incurred by the Government, as their exercise of the privilege of merely expressing their opinion on the question of expenditure at present is practically of no use and cannot render the taxes levied from the Indians useful to the Indians themselves.

(4) A few natives must be appointed as members of the Executive Councils of the several Local Governments, the Government of India, and the Council of the Secretary of State for India, because the presence of the native members in such Councils will prevent the Governors, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India from concerting secretly measures prejudicial to the interests of the Indian subjects, introducing Bills all of a sudden and getting them passed, and doing and undoing things as they choose.

Prapanchatharakai, *Madras*, Dec. 26th, 1903.

13. The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 26th December, regrets to hear that the Bengal Government has ruled that forty clerks on salaries ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400 in the several Secretariats under that Government should be appointed from among the Europeans and Eurasians and that it is enough if they have passed the First Examination in Arts. The paper asks "What justice is this? Should distinction of caste and colour be observed even in the appointment of clerks?"

Appointment of Europeans and Eurasians as clerks in the Secretariats of the Bengal Government.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Dec. 22nd, 1903.

14. The *Nedagannadi*, of the 22nd December, referring to the disastrous floods at Vániyambádi, says that though the general opinion is that the Mysore Government is not legally responsible for the breach of the several big tanks in Kolar which resulted in the floods at Vániyambádi, yet it must not be forgotten that the Mysore Government had not been paying much attention towards the upkeep of these tanks during the last 10 or 15 years, in consequence of which the bunds of those tanks had become rather weak.

Floods at Vániyambádi.

[Issued 9th January 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 2 of 1904.**

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 9th January 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1904.

Where is the Police Commission report?

1. The *Hindu*, of the 5th January, has the following leader:—"The public have been tired of waiting for the Police Commission report. The Commission recommended its immediate publication; and everybody thought there would be no hesitation to comply with this recommendation. But days and months have passed; and the report is still confidential. Is it to be shelved? Lord Curzon has repeatedly told us that his commissions are no mere idle *tamasha*, but real preparations for action and reform; and that those who think otherwise will find that they are mistaken. Yet the Police Commission report is not forthcoming; and nobody knows what is going to be done with it. The *Pioneer* has been repeatedly hinting that the report will not be published and that the recommendations contained in it will not be given effect to; and with reference to the New Year's Honours conferred upon one of the members and the Secretary of the Commission, our contemporary again observes that 'it looks indeed as if circumstances are going to prove too strong for the recommendations of the Commission.' The fault being not of the members, it is presumed that the work of some of those who sacrificed their time to no purpose has been recognised. So far as they are concerned, this may be satisfactory; but the public get no reward or return for the large sums of their money expended on the Commission. Nor do they realise the great hopes raised in them by the elaborate enquiry carried on at public expense. Truly, if this be their fate, the Police Commission may be said to have been appointed in order to shelve the question of Police reform, and not to solve it as Lord Curzon contended.

"But even if it is to be shelved, the public ought to know the reason for it. There should be some explanation for the expenditure of so much public money and of the time of so many official and non-official gentlemen who were called upon to give evidence before the Commission. Those of its members who were not officials could be rewarded with titles; but those who as witnesses devoted their time and attention to the study of the subject in the hope that their sacrifice would result in some good to the public have no such consolation. The Police administration of the country has received the most emphatic condemnation on the strength of independent testimony. It has been established that the existing Police is not suited to the requirements of a civilized administration; that it is manned by men who are unfit for the performance of the duties entrusted to them; and that without a better educated and more respectable and efficient class of men, it is impossible to improve the Police administration of the country. With such a verdict on record, it will be little short of a scandal to shelve the report of the Commission, and to pretend that we can get on with the existing Police. There will be no excuse for the suppression of the report, and no justification for not giving effect to the reforms proposed therein. The report cannot certainly disclose more than has been disclosed by witnesses of authority, official and non-official, more than has been disclosed by notorious instances of Police inefficiency, high-handedness and corruption. What, then, is the difficulty about publishing the report and saying yes or no to its proposals?

"It may be urged that the recommendations cannot be carried out without a good deal of expense which the Government is not in a position to incur. But nobody will concede, and the Government itself will not contend

that the hope was at any time entertained of the Police being reformed without the expenditure of large funds. It is probable that the expense which the reforms proposed by the Commission will necessitate is beyond all proportion to the estimate originally formed by the Government. But even this cannot be a reason for inaction. Nobody is going to argue that everything proposed by the Commission should be immediately given effect to. In fact it will be universally admitted that the entire reform sketched by the Commission can be given effect to only in a number of years. After all, if we have been rightly informed, the expenditure necessary to carry out the entire programme of reform will not be more than a crore and a half of rupees; and if all reform is going to be given up on account of this prospective expenditure, there was no justification for undertaking an enquiry such as the Commission have concluded. It must have been clearly foreseen that the Police could not be improved without money; and if, after enquiry and report, all attempt at reform is to be given up on the ground of expenditure, if it can only show that, notwithstanding the overwhelming proof adduced before the Commission, the Government is still prepared to be indifferent to the wrong, so long done to the people through the machinery of Police administration. If the difficulty is from the Secretary of State and if Lord Curzon is unable to surmount it, the only right course for His Lordship is to resign his office as a protest against the obstructive tactics of the India office."

2. The Tinnevelly correspondent writes under date 1st January:— "The ryots are taxed to their pie: they pay land-tax, water-tax, road-cess, light-tax, profession-tax, income-tax, etc. The punitive-tax is an addition to the heavy burden they are groaning under. It is imposed on people who are not guilty and therefore not liable to punishment. They undergo a vicarious suffering They belong to or are natives of villages where the riotous Maravars also have found their homes. The ostensible plea for it is their protection. The Maravars may be taxed heavily; they may be punished severely for all their atrocities, or they may be educated and civilized so that they may themselves give up their nefarious trade of plundering and pillaging. The tax was at first imposed for a term of five years, and the period has now expired. There is a talk in the air of its extension for two more years. This is unnecessary in most places. The culprits concerned in the Sivakási riots have been drawn or hanged or consigned to the cell. If at all it is necessary, it may be imposed on the Maravars themselves in the few villages where they exhibit this rebellious spirit. This is a matter that requires the serious attention of Government as many a poor villager, not affording the means to pay this tax, is dragged out and put to immense trouble for no sin of his own or of his forefathers."

Punitive Police.

Madras Standard
Madras,
Jan. 8th, 1904

(*h*) *Railways.*

"At the Tinnevelly Bridge station hundreds of passengers are detained every day, not for want of carriage but for the reason that tickets are issued a few minutes before the arrival of the train from the Tinnevelly Town station. Formerly, the Bridge station was the southernmost terminus of the S.I.R. and tickets were sold leisurely or the train started from it a few minutes later. Now the terminus for the present is Shencottah, and unless the tickets are begun to be sold at least half an hour before the arrival of the train this serious complaint will not cease, and hundreds of passengers bent on urgent business cannot but suffer for the neglect of the railway officers. Again the number of times that tickets are sold have increased, as the trains go north and west and one place for issuing tickets does not meet the requirements. Third-class tickets—the buyers of which are always legion—must be sold in two places. Thirdly, the wooden barrier in front of the coop where tickets are obtained must be removed at once as a large number rush into the smallest space

Railway grievance.

between the wall and the barrier and crush themselves inconveniently. We trust that the railway authorities will note these grievances and redress them as early as possible."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 8th, 1904.

The vagaries of karnams.

3. The Tinnevelly correspondent writes under date 1st January:—"The karnams are a venomous race. Their wrath will be up if their demands are not promptly met with. They send in the names of all those who are not subservient to them for assessorships and juryships. This means lot of worry and trouble and expense to the old uneducated people who are often their victims. They might not have gone to towns and seen English faces but for this insolence. They know not what punctuality is, and they are often fined for late attendance. Very often they forget the service of the summons and are called upon to answer their default. Again the karnams enter in the B memorandum certain lands for enhanced assessment and the mere entry in it is with certain Deputy Collectors *ipse dixit*. It is really a great grievance that the Government calls upon the karnams to note and bring to the notice of the officials for imposing prohibitive taxes on lands which originally had dwelling houses and which are now without them, because of their owner's poverty. When they are unable to repair their decayed houses, they are burdened with a prohibitive taxation, and it increases in geometrical progression year after year till the owners manage to put up a cottage on the site by hook or crook. If in spite of this pressure they cannot afford the means to repair or renew the old ones, and to pay the taxation, they are despoiled of their goods and chattels, and are severely warned that the land will be resumed by Government. The village officers complain that in the jamabandy season they are ordered to attend the camp for days together. Their pay is too small to meet such extra expenses, and the smaller fry by force of necessity devour the smallest. It is necessary that some batta should be granted them. Assessors and jurors are also similarly situated. While the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council, who are either well-known lawyers or highly-paid officials, are paid batta and travelling allowance, would it not be the merest act of mercy to extend this privilege to the half-starved and uneducated men who travel long distances to attend courts and help the Judge to put into execution or apply the laws of the country?"

Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 8th, 1904.

The proposed transfer of Ganjám to Bengal.

4. A correspondent writes:—"We have read with great interest the letter of the India Government to the Local Government, with regard to the proposed transfer of Ganjám to Bengal. The India Government seems to consider the proposed change necessary, mainly on *two* grounds. One is that relief to the Bengal Government is 'an administrative necessity of the first order' and the other is the Uriya-speaking group entertain the strongest desire for separation with a view to obtain the great advantage of linguistic union even at the expense of other advantages. As to the first ground, the addition of Ganjám, even if Bengal gives up some of its districts to the other provinces, would still add considerably to the responsibilities of Bengal. The transfer of Ganjám to Bengal means necessarily the addition of another language to the diversity of languages with which it has to cope at present, so that, viewing it from this standpoint, there is no reason to join Ganjám to Bengal.

"As to the second ground dealing with the strong desire of the Uriya-speaking group for separation on the ground of linguistic union: in support of its statement the India Government refers to a petition submitted to it by the people of Ganjám and observes that local views, so far as they have reached the India Government up till now, coincide with the view formed by the petitioners. It is with regard to this point that the India Government has been either misled or misinformed. Firstly, the members of the Uriya-speaking group as a whole entertain no such desire as is referred to in the

letter of the India Government; the petition referred to is one which has been got up by a few interested people at the instance of a few individuals in Orissa and forwarded to the Government without even the knowledge of a large and influential section of the people of Ganjám. The latter learnt of such a petition for the first time in August last, and they at once submitted a counter-memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy pointing out the difficulties and hardships that attend the proposed change. It is a matter for surprise that while the petition by the so-called people of Ganjám was referred to in the letter of the India Government, not even a passing reference was made to the counter-memorial submitted in September last. On the other hand, the letter says that the local views coincide with the views formed by the petitioners and refers to the view expressed by only a Zamindar of Bengal, and adds that if there are any opinions contrary to those advanced by the petitioners for separation they will doubtless be evoked by the present discussion. With regard to the strong desire of the people of Ganjám to bring the Uriya-speaking population under one administration or to separate Ganjám from Madras, we can assure the Government that no widespread desire for any such change exists, and, if it all, they would prefer the existing state of affairs to the proposed transfer. We fear the counter-memorial signed by both the Uriya and the Telugu-speaking groups of Ganjám does not appear to have been placed before the India Government when it drafted the letter in question. We are sure that if the India Government had read the counter-memorial and heard the counter-petitioners, if necessary, it would not have arrived at the conclusions which it has expressed in the letter. But we have abundant faith in the justice and generosity of our British administration, and we are fortified in this faith when we find that the India Government was pleased to assure the Local Government in its despatch that it is not desired to arrive at a final opinion until the views of the Local Government, which is in a better position to represent local interests and necessities, have been fully heard.

"*Linguistic union and correctness of Census figures.*

"The India Government views the question of linguistic union as the chief argument in favour of the proposed change. In support of the proposal, it is said that Ganjám consists of about 16 lakhs of population of which 12½ lakhs are Uriya-speaking, and these suffer considerably if they are not brought under one administration. For, it is said, under ordinary conditions, the Government is unable to retain a superior staff who have been acquainted with a local language and with the local customs which accompany it. It is also said that it is often impossible to officer the subordinate staff from local sources, and foreigners are to be brought in who are ignorant alike of the people, their language and their ways.

"*Firstly*, we very much doubt the correctness of the figures as to the Uriya-speaking and the Telugu-speaking groups of the Ganjám district in spite of the fact that these figures are taken from the latest Census Report. For the Telugu-speaking group of the Chicacole taluk alone is, according to the Census Report, about 2 lakhs, and is it not a matter for great surprise that in all the remaining parts of the district in some of which Telugu is very largely spoken, there should only be another 1½ lakhs out of the 14 lakhs inhabiting those parts? The truth seems to be that the Uriya-speaking group like the Uriya race forms only half the population of the district, while the Telugu-speaking group and the Telugu race comprise the remaining half, and the Census figures, so far as they go, are not correct with regard to the grouping of the Uriya and Telugu-speaking population. Our view as regards this mistake is strengthened by the figures which were given only ten years ago in the latest but one Census Report. For it gives the Telugu-speaking group in the district to be about 722,000, while the Uriya-speaking group is given as about 797,000; and it cannot be said that in the course of but ten years the Uriya-speaking group has suddenly risen by about 5 lakhs, while the Telugu-speaking group has dwindled to only 3½ lakhs from 7 lakhs.

Thus we have strong reasons to doubt the correctness of the figures adopted, and if these figures are not correct the chief argument in favour of separation falls to the ground.

"*Difficulty of retaining superior staff.*

"*Secondly*, as for the difficulty of retaining a superior staff acquainted with the local language and customs, the difficulty is common to all the districts so long as the province is inhabited by persons speaking a variety of languages. Experience shows no greater difficulty than was felt in the other districts of this Presidency or other presidencies or provinces was ever experienced in Ganjám in retaining a superior staff acquainted with the language, customs and manners of the Uriyas. If, as we understand, by superior staff is meant Civilians, we may assert, without fear of contradiction, that the Madras Civilians posted to the Ganjám district, in the course of a few years, we believe, not with much difficulty, learnt the language and the customs and the manners of the Uriyas which are not dissimilar to the customs and manners obtaining in other parts of the Presidency. Certain Civilians, like Mr. Maltby, have obtained a mastery over the language and published books for learning Uriya, and others, like Messrs. Forbes, Stuart, Weir, Taylor, Partridge, Rice, Coleridge and others, who have administered the district with credit to themselves and advantage to the people, easily learnt the customs and manners of the Uriyas. The Civilians at present serving in Ganjám do not seem to have felt any greater difficulty in administering the district than others.

"*Difficulty of officering subordinate staff.*

"*Thirdly*, as to the difficulties of officering the subordinate staff, it must be borne in mind that the mere fact that 12 lakhs are the Uriya-speaking in Ganjám, granting it to be correct, does not mean that the population of Ganjám are all Uriyas. As a matter of fact, the Uriyas and the Telugus are by birth equally divided. There are about 750,000 Telugus and about 760,000 Uriyas The fact that certain Telugus adopted Uriya should not be taken into account in a discussion of the question under consideration. For, in Ganjám if certain Telugus adopted Uriya, certain Uriyas adopted Telugu; and from this it is not to be understood that the Telugus that adopted Uriya or the Uriyas that took to Telugu do not know their mother-tongue. The intermingling of the races in the district has advanced so far that one has adopted not only the language but also the customs and the manners of the other. The Telugus have freely borrowed Uriya words into their language, while the Uriyas have been with equal freedom importing Telugu words into the Uriya language. The Uriyas have been, for long feeling quite at home under their Telugu officers and the Telugus have been, for equally long time, feeling happy under their Uriya officers. Uriya Zamindars have been employing the Telugus as their Diwans or chief advisers. Thus, there has been, up till now, no difficulty to officer the subordinate staff from local sources, and it is not necessary that foreigners, ignorant of the Uriya language and ways, should be brought in, as the India Government seems to think. Even such of those as were brought in have shown that the language could be learnt soon and the customs and the manners are not such as would differ to any extent from those which obtain in other parts of the Presidency; and, as a matter of fact, Uriya language or people or their customs and manners never presented any great difficulties to officers, European or Indian.

"*Neglect of G.Os. and the salvation of the Uriyas.*

"Next it is said that neither officers nor clerks know Uriya properly and therefore the compliance of the orders of Government that Uriya should be the language of the Government offices and courts could not be carried out. But, as a matter of fact, we find 'in courts and public offices some of the depositions are recorded in Uriya, petitions and reports are received in Uriya and Uriya forms are also used in Revenue and Judicial offices and no complaint

has ever been made that any injustice has resulted' by the lesser employment of the Uriya language in offices and courts. As the Uriyas have not availed themselves of the benefits of English education as early as the Telugus did, their employment in Government offices had to be restricted. Now, with the spread of education among them, they are coming more and more into prominence in public offices. The Uriyas of Ganjám have always received the special attention of the Madras Government. They are allowed half fees in schools and colleges. Scholarships are instituted for their benefit, G.Os. are passed to encourage Uriyas in Government offices, and preference is always shown to the Uriya when a Telugu and an Uriya present themselves before heads of departments and seek service. If all the Uriyas are brought under one administration, surely they cannot claim the privileges they now enjoy; and when they are brought under the Bengal administration, they must necessarily come into competition with Bengalees, and we know who will go to the wall in the struggle. Even now under the special facilities offered by the Madras Government the Uriyas who have passed examinations and who have been chosen to join public service have been gradually climbing up the official ladder. A glance at their numbers now in public offices compared with a period about 10 or 12 years ago will show how their numbers are rising steadily in the public service with their progress in education. We are sure if the present state of things continues, the Uriyas in time will rise in the public service and will hold their own against any others. Thus the salvation of the Uriyas does not consist in territorial re-distribution of provinces, but in the progress they make in education."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Jan. 1st, 1904.

Russia and Japan.

5. The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st January, says that the Russians, notwithstanding their declaration to leave Manchuria in April 1903, have firmly settled themselves there. They are attempting to occupy Korea also. Japan's opposition to these measures is "the occasion for the expected war between it and Russia." If Russia takes Korea, it will gain enormous power in those regions, and the English must deeply consider such an attempt on the part of the Russians. It will be a blunder to leave Korea to the Russians. "The English have declared that they would help Japan if it were required to fight with two European Powers. France or Germany is not likely to aid Russia. America will be neutral. As Russia is attempting to occupy China, it is advisable that England should avail itself of this favourable opportunity to join Japan to fight against Russia."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1904.

Cart-drivers and coolies harassed by Police constables.

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th January, states with regret that the Police constables harass the poor cart-drivers and coolies living from hand-to-mouth by charging them for some frivilous reason or other, such as driving the carts on the wrong side of the road and carrying loads on carts drawn by an insufficient number of men, while they are unable to detect innumerable cases of theft, some of which take place in open daylight. He hopes that the Magistrates at least will be sympathetic towards the poor cart-drivers and coolies, and deal with them leniently in consideration of their pitiable condition.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1904.

The Victoria Public Hall, Madras.

7. The *Sasilekha*, of the 5th January, writing about the Victoria Public Hall in Madras, says that the "Engineer" who designed it had declared that the hall would accommodate 800 people. But at the inaugural meeting of the "Hindu Association" the other day, there was an audience of 3,000 people. It states that one of its correspondents requires the Police to see that such largely-attended meetings do not assemble in the hall in future.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1904.

Appointment of Mr. Justice Moore as a permanent Judge of the Madras High Court.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th January, referring to the confirmation of Mr. Justice Moore as a Judge of the Madras High Court in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Justice Bhashyam Aiyangar, observes that it is not desirable to confirm the former in his appointment as he is 55 years old and is on the eve of retiring from the public service under the Civil Service Regulations, and that, if the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nayar had been made a Judge on this occasion, the appointment would have been acceptable to the public.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1904.

Remarks on a criminal case in Punjab.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th January, referring to the criminal case in which a soldier destroyed the Government records and killed an Indian in Punjab, observes that it is strange to note that the Jury returned the verdict of "not guilty" and that the Judge, agreeing with the

Jury, released the prisoner on the alleged ground of the accused having been insane at the time when the offence was committed, notwithstanding the fact that the medical experts certified, after examination, that he was not insane. This paper asks: "Is the verdict of the Jury more reliable than the opinion of the medical experts in such a case?", and concludes with the remark that on such a principle every accused must be deemed to be insane during the time he commits an offence, inasmuch as he is then not in his proper sense.

Conviction of Mr. Tilak.

10. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th January, referring to the conviction of Mr. Tilak, says:—That a great man like Mr. Tilak should have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment by a Court of Justice under the British Government, which is regarded as a just and merciful Government, is really unfortunate, the more so, as the prosecution witnesses were not all consistent and were proved to be untrustworthy by the defence evidence. The fact that the whole country sympathises with him will, the paper hopes, give Mr. Tilak sufficient strength to bear this misfortune.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 9th, 1904.

Sarasvat Brahmans employed in the District Court, North Malabar.

11. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th January, wishes to know how many Sarasvat Brahmans there are at present employed in the District Court, North Malabar, and in the District Munsif's Courts under it, what the pay of each is when they were entertained in the service, and where they were employed before their appointment in the district.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 6th, 1904.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Local boards and unions.

12. The *Sasilekha*, of the 5th January, says, with reference to the published report of the Government on the administration of local boards and unions in 1902-03, that at the close of that year there were 356 official and 820 non-official members in taluk boards, and adds that local self-Government will work well if all these non-official members can discharge their duties properly. It is of no use to simply nod their heads indicating their acquiescence in the proposals of the authorities. The Government is not to blame in this matter. It will no doubt grant powers to the people in proportion to their attainments and ability. The paper hopes that the members would take interest, understand the real wants of the people, and discuss fearlessly the various subjects brought before the meetings.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1904.

(*k*) *General.*

Reduction of charges for telegrams.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th January, referring to the recent change in the charges for telegrams, observes that the reduction of fees for deferred telegrams is not beneficial to the public and has not encouraged them to send more telegrams than before, for, under the recent order, the address is also being charged, and including this the fee amounts to double the amount formerly payable on such messages. This paper further observes that, to make matters worse, a commercial society in Northern India has pointed out the desirability of cancelling the rule under which the first six words contained in the address of deferred telegrams are free and that this suggestion is calculated to deprive the public of even the small advantage which is now conferred on them by the recent order.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 6th, 1904.

A complaint against the British Postal authorities in Turkey.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th January, regrets to state that a newspaper published in Turkey complains that the British Postal authorities, who are responsible for the delivery in Turkey of the Hindustani and Urdu newspapers published in India, destroy them and that such papers do not therefore reach the addressees in Turkey. This paper observes that the complaint reflects discredit on the

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1904.

Government of India, and hopes that they will institute the necessary inquiry into the matter and set it right so as to prevent the Muhammadans of India from being disgusted with them.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 6th, 1904.

Complaint about the sub-registrar of Parali.

15. A Parali correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th January, writes that parties are put to great inconvenience as the new sub-registrar of the place is an outsider who does not know Malayalam and that owing to his ignorance of the vernacular language of the district he finds it difficult to discharge his duties satisfactorily.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Jan. 7th, 1904.

Proposed grant of relief to the sufferers in the recent rains.

16. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 7th January, regrets to say that great loss has been caused and many have been rendered homeless by the recent rains. It hopes that His Excellency Lord Ampthill will sympathetically issue orders for granting relief to sufferers and attending to the drainage system which, it says, is defective; which is sufficiently proved by the fact that even the main thoroughfares were under water during the rain.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 5th, 1904.

The Impartible Estates Bill.

17. The *Sasilekha*, of the 5th January, says that Nidadavólu, Baharzhalli and Ambarapéta in the Gódávari district are treated as impartible estates in the Impartible Estates Bill, but that the Sessions Judge of Rajahmundry has, after examining many witnesses, declared Nidadavólu as partible. The Government would do well, it remarks, to consider this when passing the above Bill into an Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 9th, 1904.

The Mysore Chief Court Bench.

18. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th January, says:—Rumour has it that on the retirement of Mr. Ramachandra Aiyar of the Mysore Chief Court in March next, either Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar or Sir J. Davies of the Madras High Court will be appointed in his stead. But as it appears to be the desire of the Government of India that one of the Judges at least should be a Mysorean and further as it will not be very conducive to the well-being of the court to have an old and retired official as the Chief Judge, it is hoped that His Highness the Maharaja will not make any such arrangement as stated above but appoint Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar as the 1st Judge and Messrs. H. V. Nanjundaya and Ramaswami Aiyar as the 2nd and 3rd Judges respectively.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 6th, 1904.

The Muhammadans and the Congress.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th January, writes as follows:—The British Government pretends to like the Muhammadans in preference to the Hindus. The truth is that the British Government likes neither of them. The Muhammadans had hitherto been praising the British with the hope that the Government would give them all they wanted even without their prayer, and had therefore been taking little or no part in the Congress. It was alleged that the Hindus were not loyal to the British Government inasmuch as they found fault with it and claimed certain rights, while the Muhammadans were loyal because they depended entirely on the Government for their prosperity. It must be remembered that the Englishmen have entered India with a view to monopolize all kinds of employment and further their own prospects and not to advance the interests of the Muhammadans, and that the Englishmen encourage the Muhammadans only so far as they hate the Hindus. This is obvious from the fact that, when the Muhammadans asked for high appointments, the Government ruled that all appointments carrying salaries above Rs. 30 in certain departments should be conferred only upon Englishmen, and thus belied the expectations of

the Muhammadans. The Hindus, unlike the Muhammadans, compete with the Englishmen and show sufficient proofs of their capability, expose the irregularities of the Englishmen by publishing them in the papers and by convening meetings, and gradually get high appointments even against the wishes of the Englishmen. The Muhammadans have, however, now come to understand that they too must agitate like the Hindus for their aggrandizement, and have therefore taken an active part in the recent Congress. The heads of the Muhammadan community are now holding meetings annually, though on the pretext of improving their knowledge. Is it possible for them to remain silent without aiming at political rights as they improve in learning? It is a pity that the Englishmen pretend to ignore this fact and condemn the Congress and eulogise the Muhammadan Educational Conference which met at Bombay.

Indian National Congress.

20. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 4th January, invites the attention of the Government of India to the resolutions passed at the last Session of the Indian National Congress regarding the Universities Bill, the Indian Official Secrets Bill, and the appointment of more natives to higher posts under Government. It is true that the people of India desired some changes in the present system of education of the country; but the Bill, as it at present stands, has created considerable dissatisfaction among the public, and it is feared that, instead of bringing about those changes which will place the educational system of India on a better footing, it will in fact give unlimited powers to Government and the Director of Public Instruction in matters educational. As regards the Official Secrets Bill, the article says that it is in fact intended to gag the newspapers of the country and adds that there is no necessity whatever for extending the provisions of the existing Act to civil and other similar matters.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Jan. 4th, 1904.

[Issued 16th January 1904.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 16th January 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

"*Parish Politics.*

"[By Bumble.]

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 9th, 1904.

The plague preventive measures.

1. "Talking of the plague while we must all be very thankful to the authorities for the energetic measures they are adopting, there are one or two very important matters which I should like to bring to the notice—not of the Calicut Town Police Inspector, for he seems to be unable to study the character of the men under him, nor of the District Police Superintendent, for it is becoming plainer every day that, under his administration, discipline is going from bad to worse—but to that of the Collector of the district. It may not be generally known that since plague preventive measures were started poor people have gone in terror of the subordinate police, some of whom make it appear that they are authorized to enter any dwelling where they believe there are cases of fever. In one case which came to my notice a couple of days ago two constables actually entered a house and threatened to remove one of the inmates to the plague camp. I heard of the incident only a day or two after it had occurred and made enquiries as to the numbers of the constables, with the intention of reporting the matter direct to the Collector, but unluckily I could not get the numbers. I am satisfied, however, that the molestation complained of did really take place. This sort of villainy requires to be put down with a firm hand. The higher authorities are having an anxious time of it and it is the height of impertinence on the part of unscrupulous underlings to misbehave themselves in such a manner as to mislead the masses with regard to the intentions of the Sirkar."

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Jan. 10th, 1904.

The Uriya people's conference at Cuttack.

2. "The Utkal Union Conference met at Cuttack on December 30th. The main object of the organization is the union of all the Uriya-speaking people and the brief telegraphic reports which have already appeared in these columns testify to the strength and enthusiasm of the movement.

"The proceedings began with an invocation in Sanskrit by the Raja of Atagada. The President of the Reception Committee then offered welcome to their many hundred guests who had journeyed from the remotest parts of the province to lend the suppert of their presence to the movement. Mr. M. S. Das also briefly addressed the assembly and read a number of letters and telegrams from several Maharajas, Rajas, zamindars and others, expressing their fullest sympathy with the Conference while regretting their inability from a variety of causes to attend.

"On the motion of the Maharaja of Keonjhar, seconded by the Raja of Dhekanal, the Maharaja of Mourbhanj was voted to the chair.

"*Presidential address.*

"Before proceeding to the main subject, the President made a feeling allusion to the lamented demise of the late Maharaja Sir Sudhol Dab Deb, K.C.I.E., Chief of Bamra, who was not only a liberal-minded and model ruler, but also a great scholar, an author of repute, and a patron of literature and

of the fine arts. Passing on to the object for which this Conference was convened, he said that they had met to promote in every possible way unity among the various races, castes and sects of the people of Orissa, and to take all means in their power to foster and develop the industries and resources of every part of the country where the Uriya tongue was spoken, to help the spread of education, and to carry through social reforms as were found to be necessary. He contrasted their past history, full of strife and bloodshed and brigandage, with the benefits of peace they were at present enjoying under a benign rule, which promised exceedingly well for progress and prosperity. He wished to impress upon his hearers that they should not waste their energy over the larger questions which relate to the defence of the Empire or to the foreign policy of the Government, nor should they agitate for those political privileges for which the Uriya people were not at present qualified. Such agitation was not only useless but distracted their attention from other questions of more vital importance to them at the present moment. They should also exclude all religious subjects from their discussion and take the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man as their common bond of union. In a long and exceedingly thoughtful speech, which was frequently punctuated with applause, he exhorted them to do everything in their power to promote the cause of education, which always made one a better man, a better father, a better husband, a better neighbour, and generated sympathy, co-operation and friendliness. He spoke in strong terms in favour of female education and referred in a similar strain to the importance of a proper training for the sons of rajas and zamindars for whom there should be a special institution in Orissa. The problem of a moral training was also of special importance in the present day when Western culture and civilisation had begun to unsettle men's minds from the old groove of thought. It had banished many of their prejudices and superstitions, but in the absence of religious and moral training it was also threatening to banish all religious and moral principles. His only object in referring to the subject was to point out what he considered to be the greatest deficiency in the present system of education. Passing on to the subject of social reforms, he said that they should avoid both extremes and follow a middle course. They should retain all that was good and healthy, and take steps to root out those which stood in the way of their educational and industrial advancement, or barred the road to unity and progress. All leaders of society should take part and join together to guide the course of reform aright. After briefly alluding in sympathetic terms to the great future of Uriya literature, he dwelt at some length on the question of agriculture and made many very valuable suggestions, among which were the desirability of sending their young men to the Agricultural College, Sibpur, the introduction of sericulture and improvement in cattle-breeding. He next touched upon the importance of industrial pursuits, noticing with pleasure the success of the artisans engaged in the celebrated Cuttack silver filigree work. He pointed out that the proper employment of capital would materially benefit the country. In conclusion, he drew a favourable augury from the readiness with which such a multitude had sacrificed their time and comfort and travelled so far to attend this Conference, which he believed was the first of its kind in the annals of modern Orissa and which he felt confident would bear good fruit.

"The Maharaja of Keonjhar moved the following resolution:—'That this Conference, representing the people of the Uriya-speaking tracts under the Bengal, Madras and the Central Provinces Governments, respectfully record deep and sincere feelings of gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for his beneficent proposal for the administrative union of the whole Uriya-speaking tracts; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Private Secretary for communication to His Excellency.' The Raja of Kallikóta and Atagada seconded, and the resolution, which was supported by Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur and Babu Viswanath Ker, was carried by acclamation.

"Sri Bikram Deb Bamra of Vizagapatam moved the following resolution:—'That the sincere thanks of this Conference be conveyed to His

Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for having restored the use of the Uriya language as the Court language in Sambalpur while His Honour was at the head of the Central Provinces Administration, and that a copy of this resolution be communicated through the Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.' He said that when the fiat went forth that Uriya should cease to be the language of the Law Courts in Sambalpur, it had caused great consternation, and had this order been insisted upon, it would have been the death-blow to the Uriya tongue and to Uriya literature in the Central Provinces. Nobody would have cared to learn an unnecessary language and he believed that even greetings would have ceased to be exchanged in Uriya.

"Babu Chandra Sekhar Behara of Sambalpur, in seconding, said that the late Sir John Woodburn has caused great excitement in Orissa by directing that the Uriya tongue should no longer be the language of the Sambalpur Courts, and a memorial had been submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy. The then Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Andrew Fraser, supported this memorial, and His Honour had earned the gratitude of the whole Uriya people as it was entirely due to his sympathy and recommendation that this obnoxious order was revoked.

"Babu Ram Chunder Dass of Puri and Babu Gagan Behary Chowdhury supported the resolution which was put and carried.

"Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur moved: 'That this Conference emphasize the desirability of fostering and strengthening friendly relations between the Uttukuliyar and the other people and nations with whom they are in contact.'

"In a speech which was frequently punctuated with applause he said that the friendly relations among the different races of this province would form the true foundation of the unity which they desired. They should extend the hand of fellowship and friendliness to all who had settled in Orissa or with whom they came in contact. Foreigners had always been well treated by the ancient Rajas of Orissa, and there were many who had adopted this country as the land of their adoption. He instanced the case of Napolean who, though a Corsican by birth, was welcomed in France as a brother devoted to the County, and of Max Müller who, though a German, was recognised as a true Britisher. Their hopes of attaining a true national spirit depended upon their casting aside all narrow ideas. They should cast aside all personal differences and do all in their power to increase the strength and prosperity of their mother land.

"Babu M.R.Ry. Rajagopalachari Rajaguru of Mandassa seconded the motion and Babu Radhanath Paty of Midnapore and Ram Narayan Misra of Sambulpur also spoke in support.

"The Rev. Mr. A. H. Young supported the resolution. He was glad to see many present and he trusted that their earnestness and enthusiasm showed that there were better days in store for Orissa. He fully sympathised with the purpose they had in view, viz., a United Orissa. He regretted that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the vernacular to be able to address them in it. The question was what should be their attitude towards the other nations, among them and close to them,—the Bengalis from the North, the Telugus from the South, the Marwarees and Mussalmans. These were all the leading men in their own several departments, and their number was very likely to increase. Should they dislike these men and be against them, or apply to the Government to stop them from coming, these measures would be useless. The best thing for them to do was to gain respect for themselves and go in for a fair generous rivalry. They should strive hard for the positions hitherto occupied by these people. They should remove, as far as possible, all hindrances to the progress of Orissa. They should use their money and position and every effort they are capable of for the purpose of raising Orissa. The strong should not oppress the weak but help the weak, and the weak should not hate the strong but work with the strong, all for one glorious end. This was the secret of the progress and power and

position attained by all great nations now. They should examine their social customs and see if there was anything which was hindering their advancement; if so, they should clear them out at once, as nuisances are removed from the streets. If there were religious customs which were hindering their progress, they should examine them clearly to see if they were really religious. It was his opinion that no true religion hindered the progress of the people: its nature was to raise and bless. From the lowest to the highest properly-graded union was absolutely necessary. With reference to education, which was very essential for their progress, he exhorted them to educate their girls as well as boys. By keeping down the women they were keeping down the nation. By raising their women they would raise the nation. This was not his opinion alone but the best, wisest and noblest said this also, and experience had proved it to be true. Let the women be sharers in all the noble and refining influences of social life, and the nation was bound to rise. With her would rise the moral standard and condition of the nation. The kind of rivalry he recommended was the best of feelings towards others, but constant endeavour so to improve, rise and advance, that every one would respect and honour them and have friendly feelings towards the Orissa nation.

"Mr. M. S. Das, who addressed the meeting both in Uriya and English, said that they had at last realized the value of unity, which was the foundation of all good work. The English nation was made up of several nations of Europe. Metals mixed with one another only when they were in a molten state, and then each metal lost its individual properties and colour, and in combination with other metals, formed a new metal. So it was with the different classes of society. When the different classes of society were inspired with brotherly love and they were fused into one, they lost their specialty, and the result was an amalgam which like gunmetal could do anything which any one of its component parts singly could not do. Similarly in this assembly, which comprised Maharajas and Rajas, Princes who were the descendants of proud Rajputs who came and settled here centuries ago, Muhammadans and Bengalis and they identified themselves in interest and everything else with the Uriyas and so those people had been fused together into one nation which was no longer a race. (Applause.) Their common mother Orissa was lying on her deathbed. She was not now wearing those jewels which had adorned her in ancient times and her two feet which were washed by the Ganges and Gódávari were now lying motionless. The finger at whose touch rocks would shrink and form caves to give shelter to ascetics could no longer move; she could not also speak and the only persons who knew the *montro* which could have enabled her to recover her voice was Upendro Bhonjo, the great poet of Orissa. (Applause.) But he was no more. They ought to raise another Upendro Bhonjo from amongst themselves. If the Uriya-speaking people were to do any great or grand work they must give up their individuality and merge into one nation. It was said of Mahomed, the Prophet, that when he was a boy an angel opened his heart and removed from it something that was black. The physicians of Europe in the present day, when a person was in a very low state of vitality, transfused another's blood into the patient's veins and thus restored vitality. If the children of Orissa wished to revive their mother they must transfer their blood into her, but it must be pure blood, the blood from their hearts, after the black spot in the heart had been removed, and that black spot was self-interests, selfishness and pride. (Loud applause.)

"The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

"A central committee of some sixty members was then appointed (with power to add to their number and to form local branch committees) for the purpose of carefully educating public opinion concerning measures which may be regarded as expedient for the introduction of salutary social reforms among the Uttukuliyars in response to the need of the present times—an account of the work done during the year to be printed and laid before the Utkal Union Conference at their next annual sitting.

"Standing committees were also appointed for adopting organized measures for the improvement of the Uriya literature and language, in co-operation with the 'Utkalsahitya Samaj' of Cuttack. A central committee was also formed for the purpose of improving the agricultural and industrial condition of the Uriya-speaking tracts and for utilizing the natural products thereof and taking steps to have the 'Silponnati Sabha' of Cuttack affiliated to this Conference, and making arrangements for holding an annual Exhibition of Agricultural, Industrial and the Natural Products in connection with this Conference.—*Statesman.*"

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 13th, 1904.

The income-tax oppression.

3. A philanthropist writes:—"The recent Government order from the Government of India in connection with income-tax proclaims and asserts beyond doubt that only incomes over Rs. 1,000 are to be assessed. But the Revenue authorities, in their usual way to show increase of revenue, seem to hold a different view, even without any countermanding order on the subject, that the order refers to individual transactions only and not to combined contracts and joint companies, and have accordingly assessed the trustees or the principal responsible officers managing the affairs of such transactions, even on very small amounts. Can this be the meaning of the Government order or the spirit with which His Excellency Lord Curzon penned it? No. Decidedly not. For the view held aims at separation of one individual from the other instead of union and encourages selfishness instead of self-sacrifice. It cannot but be viewed with deep regret that the most benevolent act of His Excellency Lord Curzon, a model statesman and philanthropist, is so twisted as to lose its desired object even while he is in the Indian shores. It is prayed that His Excellency Lord Ampthill, who in so short a time has endeared himself to his subjects by his philanthropic views and actions and also won their appreciation and love, will make the Government order being properly and rightly understood by his Revenue subordinates and thus relieve his poor subjects from being oppressed so miserably."

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1904.

The proposed transfer of Ganjám to Bengal.

4. A correspondent from Berhampur telegraphs:—"A large and influential deputation, consisting of the surviving representatives of the house of Mohiri, the leading proprietors, landholders, merchants, silk-weavers, pleaders and others, about fifty in number, waited on the District Collector and expressed their emphatic protest against the proposed transfer of Ganjám to Bengal. The Collector was requested to consider the facts represented before submitting his report. The Taluk Board of Berhampur unanimously recorded a strong protest against the transfer of Ganjám, the proprietor of Baruva and Mandasa zamindar's brother, both Uriyas, agreeing."

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 15th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

5. The same correspondent telegraphs:—"The Uriya Doluvas of Berhampur humbly represent that they enjoy special concessions under the benign Madras Government and disapprove of the transfer of Ganjám to Bengal as it is greatly disadvantageous to the Uriyas."

Another correspondent telegraphs from Palasa:—"The Kalinga Kometis, merchants and the ryot population of Kasibugga of Thurla taluk, Ganjám district, most humbly protest against the transfer of Ganjám to Bengal. This taluk contains fifteen-sixteenths of Telugus. The transfer is most ruinous and is not desirable."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

6. The disputes between Japan and Russia are now engaging the close attention of the more important Tamil journals, such as the *Swadesamitran* and the *Hindunésan* of Madras and the *Dakshana Deepam* of Salem. The *Swadesamitran*, dealing with this subject in its issues of the 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th January, considers that a war will certainly break out between Japan and Russia, unless the latter acknowledges the supremacy of the former in Corea, that Russia seems to be stubborn in its refusal to comply with the full demands of Japan, and that the latter carries on negotiations with Russia only for the purpose of gaining time to prepare for war. It is stated that China will not take any part in this war, but will remain neutral. In its later issues, however, this paper thinks that as Russia has to direct its attention to the Balkan troubles, it may find it difficult to enter at the same time upon a war with Japan, and is therefore likely to yield to the demands of Japan.

Prospect of a war between Japan and Russia.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 9th, &c., 1904.

The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 16th January, dwelling on this subject at length, observes that the Russian Emperor, though he pretends to be a lover of peace, is not really so, that he is not at present in a position to meet Japan in the battlefield, and that he therefore wants to make peace. This paper also regrets that Japan by its delay in beginning the war is losing an opportunity to defeat Russia, which is daily strengthening itself.

These papers lean towards the cause of Japan.

7. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 13th January, says:—The unsatisfactory state of affairs in Russia makes her hesitate to go to war with Japan. The people are dissatisfied partly on account of the prevalence of famine over a large portion of the country and partly on account of the high-handedness of the Government officials. Socialistic leagues are in existence all over the empire and seditious pamphlets are being circulated broadcast. Universities have become the breeding grounds of revolutionary movements. And the attempt on the part of the Government to put a stop to this state of things by harsh measures has only intensified the feeling of dissatisfaction instead of diminishing it. Under these circumstances she dare not engage herself in a war. But there are certain politicians who think that if war breaks out, these malcontents can be sent to the front, in which case if Russia wins, she can have her own way in the east; and if, on the other hand she is defeated, a large portion of these malcontents will have perished in battles and peace will prevail in her dominions and therefore they are in favour of declaring war. While some other politicians advocate peace apprehending that these dangerous subjects might go over to the enemy or at least might fight half-heartedly and thus bring ruin on the country. It remains to be seen which party will prevail in the end.

Why Russia hesitates to go to war with Japan?

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Jan. 13th, 1904.

8. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th January, while commenting upon the crisis in the Far East, remarks that the white men have conquered one after another the greater portion of the inhabited world and have, except in some countries in Asia, exterminated the natives and colonised them. Hitherto they had received no check to their advance, but now the defiant and

The crisis in the Far East.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Jan. 9th, 1904.

determined attitude of Japan has brought matters to a crisis. History repeats itself. All great powers of ancient times had their downfall one after another. In Asia the Hindus were once the great predominant power. They had their time and then came the Muhammadans and after their overthrow the Christians came to the front. Now Japan has risen from an insignificant power to a great and powerful State and bids fair to play an important part in the political destinies of the world.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

Dakshana Deepam, *Salem*, Jan. 9th, 1904.

The Police Training School at Vellore.

9. The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 9th January, dwelling on the necessary qualifications which a Police officer should possess, observes that the training which candidates for employment in the Police department of this Presidency now undergo in the Vellore Training School is quite inadequate for the responsible duties they have to discharge afterwards, that in this school they are taught only how to keep their dress and arms clean and neat, and that beyond this they are not taught anything which will enable them to prevent the commission of crimes or to detect the offenders when crimes have been committed.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Jan. 1st, 1904.

A daring murder at Masulipatam.

10. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st January, referring to the murder committed at Masulipatam on the 21st of December last, states that the police there have not been sufficiently vigilant in tracing the murderer. The Superintendent is trying his best to detect the crime, but it is doubtful if the subordinate police are equal to the task, for none of the heinous crimes committed during the past two or three years has been detected by them as yet. The culprit who waylaid and assaulted the District Court Vakil Mr. Samuel and murdered his bandyman has not yet been arrested. The case in which a mail runner was beaten on the high road and robbed of his mail bag was not successfully investigated. Nobody knows who stole the property valued at several thousands of rupees in the house of the Thadepalli people. The widow that killed and threw away a child some time ago has not been found out. No police enquiry has yet been made as regards the sudden death of the dancing girl Nagarajakumari. The paper hopes that the Police Superintendent will try to appoint more efficient officers not only to detect the murderer in question but also to ensure the general safety of the town.

(b) *Courts.*

Manorama, *Calicut*, Jan. 11th, 1904.

Two Native Judges in the Madras High Court.

11. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Justice Moore in the place of Mr. Justice Bhashyam Aiyangar, a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 11th January, regrets to notice that Government has not had the generosity to appoint a native in the place of Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar notwithstanding the repeated requests of the people of this Presidency to set apart two places on the bench for members of this community. When on the retirement of Mr. Justice Shephard, Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar was appointed a Judge of the High Court, the people were indeed grateful to Government, but now they are again disappointed. The article hopes that when another vacancy occurs the claims of the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nair, who it appears was once recommended by Lord Ampthill for a place on the bench, will not be overlooked by Government.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Jan. 1st, 1904.

Remission of assessment on account of floods.

12. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st January, in thanking the Collector of the Kistna district for recommending to Government the postponement of the collection of kists, says:—"It is our opinion that it is not enough to postpone the collection of kists, but it is necessary to remit

assessment to a large extent as the loss from floods is very heavy. We hope that the Collector will work towards this end. The dry crops have already failed. It was found impossible to plough the lands and raise fresh crops as some cattle died and fodder was wanting for the surviving ones. Some of the wet crops suffered from disease, while the others withered just when they were ripening, as there was no water in the tanks. We hope the Government will, under these circumstances, help the ryots by remitting assessment."

(*h*) *Railways.*

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th January, dealing with the relations subsisting between the Government and the several Railway Companies in this country, observes with regret that even the nominal power of control over these companies which the Government now retains is in danger of being withdrawn, since some of them propose to conduct their work hereafter independently of Government, and that if this proposal is accepted, there can be no greater danger to the people of this country, as in that case they will be placed completely at the mercy of these companies so far as journey by railway is concerned.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 9th, 1904.

Relations between the Government and the Railway Companies in India.

14. The *Desabhimani*, of the 9th January, hears that in the Railway department in America drunkards are not appointed as drivers and guards, upon whose temperate habits the welfare of railway passengers depends. In India drivers and guards on railways are some of them drunkards. The Railway authorities, remarks the paper, should first warn them and then dismiss them if necessary.

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, Jan. 9th, 1904.

Drivers and guards on railways.

15. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th January, says that the difficulties of passengers in the South Indian Railway are indescribable. They were brought to the notice of Government in the columns of newspapers and by complaints from passengers. That the company or the Government should treat such representations with indifference is anything but right. More passengers than a compartment could accommodate are crammed into it without regard to sex or age. Further, "they are also thrust into wagons intended for mules, horses and cattle, and lights are not kept burning in the carriages." The paper hopes that the Government will read the letter of the District Munsif, Mr. Viswanadha Sastri, of Shiyali, published by him (in English newspapers) after personally witnessing the passengers put to inconveniences described above.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 13th, 1904.

South Indian Railway.

16. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 12th January, says:—Information has been received that Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose and his two daughters were subjected to much indignity and inconvenience by the reserved first-class carriage in which they travelled having been ordered to be detached by Mr. Duncan, the Railway Engineer. It is hoped that the Railway authorities, who it appears are investigating into the matter, will deal with this insolent Engineer as he deserves. Otherwise this incident is sure to create widespread dissatisfaction among the natives.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Jan. 12th, 1904.

The Madras Railway Engineer's insolence.

(*k*) *General.*

17. The *Vikata Dutan*, of the 9th January, referring to the dismissal of certain workmen in the Government Press at Madras on their refusal to comply with the new rules issued by the Superintendent, thinks that the interval of half an hour allowed to the workmen for taking their tiffin is quite insufficient, since they require at least a few minutes' rest after every meal, and requests the authorities concerned to do justice to these poor and hardworking men by giving them sufficient rest and suitable wages.

VIKATA DUTAN, *Madras*, Jan. 9th, 1904.

Dismissal of certain workmen in the Government Press at Madras.

The *Swadesamitran* and the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 13th January, also advocate the cause of these workmen.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 12th and 13th, 1904.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th and 13th January, objects to the proposal of the Government to separate the Ganjám district from the Madras Presidency and to annex it to Bengal on the following grounds:—(1) that the people of this district are opposed to the separation; (2) that the rules, regulations and usages current in the Madras Presidency in relation to revenue matters being quite different from those in Bengal, the Civilians of that Province will not, for years to come, be able to do full justice to the ryots of Ganjám; and (3) that this district will lose much of its industrial and commercial importance if it is separated from Madras.

Proposal to separate the Ganjám district from the Madras Presidency.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Jan. 1st, 1904.

19. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st January, is glad to hear that the Collector and other officials in the Salem district have taken steps to give relief to the sufferers from the Pálár floods. Endeavours are also made to help them by private charity. The paper is, however, of opinion that the relief given by Government and by private charity to sufferers from floods in the Kistna district is little and not at all equal to the loss sustained, and that more money has to be collected for the purpose.

Relief to sufferers from floods.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 13th, 1904.

20. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th January, invites the attention of the Inspector-General of Registration to the inconvenience and hardship which the inhabitants of the Kasaragod taluk, south of the Chandragiri river, are put owing to the want of a sub-registry office at the place. He says that as most of the inhabitants of the parts south of the Chandragiri river are Malayalis and as there is only one sub-registry office south of the river at Hosdrug where the court language is Canarese, the people are put to great inconvenience in getting their documents registered. The correspondent hopes that the authorities will lose no time in opening an office at Chandragiri in the Kasaragod taluk which, it appears, occupies a central position and will afford every convenience to all parties concerned.

A sub-registration office to be opened at Chandragiri in the Kasaragod taluk.

21. A Nadapuram correspondent to the same paper invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the desirability of investing the local sub-registrar with the powers of a third-class magistrate. He says that if this is done, the people will be very attentive to the sanitation of the town.

Sub-registrar of Nadapuram to be invested with the powers of a third-class magistrate.

22. A correspondent to the same paper complains that in the matter of appointing commissioners for the purpose of valuing improvements made on lands, etc., the civil courts do not act in accordance with the provisions laid down in section 8 of the Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act. He next complains that although it is laid down in section 17 of the Act that a table of the value of certain kinds of improvements should be posted at a conspicuous place in every court, no such thing is done in any court which the correspondent says he has visited.

Complaints about the appointment of commissioners for valuing improvements made on lands, etc.

23. A correspondent to the same paper complains that in the matter of collecting the assessment from the tenants by the landlords, great injustice is done to the former as the landlords collect the full amount of the assessment shown in the revised pattas without deducting the increment remission allowed by Government. In this way the landlords collect more than is legitimately due from the tenants and put them to great difficulties. The correspondent invites the attention of the Revenue authorities to the desirability of taking steps to prevent such injustice being done to the tenants by the landlords.

Injustice done to the tenants in the matter of collecting the assessment by the landlords.

IV.—Native States.

24. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 17th January, after quoting one of the miscellaneous jottings from the *Hindu*, of the 7th instant, in which it is stated that Mr. Justice Ramachandra Aiyar, Mr. Justice Rangaswamy Aiyangar and Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao who had purchased platform tickets at Rs. 50 each were prohibited by the Mysore Government from attending the Congress, remarks:—It cannot be true that the Mysore Government did pass such an order. The officials referred to above might not have attended the Congress though they had purchased the tickets. But many other officials of the Mysore Government did attend. And Sir P. N. Krishnamurthi was present at the Congress in 1894 and he was at that time a Judge of the Chief Court. The Mysore Government is not unaware of the rules issued by the Madras Government in this matter. If the above named three officers were really prohibited from attending the Congress, they might have had some special reasons which are as yet unknown to the public. But how the *Hindu* came to know of such a confidential order passed with regard to the three persons only is a mystery. This will afford an excellent argument to those who are in favour of the Official Secrets Bill now before the Government of India.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Jan. 17th, 1904.

The Mysore Government and the Congress.

25. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 14th January, concurs with the suggestion of the *Times of India* that the order of the Bombay Government preventing Political Agents from accepting any indulgences from Native States should be made applicable to all Native States in India. The *Naier* hopes that a liberal and progressive Government, like that of His Excellency Lord Curzon, will approve of the suggestion. Such a procedure would be beneficial to all, especially to the Nizam, who has to bear charges on account of the Alwar Residency and the house at the Nilgiris and many other like expenses.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Jan. 14th, 1904.

Native States and Political Agents.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

26. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th January, referring to a lecture recently delivered by Sir William Wedderburn on "The two dangers to the British Empire", observes that no danger is likely to arise to India from foreign invasion since this country, besides being sufficiently protected by natural barriers on all sides, contains thirty millions of loyal subjects who will defend the British rule to the last, notwithstanding their occasional complaints against its acts, but that the real danger lies in the heavy taxation and excessive military expenditure, which tend respectively to impoverish the people and drain the country of its resources.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1904.

Dangers to the British Empire.

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th January, referring to the last Congress held at Madras, says:—Despotic monarchs who never consult public opinion, but wish to rule the country according to their will and pleasure, are always jealous of their subjects, and devises schemes to protect themselves against danger. As the British Government, unlike what it does in England, wants to rule over the Indians autocratically, keeping them from all share in the administration of their country, it is but natural that there should be room for mutual suspicion and misunderstanding between the rulers and the ruled in this country. So, on the one hand, the people misapprehend the objects of Government whenever it introduces a public measure and attribute bad motives to its policy. On the other hand the Government also labours under the same mistake and apprehends at every moment some danger or other from the people. This is the reason why the Government of our country regards the Indian National Congress as a movement antagonistic to the ruling authority and has accordingly forbidden its

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 12th, 1904.

The attitude of Government towards the Congress.

servants to take part in the deliberations of the Congress. But this only betrays the guilty conscience of the Government and its apprehension is entirely unfounded.

This paper commenting on an order said to have been issued by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, forbidding the officers of his Government from attending the Congress, observes:—None of the officers belonging to the Mysore State were present at the Congress meeting, because His Highness the Maharaja is said to have forbidden their attendance. But who prevented His Highness himself from attending it? Possibly the Government of India through the Resident. Is it not likely that both His Highness and the officers of his Government, being natives of this country, should have a desire to be present at deliberations calculated to do good to their fellow-countrymen? It is not possible to deny the existence of such a feeling in their minds. Love and hatred arise spontaneously in the human mind and are never created or restrained by external agencies. It is easy for one to compel another to appear to be friendly or hostile towards a particular object; but who can make one feel otherwise than as he does? The hostile attitude of the Government towards the Indian National Congress is therefore not compatible with its wisdom and policy. Its inability even at this late hour to understand the real nature and objects of the Congress movement does not reflect credit on it.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 13th, 1904.

Sir Henry Cotton on the British expedition to Thibet.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th January, referring to the opinion recently expressed by Sir Henry Cotton, late Chief Commissioner of Assam, on the British expedition to Thibet, that the Government of India had not sufficient grounds to take this step, observes that this gentleman, who was so popular while employed in this country, has now been working for the cause of India and, that though Bengal had not the fortune of securing him as its Lieutenant-Governor, yet the whole of India profits by his present labours in England.

[Issued 23rd January 1904.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 23rd January 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1904.

Roads in the Kumbakónam municipality.

1. Kumbakónam correspondent writes under date 21st January:—"The politics of a municipality should rarely excite any interest outside its limits, and for that matter, outside the walls of its rooms; and to inflict upon the general reader an account loaded with controversial details of party politics and personal rivalries would be to count repulse at his hands: but still every municipality is a small stage in itself and plays before the world's gallery. In that view, therefore, the doings of this municipality cannot be altogether devoid of interest to the outside public. The complaint has been made several times before and it could be reiterated any number of times still that the roads of this municipality are a crying shame upon it. A purely local grievance like this cannot receive much sympathy outside the local area in which it is felt: but the point of these remarks is not so much as the neglected condition of the roads as the supreme contempt of the councillors to the representations made to them in the matter. The only possible course now left for us is to appeal to Government to take this branch of the municipality under its charge and debit all the incidental costs against municipal funds. Self-government in our municipalities is wisely hedged round by certain absolute powers taken by Government; and it has been a wonder to us why they had not been invoked to arrest the maladministration of this municipality in nearly every branch of it. The present Secretary, who is a Government servant, is wanted for the Tanjore municipality; but this municipality has applied to detain him here until Government approved of the recent election of a new Secretary, for the vetoing of which the local Rate-payers' Association have petitioned the Government upon good cause."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 6th, 1904.

Unfortunate Ganjám.

2. A correspondent writes:—"The proposal to transfer this district with the possible exception of a taluk to Bengal is sure to ruin this district while the so-called advantages to the Ganjám Uriyas are uncertain, if not merely imaginary. The Viceroy is no doubt captivated by the expression of 'the limb being separated from the body,' but this has to be carefully examined. Never was Ganjám a part of Orissa. The northern part of the Ganjám district was a sort of debatable land to which the Uriya zamindars with their adherents from the north and the Telugus from the south came. The Uriya races and the Telugu races inhabiting this district are equal in number, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, roughly speaking, but the Viceroy wants to rely on the numbers *speaking* these languages. Now the census figures make out that about $12\frac{3}{4}$ (?) lakhs speak Uriya and $3\frac{1}{2}$ (?) lakhs speak Telugu. Surely there is some mistake somewhere. If the races are equal in number, how can there be such an inequality in the numbers speaking the languages? The explanation will be self-evident to any one who *knows* the district. On account of some special privileges which the Uriyas here enjoy some Telugus have adopted the Uriya language for all outward purposes though they talk only Telugu at home. Very probably when the census was taken these would have given out that they are Uriya-speaking people. But I can vouch for it that these speak

only Telugu at home, and understand it quite as well as, if not better than, Uriya. I can say that I have a personal knowledge of the greater part of the district. All along the coast the people speak only Telugu. In the interior of the district at least 50 per cent. of the population speak Telugu, though a part of it may also speak Uriya. Of the pure Uriya races about 50 per cent. can speak Telugu as well as a born Telugu man. Thus it will be clear that only about 30 per cent. of the total population of this district is purely Uriya speaking. For the sake of this minority the district has to be ruined. I am sure that transfer to Bengal means the desertion of Berhampur, now the largest town in the district.

"God ruined the once famous city of Ganjám—the ruins of the city and the fort still excite the pity of the spectator; man has attempted to ruin another city of the district—Chicacole—with partial success. Now this proposal if carried out will ruin Berhampur. Three cities to be ruined in about half a century! Will not God or man or the Viceroy take pity on the district, two of whose cities have been ruined and the third is about to be ruined?

"Now let us see whether this certain ruin has any advantages to balance it. What advantages will the Ganjám Uriyas derive from this measure? It is only a sentimental advantage. The so-called limb will be united with the body. Rather some colonists from Orissa will try to unite the colony with their mother country, forgetting the fact that their fellow-colonists, the Telugus, were always (at least for three centuries) united with their mother country of the Madras Presidency. This is prescription for which the Viceroy may not care. A few Cuttack Uriyas unable to hold their own against the Bengalis wanted to have a wider field for themselves as they thought. The body wanted to have an additional limb. A few Ganjám Uriyas, influenced by their Cuttack brethren, got up a memorial, or rather got a number of signatures to the memorial which came ready-made from Cuttack like Minerva all armed. If the proposal were to be carried out, the petted Ganjám Uriyas will be nowhere. It grieves my heart to think of their fate also. The service will be flooded with Bengalis who have passed in Uriya and the Cuttack Uriyas who are more advanced than the Ganjám Uriyas. With no special facilities, the progress of those will be put back at least fifty years. Again the language question is not so easy as the Viceroy seems to think. The Khonds and the Savaras speak a language allied to Telugu. The Viceroy thinks that they will adopt Uriya. As a matter of fact, the Savaras adopt Telugu and not Uriya. The only Savara, as far as I know, that has studied, has studied Telugu for his Primary examination. A rude race must be allowed to study or learn what it can easily absorb. Again how many Uriyas themselves like the proposal I cannot say. A large number signed the counter-memorial submitted to the Viceroy. If four or five (Cuttack and local) Uriyas be kept out so that their views may not influence the Uriya community, I am sure the bulk of the so-called Uriyas will prefer the present state of affairs as this has given them, and still gives them, opportunities for improving their condition. This is a matter on which the opinions of Civilians who have served long in this district and who know the people thoroughly may well be taken by the local Government before committing itself to any view. That the Viceroy's kind and merciful nature will consider the ruin of three cities in any single district in half a century as a serious calamity is the fervent prayer of all in this part of the country."

3. A correspondent writes:— Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 11th, 1904.

The proposed transfer of Ganjám to Bengal.

"*Neglect of races forming a microscopic minority.*

"It is next said that because the Uriyas do not form a substantial portion of a province, they are of necessity neglected. No doubt, to some extent, this proposition, generally speaking, is true. But if Ganjám, as proposed, be transferred to Bengal, the same argument applies with equal or even greater force to the Telugus in Bengal as they would then form but an infinitesimally small proportion to the other people of Bengal, and the India Government in its

laudable desire to raise the Uriyas would, unwittingly, to that extent or even more, lower the Telugus. The same disabilities, if disabilities really exist, which are said to affect the Uriyas now in Ganjám, will then equally affect the Telugus in Bengal. Further, it is not possible or feasible in any country, especially in a country like India, to bring all the people speaking one language under one administration. There are practical difficulties not only in joining Ganjám but also in joining the Vizagapatam Agency tracts, which contains an Uriya-speaking population of about 409,000, to Bengal as proposed by the India Government. Seven or eight of the Uriya zamindars, such as Madugula, Kurupam, Merangi, Belgam, etc., have large tracts of agency or maliahs attached to and in continuation of their estates. Now, if the proposed separation is affected, it would entail great hardship to the zamindars whose estates, which were together from time immemorial under one administration, should be split up into two parts and one should be placed under the administration of one Presidency and the other of another. This division of ancient zamindaris to be placed under two different administrations would also cause no small administrative difficulties. Apart from this, granting the Vizagapatam Agency and all the other portions referred to in the letter of the India Government be brought under one administration, still the scheme will not be complete. For a portion of Gódávari Agency, where there is a tract of country containing about five thousand Uriya-speaking population, would still be left severely alone under a different administration. As suggested by an experienced Madras Civilian in the columns of the *Madras Mail*, if this argument of linguistic union is pursued it would lead to results which are altogether impracticable. For instance, certain portions of the Ceded districts in which Muhammadans live in large numbers and in which there is a Hindustani-speaking population should, if this reasoning be followed, be joined to and brought under the administration of the Punjab or the United Provinces as they do not form a substantial portion of the Province and their interests are, therefore, likely to be neglected. Again, if regard be had to linguistic union the district of South Canara, where the people speak Canarese, should be added to the Bombay Presidency or the portion containing the Canarese-speaking group of Bombay should be transferred to Madras. There will, I am sure, be difficulties of this kind in all the Presidencies, especially in bordering districts, and we do not think that on this ground, for the sake of mere sentiment, the prescription of at least *seven* centuries—the period Ganjám has been with the Northern Circars—should be broken. During the long time Ganjám cast its destinies with Madras there was no complaint at any time of any miscarriage of justice or any administrative difficulty special to Ganjám.

"*Administrative anxieties* re *the diversity of languages.*

"In this connection I may refer to the passage in the India Government's letter which says the Madras Government have repeatedly complained of the anxieties imposed upon the administration by the great diversity of languages, and that no *official* complaint has been received from Bengal because the factor of its Uriya-speaking population has been one with which it has had to deal for a century and to which it has had to accommodate itself as best it could. Madras, whose connection with Uriya-speaking population is much longer than that of Bengal, should better accommodate itself than Bengal. If really the Madras Government should complain of the diversity of languages, how much more should the Bengal Presidency, which is under the administration of a Lieutenant-Governor, complain if to the already equal number of diverse languages (Hindustani, Urdu, Bengali, Uriya, Santhali, etc.,) Telugu, a language altogether foreign to Bengal, is added? To us, it appears that Bengal too, like other Governments, felt the difficulty of administering the affairs of a province containing a diversity of languages during seasons when pressure of business was at its highest or where other circumstances of a special nature made the work too heavy at times; but being nearer home, it had no need to commit to writing like other presidencies,

the complaints it made to the India Government on this score. This must, we think, be the only reason why the complaint of the Bengal Government does not appear on record. So that the Bengal Government, the relief of which is sought by the proposed changes in the territorial redistribution of provinces, should not be unnecessarily handicapped in its administration, by placing under its Government the Telugus, whose language is of a different stock from that of the languages spoken in Bengal; and the Madras Government which has been successfully coping with the diversity of languages for a century and-a-half, in spite of occasional complaints, if any, made at times, when business was pressing and heavy or under the special circumstances that may have then been existing, has no reason to complain of the anxieties imposed upon its administration more than any other Government. Moreover, we do not believe the Madras Government ever complained—there is no reason for such a complaint—of their inability to cope with the Uriya language. Further we find from the Civil List that a large number of Civilians have qualified themselves in Uriya.

"*History.*

"Judging also from the standpoint of history, we find Ganjám has been with the Northern Circars and apart from Orissa even at a time when the ancient kingdom of Kalinga extended from the Hugli to the Gódávari. This is amply borne out by history. This has been so during the time of the Gangetic dynasty which ruled over this country from the 13th to the 16th century (Hunter's Orissa, pages 317—319). Similarly under the Muhammadan rule in the 16th and 17th centuries the Ganjám district continued as part of the Chicacole Circar which extended from the Gódávari to the Puri district (Orme's History of Hindustan, Vol. I, page 335) and Ganjám was the last town in the Chicacole Circar (*Ibid.*, Vol. II, page 261). Afterwards Ganjám, for a few years in the 18th century, has been under the French along with the three other districts of the Northern Circars which were granted to them by the Nizam and from the middle of the 18th century up till now, for the last one century and-a-half, it has been with the Circars under the British administration. (*Vide* Ganjám Manual, page 110, and also *Encyclopædia Britanica*, 9th edition, article—Ganjám).

"*Not ancient history but present and future needs.*

"The India Government, however, seems to think, in dealing with another province, in connection with this question of the re-distribution of provinces, that historical connection between one province and another has no independent value. We, too, admit that what ought to be considered is not merely ancient history but also the present and future needs. But we think that unless a very strong case is made out which would make the transfer of Ganjám to Bengal 'an administrative necessity of the first order' history should not be set at naught and the India Government should not be prepared to break the prescription of several centuries but must, on the other hand, be ready and willing to adhere to and respect it. To us, it does not appear that any such case is made out. On the other hand, the difficulties arising from the change are obvious. For instance, the law of personal rights in Bengal and Madras greatly differs. The people of Ganjám follow the Mitakshara law as administered by the Madras High Court so far as the Hindu law is concerned; while the people of Bengal follow the Dayabhaga; and again the Mitakshara, as administered by the Calcutta High Court, with respect to the particular portions under its administration, is different from that administered in Madras. Again the common or customary law of land tenures is altogether different. In Bengal the law with regard to the acquisition of occupancy rights is different from that of Madras. The whole of Bengal, with the exception probably of Orissa and Chittagong, is a permanently-settled country, while Ganjám along with the other parts of Madras is a temporarily settled area and has a ryotwari tenure unfamiliar to Bengal. This the Government of India itself in the letter under reference considers a

very weighty argument and says it will not underrate its value. Again the law relating to the recovery of rents and revenue, the municipal laws and the laws relating to the zamindari and proprietory estates are not the same; and, in fact, the change in the existing state of things would create a good deal of unnecessary confusion, and the result would be, in the words of the counter-memorial submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy, 'much of what is learnt should be unlearnt, local and special laws unsuited to the long-established usages and customs will have to be adopted at great cost and inconvenience to the rulers and the ruled, and the existing state of peaceful and steady progress will receive a check from which it will take a long time to recover.'

"*Conclusion.*

"In conclusion, we consider it providential that just at this juncture we have fortunately for ourselves officers like Messrs. Forbes, Stuart and Weir who have spent many years in administering the affairs of Ganjám and who, therefore, can ably grapple with the question under consideration, are at the head-quarters, and we hope the Local Government would consult them, and Mr. Partridge, the Collector of Ganjám, who has also large experience of the district, before submitting its opinion to the India Government, and we trust that the India Government will before coming to a final conclusion have regard to the real interests of the people of Ganjám. It will confer a great boon on the people if it does not disturb the existing arrangement which has caused no inconvenience."

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

4. "The President, Public Meeting, Ichchhápuram, telegraphed on the 18th January:—The public of Ichchhápuram at a large meeting of Telugus, Uriyas and Muhammadans under the presidency of Sri Sarvagya Jagannadha Gajapati Narayana Rao, a representative of the house of Parlákimedi and a talukdar of Orissa, unanimously and strongly protested against the transfer of Ganjám to Bengal. This taluk has been almost Telugu from time immemorial and this is part of the Telugu country."

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1904.

Ibid.

5. Berhampur correspondent telegraphs:—"The Berhampur Municipal Council has passed a resolution to the effect that the transfer of Ganjám to Bengal would be highly prejudicial to the interests of the district generally and to Berhampur in particular, as such transfer would affect its trade and manufactures."

Another correspondent telegraphs:—"Last Saturday the Municipal Chairman convened a large representative meeting composed of Uriyas, Telugus, Muhammadans and others to ascertain the public feeling about the transfer of Ganjám to Bengal. Five hundred men including about 140 Uriyas assembled. After discussion of the *pros* and *cons* of the question all voted against the transfer excepting 14 Uriyas and one Rajput."

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1904.

The proposed transfer of Ganjám to Bengal.

6. A correspondent writes from an Orissa man's point of view:—"The proposed territorial re-distribution has evoked a storm of opposition on all sides, all provinces concerned are in a state of ferment, and the excited units are daily gathering together into new and fresh combinations to give strong expression to the sense of injustice and wrong which the threatened proposal would entail. From Dacca and Mymensingh in the north-east to Ganjám to the south-west, the whole country is a scene of excitement. All over meetings, deputations, representations, memorials and telegrams are the order of the day. This state of things shows how the proposal has been received by the people affected. But who are the authors of this exciting proposal? It is a handful of the so-called educated Uriyas in Ganjám set up by a few interested individuals in Orissa. These few even got up a petition which they called a memorial from the 'General Public of Ganjám'—a misnomer—and secured some signatures thereto and submitted it to the Viceroy. As to how far this memorial represents the true and sincere

convictions of the Uriya community as a whole, even the Uriya agitator must blink in spite of his assurance that if 'the Government ask the crores of Uriya inhabiting the different parts of the country what they want the people will certainly say they prefer severing their connection with Madras to giving up their mother-tongue.' We here in Ganjám have several instances that go to disprove entirely the above statement. Many Uriyas, not to speak of Uriya-speaking people, including enlightened and educated men as well as the average people are found who complain of the proposed transfer and think that the existing state of things is much better than a change, while only a few who seem determined to shut their ears against reason persist in advocating separation. As for the masses, it is certain they do not share the views of the separatists.

"Let me next turn my attention to Orissa itself and see how far this proposal is welcomed by the Uriya people generally. It is an open secret that but for the help of one or two influential Uriya gentlemen of Cuttack, the scheme would not have assumed its present dimensions nor developed into a Government proposal. Of course, everybody is welcome to do as he likes, so far as his individual self is concerned; but when such schemes or proposals involve the sacred interests of a whole community, is it not absolutely necessary that the scheme should be placed before the Government only after the unqualified approval of the community, in the different parts of the country? This does not, however, seem to be the course adopted. At any rate, the people of Puri do not appear to have been consulted at all in the matter. For otherwise what can be the meaning of a pamphlet with the motto 'Orissa expects every man to do his duty' imprinted on its title page and issued by the *Jagannath* Press, Puri, in Uriya, finding fault with the prime movers of the agitation for their inconsiderate action. The pamphlet discloses the attitude of enlightened Orissa towards Bengal. It reviews the whole ground of a century and over during which Orissa was administratively connected with Bengal and candidly lays bare the benefits that Orissa has reaped by this connection. The whole pamphlet when carefully read cannot fail to impress the reader with the almost deplorably blank progress that Orissa has made during the period, and the scant attention that it has received at the hands of the Viceroys and the Lieutenant-Governor. In a word it bemoans the fate of Orissa.

"This has been borne out by a consideration of different aspects of the question. The keynote of the whole question is struck in the following sentence which occurs in the beginning. The entire Uriya community is warned that 'it is a matter for the serious consideration of all Uriyas how far it is desirable for them to submit to the Government of Bengal if, as the Government of India propose, all the Uriyas are to be united on the basis of 'language and nationality.' The pamphlet then proceeds to show reasons why they should oppose the transfer to the Bengal Government and discusses the question under different heads. Under the head of natural features, it is remarked that 'Orissa is so situated that it does not appear to be a natural limb of Bengal. But, on the other hand, it forms an excrescence on the south-west.' (P 10, 1—25, and P 11, M 1—2.)

"They therefore seem to think that Orissa was never intended by nature to be a part of Bengal and that it is bound never to thrive under the Bengal Government. This view of nature's arrangement is further supported by another observation. It proceeds to say: 'On the other hand there is no other natural bond of union between the two provinces than the sea. What is more, the river Subarnarekha, or if the Kanthi district or division is included under Orissa, the river Constans stands out as a natural boundary separating Orissa from Bengal.' (P 11, M 19—22.)

"Habits and customs also are reviewed and the writer plainly shows that this connection of a century with Bengal has not only failed to improve the people in that direction but has decidedly exerted a baneful influence. Thus it is admitted 'as the result of a hundred years' connection of Orissa with Bengal, some changes have imperceptibly come, and are coming, over the

manners and morals of the sons of Orissa, especially of the educated section. But these changes are such as do not find favour with the average Uriya.' (P. 12, M. 14—7.)

"Most important of all, the question is discussed from the point of view of education. Here we find an unqualified denunciation of the educational policy of the Bengal Government towards Orissa. The remarks are full of significance and will speak for themselves and they are therefore rendered into English and given below. "6. Education—It is admitted on all hands that in point of education Bengal is far ahead of any other province in India. Let alone the question of primary education. Even in regard to higher education Orissa cannot for a moment stand in comparison with Bengal. In both provinces there are some educated people, but let it alone; and let us see how in our own times Orissa having been administered for a century by the Bengal Government and having initiated the high ideals set before her by Bengal, has advanced.

"Total number of colleges in whole Bengal ...	45
" " " of first grade	28
" " " of second grade	17

"If from this number we deduct the 3 colleges in Dacca and Mymensingh, the remainder is 42. But there is only one first-grade college in Orissa.

* * * * *

"We therefore fail to understand what advance the Uriyas have made in education after their one hundred years' connection with Bengal. Nor is it easy to make any advance. Because the only first-grade college in Orissa has never once been favoured with a Principal from the Indian (Educational) service.

* * * * *

"Again, since comparatively more opportunities and greater conveniences are commanded by Bengali pupils, scholarships tenable in the college and schools of Orissa which is under the same Government as Bengal are carried away by them. Poor Uriya pupils cannot easily compete with their Bengali brethren.

"We here give below the results of the B.A. examination for the year 1901–02 from which can be understood the state of education in Orissa:—

"Bengal (excluding Dacca and Mymensingh) ...	409
"Orissa	6

"Just look at this and judge for yourselves how far it is possible for Orissa to rise in competition with Bengal in matters concerning education. We hope no body will find fault with us for having given only one year's figures. We have calculated the results of 5 or 6 years and the average per year comes to the same figures.

"Here it will be interesting to compare the education of the Uriyas in Ganjám under the Madras administration with that of their education in Bengal. As against *one* first-grade college which Orissa has, Ganjám has *two* second-grade colleges and a first-grade college just on its borders at Vizianagram which is only 30 miles from the further limit of the district and is therefore but a run of an hour and-a-half by train. As for the passes in the B.A. degree examination, taking for arguments' sake, the No. 6 given in the pamphlet to be *all which it can never be*, as it embraces all the passes from the only college in Orissa, it is still inferior to the standard of education and passes in Ganjám. For here the percentage of graduates may be taken to be at last 1 per $\frac{3}{4}$th of a million, while 6 per 6 million of even less is the percentage in Orissa. Under the circumstances how can the Uriyas say that by the proposed change they can better their lot under the Bengal Government.

"The pamphlet then proceeds to examine the influence of land settlement on Orissa and its people and says: 'As a consequence of the Permanent Settlement Bengal is advancing in wealth by rapid strides, the poverty of

the people of Orissa is ever on the increase.' (P 15, M 17—19.) It also adds 'The soil of Orissa is generally much less fertile than that of Bengal. The financial prosperity of Orissa, therefere, is, in comparison with that of Bengal, bound to be deplorable. Orissa in all respects has had to compete with Bengal. Under these circumstances how far can we hope for ability in Uriyas to compete with Bengal.' (P 15, M 23–25, and P 16, M 1–3.)

"The influence of the opening of the East Coast Railway is then discussed. The pamphlet points out: 'It is admitted in another part of the India Government's letter above referred to that Cuttack and other important towns in Orissa are honoured only once in five years with a hurried visit of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.' (P 17, M 3–12.) From this it is clear that Ganjám does not gain even in the matter of gubernatorial visits by being transferred to Bengal.

"From the above extracts from the pamphlet, it is evident that the general public of Orissa are of opinion that that province has been deriving no benefit from its hundred years' connection with Bengal. When six millions of Orissa are found to be worsted in competition with Bengal, what hope is there for the handful of Ganjám Uriyas to better their lot by connection with Bengal? It is, therefore, hoped that the few Uriya agitators of Ganjám will, at least, now become alive to the sense of the danger they are running themselves and their brethren into and try to back out as gracefully as they can, and sincerely see that Ganjám is retained under Madras, in which case they can retain the special privileges they now enjoy and obtain further privileges by constitutional and loyal agitation."

The excision of Ganjám.

7. A correspondent from Sómpéta telegraphs:—"The Sómpéta people, including traders, tenants and weavers, humbly and emphatically protest against the proposed transfer of Ganjám to Bengal as this will ruin Sómpéta in its trade, cultivation, etc. They assert they are quite contented and happy under the Madras Government."

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 22nd, 1904.

Another correspondent telegraphs from Chatrapur:—"Nearly 50 Ganjám Uriyas assembled in Berhampur at a meeting on the 17th instant and wired to His Excellency the Viceroy congratulating him on the proposed union of Ganjám with Orissa."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1904.

The threatened war between Japan and Russia.

8. The dispute between Japan and Russia is still engaging the attention of the *Swadesamitran*, the *Hindu Nesan*, and the *Prapanchamitran* of Madras, and the *Dakshana Deepam* of Salem. These papers discuss the present situation of the parties and weigh their respective abilities and military and naval strength. Japan is said to possess keen intelligence, youthful vigour, and superior naval forces; while the strength of Russia is measured by its large numbers of land forces and extensive territorial possessions. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd January, however, referring to the latest telegrams on the subject, gives out that in Russia the party favouring peace is now paramount, that the Russians are willing to accede to the demands of Japan, that a favourable reply will soon be despatched by Russia, and that thus the apprehended war will in all probability be averted.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Jan. 23rd, 1904.

The impending war between Russia and Japan.

9. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 23rd January, referring to the impending war between Russia and Japan, says:—It is generally the case with the European powers that if war is likely to break out between any two nations, the other powers, instead of trying to prevent bloodshed, secretly encourage war with a selfish motive. This is what happened in South Africa. If the other European powers had offered to settle the dispute between the British and the Boers by arbitration, there would have been no war at all; the British would not have lost their prestige, their exchequer would not have been empty, there would have been no necessity to levy a tax on food-stuffs, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria would not have been deprived of her peace of mind which resulted in her untimely death. Therefore the paper hopes that the British, who have learnt by bitter experience what the disastrous consequences of a war are, will interfere and prevent war from taking place between Russia and Japan. If Russia is made to understand that England will help Japan under all circumstances, then Russia is sure to give up the idea of going to war.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1904.

The Bulgarian intrigues.

10. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 21st January, publishes a lengthy article on the Balkan crisis, of which the following is a brief summary:—The holy Christian missionaries were disposed to threaten to make difficulties for Turkey in Bulgaria, and the consciousness of their influence and power led them to force on a trial of strength. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and the angelic guides of the holy religion of the "crucified Jesus" found in the long run that their chivalrous and magnanimous policy has been without its reward. Reuter has it that His Majesty the Sultan, in accordance with the collective coercion of the powers, appointed an Italian General at the head of the Macedonian Police. This appointment is in no way a credit to the powers after such political intrigues and bloodshed. By the grace of God no "Christian image" has been appointed Governor of Macedonia, and Macedonia has not assumed independence. But, on the other hand, it is still under the suzerainty of Turkey and not of Bulgaria. It is the missionaries alone who are at the bottom of the massacre of human souls.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th January, thinks that the resolutions of the Government of India on the report of the Technical Education Commission, though contrary to the recommendations of this Commission, are nevertheless favourable to the advancement of the Indians in the technical arts, provided these resolutions are honestly carried into effect.

The Technical Education Commission.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1904.

The action of the Government of India in having founded certain scholarships in favour of Indian students going to Europe or America to study some technical art is highly praised by the *Swadesamitran* of Madras and the *Dakshana Deepam* of Salem, of the 23rd January.

12. Referring to the scholarships granted by the Government of India to the natives of Bengal to enable them to proceed to England to train themselves in mining and similar professions, an article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th January, suggests that such scholarships should be thrown open to the natives of the Madras Presidency also where the mining industry is still in an undeveloped state owing to the absence of trained and experienced men to promote such works.

Mining scholarships to be thrown open to the natives of the Madras Presidency also.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Jan. 16th, 1904.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

13. Referring to an article written by Mr. C. J. O'Donnel in the *London Star* about the assessment, famine and plague in India, a correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th January, endorses the opinion expressed by the writer of the article that the cause of famine in India is the high rate of assessment levied from the people, and adds that, so far back as 1879, Lord William Hunter and in 1891 Sir S. Thorburn had, from personal experience, expressed the same opinion. In the light of these statements by such eminent statesmen, there will be no mistake in saying that India is the most highly assessed country in the world. The usual rate of assessment, it appears, is 60 per cent. of the net produce after deducting the cultivation expenses, and in some cases it is even 70 per cent. The correspondent says that if Government were to take measures to reduce the rate of assessment to 55 per cent. it will be conferring a great boon on the people of India.

High assessment the cause of famine in India.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Jan. 16th, 1904.

(*h*) *Railways.*

14. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 23rd January, complains that the South Indian Railway Company, unlike the other Indian Railway Companies, are always bent upon extending their lines and thereby increasing their profits, but do not pay sufficient attention to the necessity of improving the arrangements in the existing lines and increasing the comforts of their passengers.

Complaint against the South Indian Railway Company.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Jan. 23rd, 1904.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

15. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th January, referring to the inquiries which are now being conducted by the Salt Commission, says that the Commissioners ought to see that the price of the salt sold to the public is uniform in all places, and that the traders use correct weights and measures. As long as the public get cheap and good salt, it does not matter whether they use Madras salt or Bombay salt. All that they require is cheap salt. The reduction in the salt-tax has not reduced the price of salt in country parts, and the writer hopes that measures will be taken to supply the people in the country parts with salt at a cheap price.

The Salt Commission.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Jan. 16th, 1904.

(*k*). *General.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 16th, 1904.

Vuyyur post office.

16. A Vuyyur correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th January, states that mails arriving at Vuyyur (Kistna district) at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. from Bezwada and Bunder, respectively, are delivered there only the next morning along with the mails reaching the place during the night. There is thus a delay of one day, which is due to the non-employment of a separate delivery peon. To avoid the inconvenience to the public, a delivery peon should be appointed to deliver letters twice daily at 6 A.M. and 3 P.M. Such an arrangement will enable the public to send their letters by the 6 P.M. mail. The correspondent requests the Postal authorities to arrange for the appointment of a delivery peon at Vuyyur.

Quarter-rupee telegrams.

17. The same paper states that "quarter-rupee telegrams" instead of being a boon to the public have proved a grievance to them. At 3 P.M. on Saturday the 2nd instant a person at Kumbakónam requested a friend of his at Trichinopoly by wire to be ready to receive his friends expected to arrive there the next day (Sunday) at 11 A.M. The telegram reached the addressee at 10 P.M. on Sunday night. In the meanwhile the friends had arrived there at the expected hour, undergone many a difficulty in that strange place, and left it by 9 P.M. In fact it took 30 hours for the telegram to reach the addressee. The paper cites two other instances in which telegrams were delivered to the addressees after an interval of 40 and 44 hours respectively. Turning to the subject of delivery of letters, the paper remarks that, although there are ten deliveries in the city of Madras, letters do not reach the addressees at the prescribed hours.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 19th, 1904.

Income-tax.

18. The *Sasilekha*, of the 19th January, hears that, although the Government has passed an order that income-tax would be assessed on incomes of Rs. 1,000 and upwards, the Revenue authorities interpret the Government order restrictedly, arguing that it does not apply to "joint contractors" and "joint companies," and collect income-tax from such companies even when their income is less than Rs. 1,000.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 21st, 1904.

The Madras Impartible Estates Act.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st January, and the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 23rd January, referring to the Impartible Estates Act passed in the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, commend, unlike on former occasions, the policy of this enactment as set forth by His Excellency Lord Ampthill in his closing speech at this meeting, and consider that this Act together with a similar one in the contemplation of Government regarding the zamindars of this Presidency will work for the benefit both of the aristocracy and the commonalty in this country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 22nd, 1904.

The Official Secrets Bill.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd January, again referring to the Official Secrets Bill, says:—It is stated that the Select Committee, to whom the Official Secrets Bill was referred for consideration and report, have not made any alterations in its provisions and that therefore it will issue out of the Select Committee in the same state in which it was when referred to them. Lord Curzon was not present when this Bill was introduced into the Council, and on its first reading there arose a loud cry against its being passed into law. Lord Curzon returned from the Persian Gulf and appeased the popular fury by assuring the public that the objectionable portions of this Bill would be omitted. But it is now stated by a reliable Anglo-Indian journal that, notwithstanding His Excellency's promise, the Select Committee have not omitted any of the objectionable provisions of the Bill. If this rumour be correct, we do not see what meaning can be attached to His Excellency's

promise. Though we must and shall wait for authentic information on the subject until the report of the Select Committee is published, it is impossible for us to abstain from saying that this Bill, if passed in its present shape into law, will give rise to a great many evils. In short, it will turn the whole policy of the British Indian rule upside down. It is therefore very undesirable that such an obnoxious measure as this should be passed in the hopeful *régime* of Lord Curzon. If His Excellency, instead of following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors like Lord Ripon or Lord Dufferin, undertakes to pass measures like the Official Secrets Bill, all the credit which His Excellency has hitherto acquired in this country will be destroyed in a moment. Seeing that His Excellency has been trying various methods during the last five years for the improvement of this country, his passing the Official Secrets Bill will resemble the conduct of an artist who, after finishing an exquisite picture, sprinkles lime-water over it. All His Excellency's labours during the last so many years for the benefit of this country will in that case be completely ignored by the people, and he will be regarded as having pretended throughout his administration to do good, but actually done positive evil to the country at the close of his term of office. It is therefore advisable for His Excellency Lord Curzon to direct the withdrawal of this Bill or, if this is not possible, at least to exclude from it the objectionable portions.

The *Vrittanta Chintamani* of Mysore, of the 20th January, says:—It is not only the press but also the people in general that will be affected by the passing of the Official Secrets Bill. Any person going to a public office can be arrested; and the burden of proving innocence will lie on him. It is inexplicable why the Government of India is so very eager to pass that Act. The reason put forward by the Viceroy is not at all satisfactory. So far as India is concerned, there is not the least chance of military secrets being divulged. And it is not expedient that civil secrets should be protected; for the exposing of any defects in civil matters will only tend to improve the administration. So it is evident that no necessity exists at all to pass such a measure. The paper therefore hopes that the Imperial Legislative Council will discard the Bill.

IV.—Native States.

21. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 23rd January, says:—The Diwanship of Travancore will shortly fall vacant and it is not yet known who the next Diwan will be. It is suggested by some that if there is any local man well qualified and capable, preference should be given to him as he would be acquainted with the language and customs of the people. And from among the outsiders the names of Messrs. Rajagopalachari, the late Diwan of Cochin, R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, and Ramachandra Rau, grandson of Sir T. Madhava Rau, are freely proposed. The paper, however, thinks that the Maharaja will do well to appoint Mr. T. Ananda Rau, who is as able as his father, the celebrated Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau, to whom Travancore owes its present prosperous condition.

The Diwanship of Travancore.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Jan. 23rd, 1904.

22. The same paper, after quoting the C. circular, dated the 10th November 1903, issued by the Inspector-General of Education, Mysore, remarks:—Though the directions contained therein will to some extent rectify the defects in the present system of imparting English education, the desired result will not be fully realised. It is stated in the circular that text-books written in English on history and geography can be used in Lower Secondary classes. But at the same time there exists a rule that questions should be asked and answers given in Canarese in those classes. Therefore unless this rule is cancelled, much benefit is not likely to arise by this circular. Further, it is not explicitly stated in what standards text-books in Canarese are to be used and in what standards English; and again from what

Lower Secondary education in Mysore.

standard books are to be taught through the medium of English language alone. Unless all these points are definitely settled there will be no uniformity in the teaching throughout the province. As Mr. Bhaba has had no experience in matters connected with the Lower Secondary schools, the paper advises him to hold an educational conference and obtain the opinions of experienced teachers and inspectors on these matters.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 16th, 1904.

Protesting against the inclusion of certain lands in the Chittoor taluk as a reserved forest.

23. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th January, referring to a petition submitted by the inhabitants of the Chittoor taluk to His Highness the Raja of Cochin protesting against the proposal of the Cochin Sirkar to constitute certain lands of the said taluk as a reserved forest, says that as most of the lands which it is proposed to include in the reserved forest are agricultural lands which have been reclaimed and improved at considerable expense and trouble by the ancestors of the present owners, and as no great benefit is expected from the inclusion of such lands in the reserved forest, it is very unjust that the poor land-owners should be deprived of their lands and tenements. It appears that the Cochin Sirkar has, at the cost of about 4 lakhs of rupees, sunk large tanks for agricultural purposes in the said taluk, and it has also advanced large sums of money for the reclamation of these lands. There is at present no necessity to increase the area of forest lands in the Cochin State, and it is doubtful whether a larger amount of revenue can be realised from this reserved forest than is at present obtained from the agricultural lands. Under these circumstances the article hopes that His Highness the Raja will give a favourable reply to the petitioners.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DRAVIDAVARTHAMANI, *Pasumalai*, Jan. 5th, 1904.

The Indian National Congress.

24. The *Dravidavarthamani*, of the 15th January, is of opinion that the Congress recently held at Madras was a partial failure, that the President's address was not a success, and that the delegates from Bengal were rather given up to unreasonable and unmitigated abuse of the Supreme Government. This paper, however, admits that the Congress is a worthy institution, having great possibilities and opportunities for doing good, but regrets that it is at times made the place for disaffected persons to ventilate their supposed grievances against the State.

ERRATUM.

At page 31 of the Report, the word "devises" in the 5th line of paragraph 27 is a printer's mistake for "*devise*."

[Issued 30t January 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 5 OF 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 30th January 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States.

Cochin Argus, *British Cochin*, Jan. 30th, 1904.

The process of carrying out death sentences in South Travancore.

1. A correspondent writes:—"A man of the goldsmith caste was hanged the other day for having murdered a woman. A great concourse of people thronged the place to witness the gruesome spectacle. The process of carrying out the death sentence publicly is considered by enlightened people as barbarous, and so I venture to suggest to the Travancore Government that all such sentences be carried out in the jail premises and shut out from the public gaze."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Northern Circars, *Rajahmundry*, Jan. 22nd, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

2. "One of the Congress resolutions this year related to a kind of administrative policy which has manifested itself in a serious form very recently. Lord Curzon evidently appears to be bent upon leaving traces of his reforming genius on every possible sphere of administration. And we have it, therefore, that while Berar is permanently joined to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes a proposal has been developed at official head-quarters for a redistribution of territory in the Bengal and the Madras Presidencies. The division of Chittagong and the districts of Dacca and Mymensing are to be detached from Bengal and made over to Assam. And as regards the Madras Presidency, the district of Ganjám and the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam are to be joined to Orissa. To a superficial observer a redistribution of territory like this may appear to be but a matter of administrative convenience. But whatever convenience there may be in the new arrangement, it is unfortunately not dissociated from injury to public interests and public feelings. Without, therefore, committing ourselves to the view that redistributions like these can never be defended on the ground of convenience, we do say that, judging by the arguments advanced against dismemberment by the people of the districts concerned, the proposed redistribution is objectionable. The principal objections are twofold. One of these is based on the disturbance that would be caused to the established social arrangement by the splitting up of one community into parts to be relegated to different jurisdictions, and the second objection arises from the fact that a large number of subjects who have enjoyed the comparative blessing of a higher form of administration are to be degraded and put under a lower form of it. The step is evidently contrary to the spirit of administrative reform owing to which Legislative Councils and chartered High Courts of Judicature have been already given to the older provinces and the cry is for giving them to the younger provinces also. And whatever the administrative convenience of redistribution of territory, it cannot certainly compensate for the evil of political degradation

referred to above. A chorus of protest against such redistribution is being sounded on all hands and it is to be hoped that it will make the Government pause and think before they carry out the so-called reform.—*The Maharatta.*"

3. "A correspondent from Rambha telegraphs:—'The Russellkonda Uriya Union Club and Purushottampur villagers have informed their District Collector and local Magistrate, respectively, that they consent to the proposed Ganjám-Bengal amalgamation.'"

The excision of Ganjám.

Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 25th, 1904.

"A correspondent from Aska telegraphs:—'Yesterday (23rd January) a large public meeting was convened at Aska. Tripasur Narasingarao Pantulu, proprietor, Kurla, presided. More than 300 gentlemen including 100 Uriyas were present. Both sides were fully discussed. Excepting the speaker for transfer and 14 others, all present unanimously resolved to protest against the transfer of Ganjám to the Bengal administration.'"

4. "The Zamindar of Chíkati telegraphs from Ichchhápuram:—'I respectfully protest against the proposed transfer of Ganjám. Over half of my ryots are Telugus and the transfer brings absolutely no benefit to my Uriya community. The Uriyas enjoy special benefits under the Madras administration. The transfer certainly retards their present progress and renders their condition worse.'"

The excision of Ganjám.

Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1904.

"Another correspondent from Ichchhápuram telegraphs:—'The Uriyas and Telugus of the Chíkati estate in meeting assembled humbly and emphatically protest against the proposed transfer of Ganjám as being unnecessary and prejudicial to the interests and progress of both communities. The numerous advantages enjoyed by them under the Madras Government will be lost by the transfer.'"

5. The following letter signed "Decentralisation" and dated Vizagapatam, 25th January, appears in the *Hindu* of the 29th idem:—

The excision of Ganjám.

Hindu, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1904.

"I was very glad to read in your issue of the 21st of this month a long letter from your correspondent about the proposed transfer of Ganjám to Bengal. He has conclusively pointed out in his letter that though the uniting of all the Uriya-speaking people under one Government may be an advantage, it will be no advantage to unite them under the Bengal administration. He shows by statistics as to how Orissa has suffered very much as regards the fostering of education, but has also suffered in numerous other ways. The conclusion arrived at by the thoughtful writer is that things should be left as they are and that no changes are necessary. Now, sir, I beg to differ from his conclusion: it would certainly not pay the Uriya-speaking people to be all handed over to the distant Bengal Government, but it would pay them to be united and under one single administration pledged to promote their interests and their interests only. This state of affairs will only be possible if they are given an autonomous government under a Chief Commissioner. A separate administration unhampered and unembarrassed by insistent and warring claims, able to devote its whole attention to the uplifting of the confessedly backward Uriya races, freed from the keen competition of the ubiquitous Bengali and the surrounding Telugus, would bring nothing but benefit to these people. As it is, at present their claims are wholly overlooked by the Bengal Government as also by the Central Provinces. Witness only the edict of a few years ago suppressing the use of Uriya as a Court language now happily withdrawn, but after how much heart-burning and misery. Even the Madras Government cannot devote the same attention to them as it does to its more clamouring populations.

"Finally, there is some talk of raising the status of both Assam and the Central Provinces to Lieutenant-Governorships. Would it be too much under the circumstances, therefore, to ask that the united Uriyas be put under a Chief Commissioner and taken away from the step-motherly treatment of plethoric and pampered Bengal?"

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

6. "The President, Public Meeting, Berhampur, telegraphs:—'An influential public meeting of the leading citizens of Berhampur, numbering about a hundred, was held in the Union Club, and unanimously recorded its complete disapproval of the proposed excision of Ganjám from Madras as it is against the general wishes of the people, uncalled for by administrative or other necessity, opposed to best the interests of Uriyas and Telugus, calculated to retard the progress of all classes materially, and hampering seriously efficient administration of the district by placing it under a Government wholly unacquainted with its peculiar requirements, laws and circumstances. A Ganjám defence league was formed and about Rs. 700 was subscribed on the spot.'"

MADRAS STANDARD, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

7. H. H. Panda, Pleader, Aska (Ganjám), writes:—"The Government at Madras has called upon the Collector of Ganjám to report on the subject of territorial redistribution. Some of the officials of Ganjám composed of Telugu men are persuading the poor ignorant Uriya villagers into signing a protest against the beneficent proposal of the Government of India, frightening them with the horrors of Bengal Government. A panic is spreading over the Uriya country that Telugu official pressure is being applied to a helpless Uriya population to defeat the plan of their union. Madras thinks of retaining a slice of the Uriya country giving a slice to the Central Provinces and Bengal. In this crisis every Uriya regrets the dearth of Uriya officials or Uriya pleaders in Ganjám to check the mischief of the Telugus and sends forth fervent prayers to the Throne of the Dispenser of all Good that Government may carry out its very beneficent proposal."

HINDU, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1904.

Plague and plague measures in Coimbatore.

8. "A correspondent writes to the *Hindu* of the 27th January:—

* * * * *

"'*No space in plague camp.*—This brings me to the first defect that calls for immediate remedy and that has escaped the notice of most of our responsible officers. There are roughly 9 rows of plague sheds of 5 sheds each: in all about 45: and the number of plague patients in the camp is about 112. Each shed is 10 by 12 feet and constructed to accommodate one patient: but ordinarily two patients and sometimes 3 patients are thrust into one shed: and it is just possible that while one is recovering, another helps to drag him on to death again or the new arrival hastens to death much sooner than otherwise. The Brahman plague camp, consisting of 3 blocks of 60 feet each, has, I understand, just been taken possession of. It is strange that this camp should have been kept unused till now: and I don't know how long patients are going to be huddled together as shown above.'"

* * * * *

"'*No burning and no decent burial.*—In these days when cremation is admired all over the world as the best method of disposing of the dead, in Coimbatore, castes of all centres are allowed to be buried. No provision is made by the municipality for burning the dead. There are 8 burial-grounds in all directions of the town; that near the plague camp claims the largest number and is in black-cotton soil and next to a big tank. Three others are also close to the big tank of Coimbatore and two are near the river and bathing ghauts. To no known individual is assigned the work of supervising the disposal of the corpse other than the one man who carries a *mamoti* in front of the corpse. The report, and I give it for what it is worth, is that a foot or two of pit is dug and the corpse lightly covered over: nothing more is likely, as none seems to go to see how this is done: and this is one great source of danger in future: as nothing is easier than for wild animals to drag such corpses to all sorts of places. We have read of arrangements in Bombay for burning all corpses, but the authorities here neither keep firewood for those who would pay nor would buy it for disposing of the destitute. The present

burial is neither decent nor safe. I have heard of a number of corpses thrown in one pit. I should prefer a volume of fire being kept up to throw all corpses in.'"

* * * * *

Parish Politics.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Jan. 30th, 1904.

"[*By Bumble.*]

9. "I find it necessary to draw attention again to the excesses committed by the Arab sailors in port. When Jack's ashore, he is generally given to enjoying himself, but the doing of these swarthy Arab mariners pass all reasonable bounds and require to be very stringently put down. There are certain streets near the railway station which are at present particularly dangerous to pedestrians, for the Arabs lie low in some of the houses there and occasionally spring upon solitary passers-by, irrespective of sex or age. It is useless expecting the beat constable to do anything, for it is said, that as soon as he spies an Arab, ab, he runs a mile. I wonder if he runs under any other circumstances. The terror in which the Arab sailor is held has given the enterprising Mop an idea. He disguises himself as an Arab and, in these false colours, he contrives to improve the shining hour at the expense of timid citizens. This particular game, at least, the Bobbie ought surely to be able to suppress."

Arab sailors.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1904.

Expected war between Japan and Russia.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th January, again referring to the dispute between Japan and Russia, observes with regret that neither of these Powers has any confidence in the words of the other, and that under these circumstances the negotiations which are now being carried on between them for the purpose of effecting a treaty and of defining their respective rights in regard to China and Corea are not likely to prove successful. The same paper, of the 30th January, again dwelling on this subject, says that, according to the latest telegrams, the reply of Russia to the letter of Japan appears to be unfavourable, and that a war between them therefore appears to be inevitable.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1904.

The British expedition to Thibet.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th January, referring to the British expedition to Thibet, says that, according to the rumour prevalent both in India and in England, Lord Curzon wants, on some pretext or other, to take hold of Thibet, though he now pretends to have sent a regiment only to adjust certain commercial relations with that country, and that it was owing to this rumour that Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabai Nauroji and certain other gentlemen recently held a meeting in London and protested against the action of the Government of India in this matter. This paper however thinks that the Indians have no concern in the matter except that their men and money that have to be sacrificed before this expedition is brought to a close.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Jan. 27th, 1904.

Two prosecuting inspectors wanted for Malabar.

12. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th January, directs the attention of the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police of Malabar to the desirability of appointing two prosecuting inspectors in Malabar—one for North Malabar and the other for South Malabar—as it is too much to expect a single inspector to travel all over the district and discharge his duties satisfactorily.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1904.

Report on the settlement of revenue in the year 1902-03.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th January, reviewing the report on the settlement of revenue in the year 1902–03, says:—Both the Government and the Board of Revenue express their satisfaction at the small number of appeals received by them on the revised rates of land-tax fixed by the Settlement officers, and infer from this fact that the assessments fixed by these officers are not excessive. The Government draws attention to this point probably by way of answer to the cries of those who complain that the revised assessments are heavy. But the smallness of the number of appeals received by Government against the revised rates of land-tax will never be accepted by any one as a proof of moderate taxation under the new settlement. The true explanation of this fact is the belief prevalent among the ryots that justice is not done to them on appeal. Moreover, they have not sufficient materials for appeal. The pattas they receive simply show the

increased assessments and the inclusion of some pieces of land in higher class. But the ryots do not know why these particular pieces of land have been placed in higher classes, nor are they aware of the general principles on which lands are classified as good, bad or middling. The Settlement officers do not tell the ryots the principles on which they estimate the yielding capacity of the soil, the produce actually yielded by particular lands during previous years, the average price for which the produce of lands was sold during certain previous years, the cost of cultivation and the like, and under these circumstances how can the ryots successfully impeach the calculations of the Settlement officers or the reasonableness of the assessments fixed by them? The ryots therefore know that their appeals will be rejected for want of sufficient grounds; and this is the reason why they abstain from preferring appeals to the Board of Revenue or to the Government, and not that the rates fixed by the Settlement officers are altogether just and unimpeachable.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Want of sufficient rolling-stock on the South Indian Railway.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th January, referring to the want of sufficient rolling-stock on the South Indian Railway, and the consequent overcrowding of passengers, complains that this company is not so much to blame as the Government of India itself, which is not willing to sanction the necessary funds even if the company is willing to carry out the required improvements.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1904.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

The Abkári policy of Government.

15. The *Jananukulan*, of the 30th January, observes that the numbers of toddy and arrack shops are steadily increasing every year, and regrets that the Government, whose duty it is to prevent people from vice, indirectly encourages drinking, which is attended by serious evils, moral as well as physical.

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Jan. 30th, 1904.

The gambling being carried on in toddy shops.

16. A Vatakkancheri correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd January, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the inconvenience suffered by the people owing to gambling being allowed by the local toddy shopkeepers to be carried on in their shops in direct contravention of the Abkári rules. It appears that the Salt and Abkári officers connive at these irregularities.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 23rd, 1904.

(*k*) *General.*

Abkári administration.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th January, states, with reference to the administration of the Abkári department in 1902-03, that it is a matter for regret that so many as twenty thousand persons had to be tried for riotous behaviour under the influence of intoxicating liquors, and remarks that though the administration was on the whole satisfactory, it is deplorable that drunkenness is on the increase every year.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 27th, 1904.

Government Press office.

18. The same paper, adverting to the wholesale dismissal at one stroke of about 450 persons, including pressmen, binders, typecasters, etc., by the Superintendent, Government Press, without bringing home any charges against them, states that it is heart-rending to think of it. It adds that it is not proper for superintendents to secure increased salaries for themselves alleging that work is being done much better than ever before, and to show a saving to Government at the expense of subordinate officers and low-paid and hard-worked servants that bring credit to their superiors. The paper remarks, referring to the memorial submitted by the workmen to the Chief Secretary to Government, that if the Chief Secretary fail to do justice to them they

will be greatly dissatisfied. In matters of this nature it is but fair that Government should not pass orders on the strength of reports from the authorities, but should send for the memorialists, hold enquiry personally and render justice.

Work at the Government Press.

19. A correspondent to the same paper, stating with reference to the printing work in the Government Press that convicts from the Madras Penitentiary are employed on urgent work, asks "if respectable persons would like to work side by side with convicts and whether it is fair to make them so work." "These thieves" have first to be taught how to work before they are fit to work by themselves. The work is therefore being done tardily. Although it is usual to employ outsiders in the Penitentiary to teach printing work to convicts there, it is not proper, says the correspondent, to employ convicts in the Government Press where hundreds of workmen are at work.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 27th, 1904.

Only persons who have passed the Primary Examination to be appointed as postmen.

20. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th January, invites the attention of the Postal authorities to the desirability of appointing as postmen in towns only those who have passed the Primary Examination in English. It appears that as some of the postmen cannot read addresses written in English, great inconvenience is felt by the people.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Jan. 25th, 1904.

An astrologer's petition to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

21. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th January, says that a Gya astrologer named Pundit Daodat Suria Agni Hotar has submitted the following petition to His Majesty the King-Emperor:—

"I, your Majesty's humble servant, beg to submit that the bad results emanating from and the discord created by the Delhi Darbar will ruin the country.

"It was I who foretold the occurrence of the Transvaal war and the death of Her Majesty the Queen. Though the Viceroy, Governors, Rajas and Maharajas had previous intimation, but they took no notice of it.

"I submit that I could through mantras and enchantments perform acts which are impossible, cause rain to fall unseasonably, burn any thing without the aid of fire, and cause a barren woman to be fruitful; hence, I think, I will be very useful to the British Government. I have got a bangle, and he who wears it will not be wounded by any sword.

"Further, I beg to submit that it was I who caused rain to fall on a specified day at Cawnpore and performed hundreds of other acts. This is well known to Indian chiefs, and I have thousands of certificates to support my statement.

"I chanted mantras for the conclusion of peace in the Transvaal and peace was concluded accordingly. I have always been a well-wisher of the British Government.

"Hence I most respectfully solicit your Majesty to be graciously pleased to issue orders to the Governor-General and the Indian chiefs to help me as far as possible and thus save India from destruction. I do not thereby seek any personal benefit. The help would be required in case of necessity before the commencement of my work."

The *Qasim* gives no credence to the above statement and thinks that the petition will not be taken into consideration alleging that persons possessing supernatural powers should exercise them without the aid of others.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1904.

A Tenancy Act for Madras.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th January, referring to the observations made by His Excellency Lord Ampthill in a recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council regarding the intention of the Madras Government to pass a Tenancy Act, observes:—His Excellency's meaning is not clear; we are unable to

know whether His Excellency's Government wants to pass an Act defining only the rights of the tenants under the several zamindars in this Presidency or one affecting the rights of all the ryots generally. The Government thinks that a universal cure for the poverty of the landholders is the passing of a Tenancy law like that recently enacted in the Punjab, Bombay and the United Provinces. These laws operate only to the detriment of the ryots and have produced no beneficial results. We therefore pray that the Madras Presidency may be saved from a similar enactment. The free rights of the landholders to alienate their interest in land should remain intact and must never be restricted by the legislature. We do not even demand a permanent settlement of revenue for our Presidency, provided our existing rights are not taken away from us.

The Madras City Municipal Bill.

23. The same paper referring to a meeting held on the previous day by the citizens of Madras to protest against the Madras City Municipal Bill, and summarizing the views expressed by the principal speakers therein, concludes that the change proposed by this Bill in the constitution of the Municipal Commission is intended only to deprive the natives of their rights and not to do them any good.

IV.—Native States.

The Diwanship of Travancore.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th January, referring to the approaching retirement of Mr. Krishnaswamy Rao, the Diwan of Travancore, and discussing the merits of the several candidates who wish to succeed him, strongly recommends Mr. P. Rajagopala Chariyar, the late Diwan of Cochin, as the fittest person for the place.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Jan. 26th, 1904.

Increase in the school-fees in Mysore.

25. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 26th January, blames the Diwan of Mysore for enhancing the rates of fees in the Government schools, and says that this measure will very much retard the progress of education in Mysore.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Jan. 26th, 1904.

The Chief Judgeship of the Chief Court, Mysore.

26. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th January, says that there is no truth in the statement that one of the terms of the rendition of Mysore is that the Chief Judge of the Chief Court should be a European. The instrument of transfer, the paper says, contains no such provision at all. Messrs. J. D. Sandford and Plumer were appointed not because it was incumbent upon the Mysore Government to appoint a European, but because there was no capable native lawyer at that time in Mysore, and when competent natives became available they were appointed. Mr. Thumbu Chetty was the Chief Judge for a long time. So also has Mr. Ramachandra Iyer. Further, it is the opinion of the Government of India also that in Native States native talent should be encouraged. Therefore the paper hopes that His Highness the Maharaja will appoint deserving men of the province as Judges in the Chief Court.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Jan. 30th, 1904.

The remuneration of the schoolmasters and the raising of the school-fees.

27. The same paper finds fault with the *Mysore Standard* for holding the Diwan responsible for the increase in the school-fees, and states that it was on the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Education that the fees were raised, as he wanted to raise the status of the primary school teachers in the province. The paper thinks that this increase will have the effect of shutting out the poorer boys from the advantages of education, and suggests that the expenditure involved in increasing the pay of the schoolmasters should be met by a reduction in the higher ranks of the Educational Department. The paper therefore suggests that the Mysore Government will do well to appoint a committee consisting of Messrs. Cook, Tait, Srinivasa Iyengar and Venkataswamy Naidu to consider this question and submit a report.

28. The same paper, referring to the scheme of the Mysore Government to divide the districts into divisions and to place each division under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner, remarks that if the territorial jurisdictions of Assistant Commissioners be made to coincide with those of the District Munsifs and the head-quarters of the former be located in places where the Courts of the District Munsifs are situated, then the pleaders as well as the client population will be saved a good deal of unnecessary inconvenience. The paper, therefore, trusts that the Government will give effect to this suggestion in carrying out the new scheme.

The scheme for dividing districts into divisions in the Mysore State.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Jan. 26th, 1904.

29. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 26th January, says that all the servants in the employ of the Europeans stationed in Quetta have formed themselves into an association with a view to rendering help to such of their members as may happen to be in straitened circumstances. This association is, however, distasteful to the Europeans who are trying their best to see if the formation of such associations cannot be made penal. The paper hopes that this would not deter the natives from forming such associations wherever possible.

Servants' Union in Quetta.

30. The same paper regrets that the Viceroy has been unable to do even half the good that he promised to do to the Indians and that, on the other hand, he should have introduced two harmful legislative measures, especially after he had for five years been posing as their friend.

Public opinion about the Viceroy.

31. The same paper speaking of a society which is said to have been established by the Missionaries and some other wealthy persons in Calcutta for the purpose of affording relief to destitute orphans, and learning that, at the instance of this society, the Government of India are going to pass an Act providing for the delivery to this society by the magistracy of any child under 10 years of age which, being under the charge of any person other than its legal guardian, is ill-treated by that person, says that although the object of this association is very laudable, yet, as it is likely that these children will be brought up in the Christian religion, the action of the Government is sure to be regarded as highly objectionable.

The new orphan asylum in Calcutta.

[Issued 6th February 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 6th February 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

1. "A correspondent from Aska telegraphs:—Yesterday (31st January) two gentlemen from Aska convened a public meeting in Bairni, Atagada taluk. More than hundred persons attended, composed mostly of Uriyas. The advantages and the disadvantages of the proposed transfer of Ganjám to Bengal were fully explained and both sides fully discussed. All present unanimously resolved against the transfer, but desired the free introduction of Uriya into courts."

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

2. "A Berhampur correspondent telegraphs:—The telegrams to the *Mail* of the 23rd ultimo, to the *Standard* of the 27th, and the communication to the *Hindu* of the 30th January from the Aska Uriya corrrespondent *re* the excision of Ganjám contain rank misrepresentation, tending to create false impression about the value of public opinion. Public meetings are being held by private bodies or individuals. The statement about official interference and coercion is false; the agitation for transfer is the work of interested handful of Uriyas who, seeing their views and plans discredited and repudiated by large numbers of their own community, raise an unwarranted cry against Telugu officials; that the Telugus suggested Mr. Taylor as Commissioner is false. The 'Civilian' in an article on the 20th December of the *Mail* suggested Mr. Taylor. 300 people including 100 Uriyas attended the Aska public meeting.

"An Uriya pleader spoke for the transfer and his views were shared only by 15, the rest were decidedly against the transfer. The Uriya correspondent from Aska does not at all represent the sense of the Uriya community."

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 4th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

3. "A correspondent from Dhárákóta telegraphs:—On the 3rd instant a meeting of the Alantura Lignapromopuri Samaj, representing the people of Dhárákóta taluk, Ganjám, unanimously resolved to record their deepest feelings of gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for his beneficent proposal for the administrative union of the Uriya-speaking tracts."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

War between Japan and Russia.

4. The affairs of Japan and Russia are anxiously watched by the Tamil newspapers. The *Swadesamitran* discusses this subject in all issues of this week and, referring to the tenor of Russia's reply to Japan, comes to the conclusion that a war between these two countries is inevitable and will be declared in a few days. It strongly criticizes the desire of Russia to possess itself of the whole of Manchuria, and extols the conduct of Japan during these so many months in having made but moderate demands, and patiently waited for a reply, though Russia was all along pretending to consider the terms of Japan's demand and was thus gaining time to complete its preparations for war.

The British expedition to Tibet.

5. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 3rd February, referring to the British expedition to Tibet, observes that, if the Government of India does not really want to acquire Tibet, but only wishes to prevent its falling into the hands of Russia, then matters should be amicably settled between Tibet and the Indian Government without having recourse to any war. This paper regrets that all the cost of this expedition has in the meanwhile to fall on India, which has just discharged the burdens thrown on it on account of the late Burmese war.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1904.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th February, also dealing with this subject, complains that the cost of this expedition is thrown on India.

Mission to Tibet.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th January, writing about the mission to Tibet, says that it is not proper for the Indian Government to invade Tibet even though with a view to prevent the Russians from subjugating it. It cannot imagine, it says, what evil may ensue to the Indian Government if the Russians conquer Tibet. If the motive for the expedition were to secure the co-operation of Tibet against any future attack of India by the Russians, the expedition, it remarks, ought not to have been undertaken, as the Tibetans have ever been the friends of India and never its foes.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1904.

The expedition to Tibet.

7. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 2nd February, writing of the mission to Tibet, says that there are good reasons to believe that the Grand Llama is in secret league with the Russian Emperor, because it appears that of late a great many Russians have been frequently going and returning from the Tibetan capital, to which generally no foreigners have access. It appears further that, in 1900, three camel-loads of articles including rifles were transmitted from Russia to Tibet. Among the presents thus sent there was a fine suit of rich gold lace clothes lined with pearls and precious stones for the Grand Llama. The Llama has often been seen in these clothes. The paper therefore thinks that the Russian influence is powerful in the country.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Feb. 2nd, 1904.

In another paragraph on the same subject the paper expresses its agreement in the opinion of the *Pioneer* that it is unwise and unjust on the part of the English to seek to make war with the unoffending and quiet people of Tibet. It is quite natural for the Tibetans to threaten to cut off the troops that are making an unprovoked entry into their dominions, but it is not fair on the part of the British Government to mistake this attitude of the people and waste a large amount of money in carrying war into their dominions. The editor says that both the Europeans and Indians are agreed as to the aggressive nature of this expedition.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1904.

8. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st February, inserts a translation of a letter written by a Bussorah correspondent of *Al-Muvayyid* (an Arabic paper of Cairo), of which the following is the gist:—Lord Curzon, the Governor-General of India, is now going about with his splendid fleet from one city to another making treaties and giving presents to Arab Sheikhs. His voyage will terminate at Koweit, whence he will go back to India. This visit, which is due to a recent treaty concluded between the ruler of this place and the British Government, will no doubt increase British influence in the Arabian country, the thought of which makes every one sorrowful; but what should be done? It would be useless to awake the people of this place now.

Lord Curzon's Persian Gulf visit.

Five years ago the danger of British interference in Koweit was pointed out and the advisability of mending matters was suggested, but none took notice of it, and now that Koweit has become a friend of, and subservient to, the British Government it would be well if the British Government stopped here, but it does not appear to be going to do so as it has an eye on Arabian countries, and the signs of the realization of her object are apparent. All this is due to the misunderstanding between the Turkish Government and Arab chiefs. The Turkish Government sent an army against Sadun Basha, a rebel, who, instead of submitting, is opposing the army. It is said that he receives arms from Koweit, and it is also said that he intends to conclude a treaty with Lord Curzon through the Sheikh of Koweit. The British Consul at Bussorah has left for "Am-i-Qasar" to meet Lord Curzon. Trustworthy persons say that this meeting is connected with the present aspect of affairs. It is hoped that the Turkish authorities will turn their attention towards this and will select the fittest person for the Governorship of Bussorah and will place under him such officers as are virtuous and good so that they may furnish the Turkish Government with full information of the condition of this place and try to eradicate the influence created in the Persian Gulf by Lord Curzon's recent visit.

The *Al-Muvayyid* says that nobody thought that Lord Curzon's visit to the Persian Gulf would attract the attention of the Islamic world so much as it has done, since it appears from the letters and news received from Indian and Turkish countries that the Islamic world is now getting alive to the wretched state of Islamic countries. The paper proceeds to observe that it has already invited the attention of the Turkish Government to the consequences of Lord Curzon's interference in the Ottoman countries, and has also pointed out the evil result emanating from British wire-pulling in the country adjoining the Persian Gulf.

The *Al-zaher*, the *Sham* says, has the following statement by an Arabic merchant:—Sheikh Mubarak-bin Sabah has not concluded a treaty with the British Government. The country being under the Turkish Government, the British cannot bring it under their sway. Moreover, the British have after the last rebellion themselves recognised that Koweit is under the Turkish Government.

Lord Curzon's reception at Koweit was simple and free from any pomp. No doubt the Sheikh entertained Lord Curzon in a manner befitting his honour and dignity, as his commercial relations with the British are very great. It is absurd to say that the Sheikh has applied to Lord Curzon to take him under his protection under any terms as the Sultan now-a-days is very favourably disposed towards him.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

BHARATA KESARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 28th, 1904.

9. An article in the *Bharata Kesari*, of the 28th January, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of putting a stop to the gambling which is being carried on near the Payyóli police station. It appears that innocent travellers are induced to join the game and are then

The Police conniving at gambling.

fleeced by the gamblers. It is stated that recently a man who was going that way with some money lost the whole amount in gambling and when a quarrel ensued, a police constable not attached to the local station reconciled the parties and for his trouble received a portion of the money recovered from the gamblers.

(b) Courts.

Corruption of some of the Sub-Magistrates in Malabar.

10. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th January, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the corruption prevailing among some of the Sub-Magistrates in South Malabar, who it appears are in the habit of taking bribes in every case that comes before them. The article hopes that the Collector will enquire into these matters and transfer these Sub-Magistrates elsewhere.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 30th, 1904.

Remarks on the appointment of Commissioners by Civil Courts.

11. Another article in the same issue of the paper disapproves of the appointment by Civil Courts of pensioners as Commissioners to value improvements, etc., made by tenants, and remarks that the list maintained in each of the District Munsifs' Courts, North Malabar, should be thoroughly revised by the District Judge as the names of several incompetent persons are entered therein.

European Civilians abusing their magisterial powers.

12. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 28th January, complains that some of the young European Civilians who are invested with magisterial powers often abuse the trust reposed in them and bring discredit on the justice and fair name of British courts in India. It is stated that these magistrates maliciously convict persons of high caste and send them to jail with the object of destroying their caste. It is a well known fact that a certain European Magistrate recently arrested certain members of an aristocratic family in India and put them in jail. There are some judges who, knowing full well that the accused would be let off on bail on appeal, pronounce the sentence in such a manner as to make them undergo imprisonment for at least a few days without giving them any chance of appealing and getting released on bail. As such arbitrary action on the part of public servants not only cause hardship to the people but also casts a slur on the justice of British Government, the authorities concerned should take special notice of the conduct of such officers.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Mavantoddy*, Jan. 28th, 1904.

(d) Education.

Results of the recent Matriculation examination of the Madras University.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st February, referring to the poor results of the recent Matriculation examination of the Madras University, observes with regret that the Syndicate and the examiners appointed by it seem to expect from the young students who appear for this examination a degree of knowledge and efficiency which they cannot possess, and that the policy of the University of thus blocking up the entrance of youthful students to higher studies is not commendable.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1904.

State scholarships for technical education.

14. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st February, referring with feelings of gratitude to the scholarships which the Government has instituted to enable persons to go to England, Germany or America to train themselves in technical subjects, states that the Government will greatly encourage them if it undertakes to provide them with suitable appointments on their return to India.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Feb. 1st, 1904.

(e) Local and Municipal.

Plague at Madanapalle.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd February, referring to the occurrence of some cases of plague at Madanapalle in the Cuddapah district, observes that, though this disease is not very severe in this town, many of the people have deserted

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1904.

their houses and run away to other places, and asks whether in consideration of the fact that the plague has almost become one of the permanent diseases of this country, it will not be advisable for Government to abolish the plague regulations altogether, seeing that the alarm caused by the operation of these regulations is even greater than the evil effects of the epidemic itself.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 2nd, 1904.

Municipalities.

16. The *Sasilekha*, of the 2nd February, adverting to the municipal administration in the Madras Presidency during 1902-03, says that municipalities have not sufficient funds for purposes of sanitation and education and that the Government should therefore make grants from Provincial funds. It is also of opinion that municipalities should not be made to bear the plague expenses and it hopes the Government will meet them.

(*h*) *Railways.*

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1904.

Repairable condition of the Perambúr railway station.

17. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th January, invites the attention of the railway authorities to the Perambúr railway station. It says that the waiting-room there requires repairs, and the walls being dirty and unclean present a detestible appearance, and the doors are without paint or polish. The waiting-room for Europeans is like a kitchen.

(*k*) *General.*

DAKSHANA DEEPAM, *Salem*, Feb. 6th, 1904.

The cotton crisis in England.

18. The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 6th February, referring to the cotton crisis in England and the opportunity thus afforded to India for developing its cotton cultivation, requests the Government to render the people the necessary aid in their availing themselves of this opportunity.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th February, dealing with this subject and referring to a proposal said to have been recently made by some of the Lancashire merchants to establish a joint-stock company for the cultivation of cotton and wheat on the thirty million acres of land which are now said to be lying waste in India, so as to provide against the contingency of other countries, which are now sending these articles to England, stopping their supply, observes that if this proposal is carried out, there can be no greater evil for India, as in that case all the waste lands which may come under the occupation of natives at some time or other will at once pass into the hands of Englishmen, and the natives will have no opportunity of enjoying the fruits of these lands except by working as coolies under European landlords.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1904.

Cost of Government.

19. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th January, says that the cost of Government is unnecessarily and inordinately high and that it is at a loss to know why His Excellency is allowed a salary which is four times that of the Prime Minister in England whose responsibility is many times greater than that of the Indian Viceroy. It also takes exception to the unnecessarily high salaries of the members of the Viceroy's Council, the Governors of provinces, the members of their respective Councils and the Secretaries to the Government of India, and remarks that they should be reduced. It recommends that some of the offices of Secretaries may be bestowed on such able and experienced men as the late Messrs. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar and Chentsal Rao and Messrs. Rajaratna Mudaliyar and Raghunatha Rao.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 3rd, 1904.

Venkatagiri news.

20. A correspondent from Venkatagiri to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd February, suggests that it would be of very great advantage if a European Assistant Collector were appointed for every zamindari forming it into a division. However capable a native officer may be, he cannot at times prove so very serviceable as a European officer. So Venkatagiri should be made into a division with a European first-class Magistrate for it. In the Nellore district a European Head Assistant Collector should be appointed for the Ongole division consisting of Ongole and Kanigiri taluks as well as "Darsi-Podili

division." The taluks of Rapur and Polur with the Venkatagiri division may be placed under a European officer stationed at Venkatagiri. Thus with European officers at Venkatagiri and Ongole and Native Deputy Collectors (who may be of the 6th grade) at Kávali, Nellore and Atmakur, the administration of the district will be most satisfactorily and economically conducted. The District Collector may either be a European or a Native.

21. The *Sasilekha*, of the 29th January, writing about the increase of plague in Bellary, says that Bellary being a populous town, it is not possible for its inhabitants to leave the place when required to do so all on a sudden. It is not proper, therefore, to prosecute them for not leaving it readily. The authorities, says the paper, should act compassionately in the matter. An order was issued prohibiting admission into Sandur from Bellary. The inhabitants of Sandur who happen to go to Bellary on business have therefore to remain in the latter place. It does not appear how long they have to stay there away from their home. The difficulties of the people in Bellary since the outbreak of the disease are beyond description. The paper hopes that the authorities will try to alleviate their miserable condition as far as possible.

Plague in Bellary.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Jan. 29th, 1904.

22. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 3rd February, commenting on the recent order of the Madras Government that none but those who have exercised the powers of a third-class magistrate for at least six months should be appointed to the post of a Tahsildar, says that as the work of a Tahsildar is a very responsible one and the safety, liberty and honour of the people within his jurisdiction are entrusted to his care, no good can result from such a rule. The supervision over the Tahsildar must be efficient. As soon as it is found that a magistrate is corrupt he should be removed from that position. The magistracy can be considerably improved by appointing to it only lawyers or employees in civil courts of more than five years' standing and by exercising a vigilant supervision over their work. The paper thinks that the Board of Revenue's suggestion that a Tahsildar should have been a revenue inspector is not going far enough. He should have been a Shekdar (Deputy Tahsildar) for some time after having passed the tests necessary for a Tahsildar's place. The editor concludes by exhorting the Government of Mysore to take into consideration only ability and good work turned out in appointing men to the Revenue Department and pay no regard to the recommendations of relations or interested officers.

Requisite qualifications in a Tahsildar.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Feb. 3rd, 1904.

23. An article in the *Bharata Kesari*, of the 28th January, is surprised to see that the authorities are very apathetic in the matter of making enquiries and detecting the culprits who tampered with a cover sent by post and extracted the papers therefrom. The cover in question was sent by the Sub-Collector to the Collector during an enquiry into certain allegations made against Mr. Fernandez, who was the then Magistrate of Cannanore, by one Kunjambu Nambiyar. The article says that as there are many rumours current in the place concerning the matter, the Collector should make a thorough enquiry into the matter.

Officials in Malabar burking enquiries in the matter of official records lost in post.

BHARATA KESARI, *Calicut*, Jan. 28th, 1904.

24. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th January, referring to the vagaries of some of the adhigaries (village headmen) in Malabar, states as follows:—It is highly necessary that the adhigaries should be respectable, competent and impartial men. But now-a-days only very few of those who fill the office possess these qualifications. It has become very common among them to pick up quarrels with the people in their amsams and oppress them by taking the side of one or other of the factions when any dispute arises among the villagers. Sometimes these adhigaries constitute themselves as arbitrators in any dispute which may arise among the people of their amsams and take bribes from both side without doing any good to either party. Some of the adhigaries are not on good terms with their

Complaints against the adhigaries in Malabar.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Jan. 30th, 1904.

menons (accountants), and if they bear any grudge against the peons, they make false reports to the authorities and get them fined. Some, it appears, retaining the name of their office for themselves, delegate their powers and work to strangers. In the matter of collecting assessment these adhigaries are alleged to do great injustice. In order to gain the favour of the janmis (landlords) these adhigaries collect the assessment direct from the tenants and, in return for this service, receive some illegal gratification or other from the landlords. Some are said to collect more than what is due from the tenants and they do not usually give receipts for the amount they get from the tenants. If persons who are illiterate were to ask for receipts they dupe them by giving them pieces of waste paper. They give receipts only when they find that the tenants insist on their receipts and even then they do not show the full amount paid by the tenants. If any one not on good terms with the adhigaries go to them to pay the assessment, he is told that unless he brings the whole amount for the four kists together, the money would not be received and that in default his crops would be attached. These things are done at the instance of the agents of the landlords. It is further alleged that the adhigaries receive remuneration for the cattle permits issued by them as well as for registering vakalatnamas. The adhigaries, who generally favour one or other of the rival parties in their amsams, cannot be expected to give impartial decisions in civil cases tried by them in their capacity of village munsifs, and it appears that everything connected with the procedure in such civil suits is conducted in an undignified and shabby way.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Jan. 30th, 1904, and AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Jan. 28th, 1904.

25. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th January, and the *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th January, thank His Excellency the Governor for conferring the appointment as an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council on the Prince of Arcot, and the *Jaridah* thinks that His Excellency has thus adopted a desirable means of safeguarding the interests of the Muhammadan community.

The appointment of the Prince of Arcot as an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

In congratulating the Prince on the appointment, the papers hope that he will try to place before Government the requirements of the community.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Feb. 1st, 1904.

26. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st February, referring to the proposed transfer of the Ganjám district to the Bengal Presidency, says that the district is almost entirely occupied by Telugu people and hence its transfer would entail much distress and hardship to the inhabitants.

The proposed transfer of the district of Ganjám to the Bengal Presidency.

III.—LEGISLATION.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Feb. 6th, 1904.

27. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 6th February, hearing that the Hon'ble Messrs. Gokhale and Nawab Syed Mahomed have appended a strong minute of dissent to the Select Committee's report on the Official Secrets Bill, thinks that this fact is sufficient to show that the amended Bill cannot be acceptable to the people and that it has not been rendered so innocuous as the Viceroy promised to make it. If the Government, says the paper, persist in carrying the Bill through in the teeth of the vigorous opposition of the people, there is likely to arise an alienation of feeling between the Government and the people, nor can the subjects of native princes afford to look on with indifference now, because it will not be long before the provisions of the Bill are extended to the Native States. There is the great danger of people being harassed by every little bit of official information being regarded as an official secret rendering the divulger liable to prosecution.

The Official Secrets Bill.

The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 4th February, in commenting on the Official Secrets Bill, says that it was hoped that the Bill would be amended in such a way as would afford satisfaction to the general public. But it is now understood that Government does not intend to do so. Lord Curzon, who is a strong

advocate of the measure, has said nothing about its justification. No one will question measures preventing the disclosure of military secrets, but the Bill includes civil secrets as well, and hence it is generally objected to.

The Bill proposes to lay down a new principle which the Indian Penal Code does not recognise; which is not in force in any part of the British Empire; and which convicts every accused or mere suspicion unless the contrary is proved by himself, though no reason for such conviction has been shown. It is, the paper adds, the duty of Government to explain in detail and clearly the nature of the acts that it would bring within the circle of this Act and should this terrible Act, which is unsuitable and unjust, be put into force in spite of the opposition to it, the whole world would be transfixed with astonishment, and the Act would remain an ugly memento of Lord Curzon's government in the political history of India.

IV.—Native States.

28. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 2nd February, says that while the working of the gold mines in Kolar is a source of gain to the Europeans it has become a source of annoyance and insult to the people around. It is said that every body who has gold in his house in the shape of ornaments or otherwise is liable to have his house searched on suspicion, and every goldsmith who works without a license is treated as a receiver of stolen property at the instance of the mine-owners, and the Government is only too ready to act according to their suggestion. The paper calls upon the Diwan to come to the rescue of the unoffending people.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Feb. 2nd, 1904.

Annoyances to the people around Kolar arising from searches of their houses for stolen gold.

29. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th January, referring to the rumour that Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar, the Regulation Collector of the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar zamindaris, is to be appointed Diwan of Travancore when the present Diwan Mr. Krishnaswami Rao retires, remarks that it will be a misfortune to Travancore and its people if Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar is appointed to hold an office which was once so ably filled up by such distinguished statesmen as the late Sir T. Madhava Rao, Sir Seshiah Sastri, etc.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Jan. 30th, 1904.

Disapproving of the appointment of Mr. S. Swaminatha Aiyar as the Diwan of Travancore.

The *Nazarani Dipika*, of the 27th January, the *Malayali* and the *Kerala Panchika*, of the 30th January, express the same opinion.

[Issued 13th February 1904.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 13th February 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Times of Malabar, *Tellicherry*, Feb. 6th, 1904.

Grievances of 3rd-class passengers.

1. "We understand that 3rd-class passengers are put to much inconvenience on account of the very limited time within which they have to buy tickets before the arrival of the trains. There are also complaints that it is difficult at times to get changes for rupees presented for tickets. We invite the attention of the authorities to these matters and hope that the needful will be done to ensure reasonable convenience to the travelling public."

Two dangerous wells near the Tellicherry railway station.

2. The same paper has the following:—"There are two wells near the railway line to the east of the tank not far from the local railway station which are not protected with fences or parapets. Cattle sometimes stray into the premises, and a few days ago a calf was found to have missed its footing and fallen into one of the wells. It was, however, rescued by some of the neighbours who had timely information of the accident. We request that the railway authorities will be good enough to protect these wells to prevent similar accidents."

IV.—Native States.

The Native States, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1904.

The "Probationary" scandal in Mysore.

3. A valued correspondent writes as follows:—"While to the credit of three long years of Sir P. N. Krishnamurti's Diwanship little or nothing can be assigned to the list of nepotic appointments he has sanctioned, the present proposal of making seven probationary appointments succeeds almost as insult to injury. Let me only refer to some of the appointments he has made and which will show how signally he has falsified the earnest hopes of his friends and followers while, be it remembered, he has done absolutely nothing to justify the enthusiasm with which they greeted his appointment.

"(1) When the office of Inspector-General of Registration held by Mr. Srinivasacharlu was vacated on his retirement, the pay of it, or rather the special allowances he was getting, was added on to the pay and emolument of the Excise Commissioner with extensive powers of official patronage—appointments and promotions of Sub-Registrars, etc. This gentleman is no other than the Diwan's own brother.

"(2) Only a few months before the installation of His Highness the Maharaja, a nephew was raised to the rank of Private Secretary, whose status is equal to an Assistant Commissioner.

"(3) The nomination of two probationary Assistant Commissioners was not made as soon as the competition-wallahs were appointed, but shortly after the installation.

"And one more nephew was again pitchforked into the rank of probationary Assistant Commissioners.

"(4) A nearest cousin was made a pucca Police Assistant Commissioner and brought to head-quarters in preference to veteran Police Superintendents.

"(5) A brother-in-law (amildar) whose promotion had been stopped for two years was promoted, the vacancies among the ranks of amildars that occurred long ago having been kept unfilled, and the promotion made two

years or so after the occurrence of the vacancies being given retrospective effect.

"(6) Husband of a niece whose previous record of service was said to have been not praiseworthy was given higher grade as amildar.

"The interest of other nearest and dearest officers in various places and offices was pushed forward in preference to the interest of a host of other people having no godfathers.

"(7) A close relative or nephew who was a mere clerk on a pay of not more than Rs. 40 was pitchforked into the position of Treasurer on Rs. 100. When you so indignantly speak of 'nepotism' very probably you remember all these specific instances and *more* to verify your criticism. * * * *"

4. An eye-witness writes under date 9th February:—"Humanity will shudder at the sight of an event that took place this afternoon on the public road near the old post office at Martandam. A certain constable, belonging to the Vilavancode station, attacked a bandy, while passing, most brutally thrashed and kicked the bulls and severely assaulted the driver. Granting the driver committed 'the most atrocious' crime of stopping the bandy for a minute—not unyoked—as alleged by the constable, one would ask 'has man a heart'! What did the poor bulls do? The number of blows and kicks given to the dumb beasts, with the yoke on their shoulders, are innumerable. Is this constable also included among those who are to prevent cruelty to animals? To make my story short, one of the bulls, a minute or two after being beaten, fell down on the spot. The driver then protested and made an outcry. Leaving the bulls the belted knight fell upon the driver and struck him with his belt and kicked him in the most brutal manner. His throat was badly compressed and pressure applied to other parts of his person. In great agony he cried out, and all the efforts of the by-standers to free the victim from the clutches of the constable proved a failure. However, hearing the great row, the teachers of the neighbouring schools and shopkeepers ran to the spot in time and rescued the man. The driver appears to be a very poor youth. Where he came from and whither he was going, I cannot say. However humanity prompts me to appeal in all earnestness to the authorities to seriously inquire into the matter."

Police oppression in Travancore.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Feb. 13th, 1904.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

5. A correspondent from Aska telegraphs:—"The Aska public strongly protest against the meeting convened within the factory limits to-day (7th February) regarding the transfer of Ganjám to Bengal. No written notice was circulated, but there was a tom-tom at about 11 A M., and everything was over at 12 noon. The town was not represented."

The excision of Ganjám.

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1904.

Another correspondent from Aska telegraphs:—"A representative gathering of the people of Aska, Dhárákóta, Sarégádu and Atagada taluks, under the presidency of Mr. L. Jelourity, Manager, Aska Sugar Works and Distillery, recorded a resolution expressing their deep and sincere feelings of gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for his beneficent proposal for the union of the dismembered Uriya-speaking tracts."

A Chatrapur correspondent telegraphs:—"The telegram to the *Hindu* of the 2nd instant from Aska regarding the meeting held at Bairani in Atagada, conveys false information about the audience present. There were including Uriya and Telugus only 30, half by half, instead of 100. Two Aska Telugu pleaders present spoke against the amalgamation. Pandit Kripasandhu Tarkapanchanan contradicted and his proposal for amalgamation was seconded by all the audience."

Another telegram from Aska states:—"Two gentlemen of Aska convened a meeting at Devabhumi yesterday (7th February). About 50 Uriyas were present. All protested against the transfer of Ganjám to Bengal."

HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 9th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

6. A Chatrapur correspondent telegraphs:—"Nearly 2,000 Ganjám Uriyas gave the District Collector their written consent in favour of the amalgamation. A public meeting, consisting of more than 100 gentlemen present therein, was held at Budhersing Zamindari office with Diwan Beshwanath Panda in the chair. Pandit Bashudev Vedyabhushan delivered a lecture in favour of amalgamation; hence the final decision was for Ganjám-Bengal union. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Sómépeta Taluk office."

HINDU, *Madras*, Feb. 13th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

7. A correspondent writes:—"The following is the proceedings of a public meeting held at Aska on the 23rd January 1904:—

"*Present:* T. V. Narasinga Row Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Messrs. Hari Hara Panda Garu, B.A., Jagannadha Chowdary Garu, Vidyanhara Patnaik Garu, B. Venkateswara Row Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., A. Thumbanatha Pantulu Garu, B.A., K. Krishna Ramalingam Pantulu Garu, K. Ramakrishna Pantulu Garu, W. Venkatachellam Pantulu Garu, B.A., Ch. Jagannadhaswamy Pantulu Garu, N. Padmanabaswamy Pantulu Garu, Brijaraja Patnaik Garu, and other leading village heads, numbering about 300, of which about 100 were Uriyas. Messrs. V. V. Jogiah Pantulu Garu and N. Balaramadoss Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L. (High Court Vakil), of Berhampur were also present. Of the officials, Messrs. R. Govinda Row Naidu Garu, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, N. Venkata Row Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar, and S. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu, Sub-Magistrate, were also present to find out the public opinion and they took no part in the proceedings.

"It was proposed by Mr. B. Venkateswara Row that Mr. T. V. Narasinga Row, B.A., B.L., proprietor, Kurla estate, do take the chair and seconded by Mr. A. Thumbanathan Pantulu Garu, B.A.

"The President explained that the object of the meeting was to discuss the *pros* and *cons* of the proposed transfer of Ganjám to Bengal and find out the public opinion, and called upon those that are in favour of the transfer to speak first.

"Thereupon Mr. Hari Hara Panda spoke in Uriya in favour of the transfer and laid stress on the proximity of Calcutta to Ganjám, and illustrated it by saying that if the people of Ganjám have any grievances they could at once run up to Calcutta and obtain redress at the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, and in case their object failed with him they could immediately appeal to the Viceroy who is next door. Another illustration was drawn from the High Court at Calcutta where, he said, sixteen Judges preside, while the Madras High Court could boast of only six Judges. It was further said that no sooner was a suit dismissed, than they could at once run up to the High Court and get a reversal of the case. He said that what is more 'a thousand birds could be shot with one stone,' and in illustration of this he said that the suitor on his way to Calcutta could visit Puri, wash off his sins there, take that opportunity for throwing his father's bones, having a bath in the Ganges, perform the Sradda of their fathers in Gya which is just near, and in returning purchase cotton goods, just as a relative of his had done, and meet the expenses of the journey by making a profit out of the sale of those cloths in Ganjám. Next he referred to the scale of school-fees and asserted that the half fees of Madras are more than the full fees of Bengal (a statement which is not at all correct). Next he said that fifty years ago the Uriyas of Ganjám were wielding Revenue and Magisterial powers and the records were kept in Uriya, that even now in Orissa they enjoy the privilege of competitive examinations in higher service where the Uriyas are preferred. He explained this in all possible ways that the change would be a blessing to the Uriyas, who, he said, are down-trodden by the more civilized Telugus. Lastly he appealed to the national feelings and sentiments of the Uriyas as a whole and said that whether weal or woe comes out of it the change is desirable.

"M. Jagannadha Chowdary rose and said he entirely concurred with Mr. Hari Hara Panda. There were none others to speak in favour of the transfer.

"Next Mr. V. V. Jogiah Pantulu Garu rose up and explained to the audience how futile the arguments advanced by Mr. Hari Hara Panda were, and referring to the actual statistics and the scale of school-fees prevailing in Cuttack and Bengal, compared them with those prevailing in Madras, criticised the arguments of Mr. Hari Hara Panda at close quarters and showed how he was mistaken in his conclusions, how with all the supposed advantages in Cuttack the Uriyas could not make any progress there, how in a population of 60 lakhs hardly six graduates are produced every year, granting these six to be Uriyas which can *never* be. Whereas Madras produces at least one Uriya graduate every year out of a population of 8 lakhs, how there happens to be only one District Munsif and a few subordinate Deputy Collectors (*i.e.*, only a handful of Uriyas in higher service), whereas in Ganjám a proportionately large number are in higher service, how the Uriyas do prosper and could hope to prosper better under the Madras Government than under the Bengal Government, how with all its sixteen Judges an appeal in the Calcutta High Court (as in Madras) could have the hearing of only a Division Bench and no more, how the first speaker's arguments are all wanting in careful thought and mature consideration, and lastly explained with practical illustrations how the change would unsettle the law and usages of the district and create administrative difficulties, how trade would suffer and cities be ruined as in the case of Chicacole.

"Next Messrs. N. Balaramadoss Pantulu Garu and P. Seetaramiah Pantulu Garu supplementing Mr. V. V. Jogiah Pantulu Garu, more fully set forth before the assembly the disadvantages of the proposed change, pointing out to the advantages and the privileges which the Uriyas are enjoying under the present state of things, and showed how the proposed change would impair their prospects, how the half fees, the preference given to the Uriyas will all disappear, how they will have to compete with the more advanced Bengalees in addition to the Telugus, how if they could not cope with the Telugus overriding them, much more so could they not cope with the overriding of the Bengalees in addition to that of the Telugus.

"Next Mr. K. Ramakrishnaya Pantulu Garu explained all these in Uriya and Mr. K. Krishnaramalingam Pantulu Garu and several others spoke against the transfer.

"The President at the close remarked that Mr. Hari Hara Panda considered only one aspect of the question and did not discuss both sides. His arguments rather seemed to be the vehement expression of youthful enthusiasm at the proposed change than the product of mature consideration based upon experience and careful thought, and suggesting that the arguments of Mr. Jogiah Pantulu Garu and K. Ramakrishnaya Pantulu Garu were based upon statistics and are in accordance with the view of experienced and pondering men, said that since the subject was discussed at length, from every point of view and both sides were presented to them, it was for them to express their opinion whether they are for or against the transfer; and took votes and the result showed that only fifteen were for the transfer and the rest were all unanimously against it."

The Secretary, Ganjám Defence League, writes:—"The Aska correspondent's telegram to your daily of the 1st instant is again a gross misrepresentation. No meeting was held at Berhampur on the 27th January, but one was held on the 23rd. The meeting consisted of one hundred and had but a dozen pleaders. Important merchants Nalamvaru Tuticavaru, Yerramallivaru, Authimakurivaru, and Nallavaru whom the correspondent misrepresents to be mere three traders were present. Telugu Pleaders can compete successfully with Orissa Vakils and they entertain no fears on that score. Only public interests about which the correspondent is not over-solicitous would suffer. If he attended meetings and gave an unvarnished report he must admit that the Telugu Pleaders preaching about the horrors of the Bengal rule is imaginary. His statement about misleading the public is reckless."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

8. The war between Japan and Russia is the main topic of discussion in almost all the Tamil newspapers examined during the week. The victories of Japan during the last few days seem to be a matter for rejoicing with the *Swadesamitran* and the *Hindu Nésan* of Madras and the *Dakshana Dipam* of Salem. The last-mentioned paper thinks that though England and America have now declared their neutrality, they will help Japan at the time of necessity.

The war between Japan and Russia.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Feb. 10th, 1904.

9. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 10th February, in a leader on the Russo-Japanese war, says that Russia being mislead by some who are devoid of foresight has made Japan get ready for a very unjust war. Russian ministers and politicians are unaware of the state of their own country, which suffers greatly owing to famine and rebellion, and any defeat in the war would add to the present wretched state of the country.

Russo-Japanese war.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1904.

10. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 11th February, says that a Calcutta Muhammadan has written a letter to the *Al-liva* of Cairo, stating that one Turkish Consul at Bombay is not sufficient, and requesting the Porte to appoint Consuls at Karachi, Madras, Calicut and Hyderabad, to open relations with Muhammadans in general, and to protect their rights in the same way as the rights of Christians are protected.

A suggestion for the appointment of more Turkish Consuls in India.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

Kerala Sobhini, *Ottappálam*, Feb. 7th, 1904.

11. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 7th February, referring to the corruption and high-handedness of some of the Sub-Magistrates of Malabar, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the desirability of taking stringent measures to put a stop to their malpractices. It says that if the Collector remains inactive any longer in the matter, it will only encourage those Magistrates to carry on their corrupt practices more extensively.

Corruption of some of the Magistrates in Malabar.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Feb. 8th, 1904.

12. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 8th February, notices with pleasure the acquittal by the High Court of the two Calicut Rajas who had been convicted of abetment of theft by the Stationary Magistrate of Manjéri and whose conviction had been on appeal confirmed by the Special Assistant Magistrate of Malabar, and remarks that the conduct of some of the officers in the investigation of the case is very regrettable. It would have been very creditable to the officers who enquired into and tried this case if they had shown half as much zeal and energy as they displayed in this petty case in bringing to book the offenders in such grave crimes as dacoity, murder, etc. It is a principle observed in criminal cases that the benefit of the doubt should be given to the accused. But in this case it seems that the Police who conducted the enquiry, the Magistrate who convicted the accused who belong to an aristocratic family in Malabar, and the Special Magistrate who confirmed this conviction entirely ignored this principle.

Remarks about the acquittal by the High Court of two Calicut Rajas.

(*h*) *Railways.*

13. The *South Indian Mitran*, of the 6th February, draws the attention of the railway authorities to the desirability of reserving in every train a carriage or at least a compartment for Pariahs, chucklers, and other low caste natives whose filthy habits are not only offensive to the higher classes of natives travelling with them, but are sometimes likely to spread infectious diseases.

Desirability of reserving a carriage for low caste natives in railway trains.

South Indian Mitran, *Dindigul*, Feb. 6th, 1904.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

14. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 10th February, publishes a correspondence from Diwan Bahadur Raghunath Rau in which the writer complains that the ryot is overburdened with the taxation on land and on its irrigation at too high a rate. The Settlement officials misinform the Government and impose high rates simply because they wish to stand well in the good graces of Government and to win honours. The Government is too anxious to construct large irrigation works, and in their anxiety to do so they neglect the minor ones. Many of the canals are in disrepair and many of the lands under them do not receive a sufficient supply of water and the result is that grass is not grown so extensively as before, and has become exceedingly dear and the cattle starve. It is therefore desirable, in the opinion of the correspondent, that the Members of the Board of Revenue should acquaint themselves personally with the state of the cultivators. They can see nothing if they travel by the railway. In short, says the correspondent, if the Government is anxious that the condition of the ryots should be improved, a closer personal acquaintance with them is necessary for the officials.

Minor irrigation works.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Feb. 10th, 1904.

(*k*) *General.*

15. The *Sasilekha*, of the 9th February, stating that the Collector and the Assistant Collector of Bellary are prosecuting such as fail to vacate their houses according to plague rules, remarks that the Sub-Magistrate being subordinate to the District Magistrate will naturally hesitate to use his own independent judgment in hearing complaints and acquitting the accused if found innocent. It adds that cases of this sort should be tried by persons who are not under the control of the District Magistrate, or that the power to prosecute should be transferred to the Plague Inspector. Otherwise the poor Sub-Magistrate, says the paper, will become an object of scorn, for although he punishes an accused person justly, the people may remark that he has done so to avoid offending the Collector.

Plague prosecutions in Bellary.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Feb. 9th, 1904.

16. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th February, in continuation of its article on the cost of Government, reported on in the last report, suggests the abolition of the offices of the two Members of His Excellency the Governor's Council in Madras, and recommends the appointment of two natives as Under Secretaries, each on a salary of Rs. 800, to assist a European or native Chief Secretary selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Civil Service, on a salary of Rs. 4,000. If the above suggestion is adopted there will be, says the paper, a large saving and a good chance for the natives to secure new appointments.

Cost of Government.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Feb. 6th, 1904.

17. The same paper, referring to the memorial submitted by the Hindu inhabitants of Cuddapah to the District Magistrate on the 27th ultimo, requesting him to allow the celebration of both the Muharram and Sri Rama Navami (which synchronize this year also as in last year) by the respective devotees, suggests that the District Magistrate should take real interest in the matter, explain to and advise both the parties how best they should conduct themselves towards one another and arrange for the celebration

Muharram and Sri Rama Navami at Cuddapah.

of the said Muharram and Sri Rama Navami most peacefully, without disturbances. The Muhammadans claim it as of right that the Hindus should not be allowed to play music even within the four walls of their own houses during the ten days of the Muharram. If the District Magistrate confirms this alleged right, the Hindus, says the paper, will have to seek redress in a Civil Court.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 8th, 1904.

Hardship to the landlords of Malabar in the matter of revenue collection.

18. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 8th February, invites the attention of the authorities to the hardship to which the landlords in Malabar are put by the Revenue officers in the matter of collecting the assessment. The correspondent suggests that if the landlords are furnished in the beginning of January each year with a statement showing the whole amount due from them for the fasli concerned, together with a detailed account of the revenue under the different items, such as second-crop assessment, dry assessment, service cess, etc., they will be able to pay it in time without any difficulty.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Feb. 10th, 1904.

Remarks about the reforms to be introduced in the Vaccination Department.

19. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th February, referring to the proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras to make some reforms in the Vaccination Department, remarks that it is highly necessary that the pay of the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and of the vaccinators should be increased and vaccination made compulsory in the country parts; but he does not approve of the idea of appointing highly paid officials as Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors on the ground that such new officials will not be able to go from place to place and turn out the same amount of work as is done by the present experienced officers. He suggests that the pay of the Deputy Inspectors should be increased to Rs. 50 and that of the vaccinators to Rs. 25, 20 and 15. If the authorities do not approve of the proposal to increase the pay of the unpassed vaccinators, it will be enough if they are given a batta in addition to their present pay. He further suggests that old men now employed in the department should be retired on pension and qualified and able men appointed in their stead. As it is dangerous to use impure lymph for vaccination purposes, it is highly desirable that experienced and able men should be appointed to superintend the preparation of the vaccine lymph.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 8th, 1904.

The Official Secrets Bill.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th February, referring to the speech lately delivered in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel on the Official Secrets Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, says:—The Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel made a long speech and stated that the provisions of the Official Secrets Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, are not open to the objections raised by the Hon'ble Messrs. Gokhale, Bose and Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur. Although Sir A. T. Arundel has said so, his speech cannot be said to have pleased any one. Even the Anglo-Indian newspapers, which generally support the cause of Government, do not approve of his words. The *Englishman* says that, notwithstanding the promises made by His Excellency the Viceroy and Sir A. T. Arundel, the Bill has not been amended in all the necessary points and that this confirms the idea that the Government of India does not respect public opinion. The *Indian Daily News* also states that no alteration which will meet with the satisfaction of the public has been made in this Bill, and that it is as productive of harm in its amended shape as it was when originally introduced. Nor does it appear that the other journals published in this country approve of Sir A. T. Arundel's words. We do not see the reason why civil affairs, such as communications between the Government and the Native States, financial matters and the like should be included under official secrets.

Making these matters public will only enhance the prestige of the Government, while keeping them secret will betray the want of confidence of the Government in the loyalty of the Indians. What is more natural than that the people of this country should always know the financial circumstances of their Government? Moreover, it is stated that no person without lawful authority or permission may enter into a public office. But who are the persons having lawful authority or permission to do so? If they are only the heads of public offices and their clerks and servants, the name "public office" is a misnomer in regard to Government offices, as it is only such of them into which the public have a right of entry that deserve to be called "public offices." Further, it is easy to charge a person with having gone into a public office for the purpose of obtaining secret information, but it will be very difficult for the accused to plead innocence and exculpate himself. Thus the provisions of this Bill, even after amendment, are productive in every way of dissatisfaction to the public, though it is contended by Sir A. T. Arundel that they will meet with the approval of all. There is none who will accept his contentions as just.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 10th February, also discussing this subject, expresses the same opinion.

The *Nadegannadi*, of the 9th February, commenting on the Official Secrets Bill as amended by the Select Committee, says that the definition of civil secrets as given therein is highly objectionable. It is dangerous to keep from the public either the secrets concerning the relations of the Governor-General in Council with Native States or those relating to the financial operations of the Government of India. The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* somehow got information in time of the proposal of the Government of India to annex Cashmere and even published some of the important correspondence and thus might, in a sense, be said to have been instrumental in averting the annexation. Further, the reports which the Government of India receives from the Residents concerning the various Native States are not faithfully true, because it is a well-known fact that some of the Residents have no strict regard for justice, while in the case of some States the Diwans seek the favour of the Europeans by sacrificing the interests of the native subjects of the States. Under these circumstances the Government of India has no means of getting correct information regarding the Native States, and the native princes and their subjects will be subjected to great hardship if the affairs of those States are not allowed to be discussed in the press. Again, the Government of India are not very economical in their expenditure and the only check on their actions and an incentive to economy is the criticism of the press.

IV.—Native States.

21. Referring to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Krishnaswami Rao, the present Diwan of Travancore, an article in the *Satiyavadi*, of the 8th February, invites the attention of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore to the desirability of exercising great caution and care in selecting a man to fill up such a high and responsible post. The exemplary manner in which the State was governed by such distinguished men as Sir T. Madhava Rao, Sir A. Seshayya Sastri and V. Ramaiyangar is still fresh in the minds of the people of Travancore, and it is therefore highly necessary that the new Diwan should be one who is both able and willing to tread in the footsteps of those distinguished statesmen. The article recommends Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao for this post who, it says, is in every way qualified to fill this high and exalted office.

Satiyavadi, *Calicut*, Feb. 8th, 1904.

The appointment of a successor to the present Diwan of Travancore.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 8 OF 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 20th February 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Feb. 17th, 1904.

Supply of salt in Shertalai in the Travancore State.

1. A correspondent from Shertalai writes under date 14th February:—"The salt sold in our Bankshall is very bad. We are at a loss to know why our Preventive Superintendent, Mr. N. Raman Pillai, is quite regardless of our repeated requests to remedy matters."

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 15th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

2. "A correspondent wires from Rambha under yesterday's date:—A representation, signed by 844 Uriyas of Berhampur town and its surrounding places in favour of the amalgamation has been submitted to the District Collector. On the 6th instant, information was received that Karan Govinda Pathanavak of Aska, explaining it to be the order of the Deputy Tahsildar, got a petition signed by some villagers against the proposed union. The *Mail* says that Dalua society have been sorry for the union. The *Mail* correspondent proclaimed himself to be the Dalua leader, which is quite false, as there is no leader among the Daluas. These Daluas have informed the District Collector to be in favour of the union. Baruva proprietor informed the District Collector that he has sympathy for the proposed amalgamation."

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 16th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

3. "A correspondent wires from Parlákimedi under date the 15th instant:—Yesterday more than fifteen hundred Uriyas of the town and mofussil met in the local Uriya theatre and expressed unanimous sympathy with the India Government's proposal to transfer Ganjám to Bengal. They contended that the proceedings of the so-called local public meeting of the 10th instant was attended by only sixteen Telugus and not a single Uriya. It should not bind the local Uriyas.

"A correspondent wires from Purushottapur:—Mr. Ramakrishniah Pantulu of Aska convened a public meeting of the Uriyas at Atagada. He addressed his audience at length on the supposed defects of Bengal administration and requested them to sign a petition against the amalgamation. The people refused his request and signed a petition to the District Collector concurring with the India Government's proposal of transferring Ganjám to Bengal."

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

4. "A correspondent from Aska telegraphs:—On the 15th instant about 500 men assembled at Russellkonda, Mr. T. Narsingrao, proprietor, Aska, presiding. The question of Ganjám-Bengal union was discussed. The public enthusiastically expressed sympathy with the Government of India's proposal. Next day another meeting was convened when about 300 gentlemen were present, the Reverend Mr. Jarry presiding. It was resolved to record their deepest feeling of gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for this beneficent proposal for the administrative union of Uriya-speaking tracts. Copies of resolutions were forwarded to the Government and the Collector of Ganjám by the President."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

5. The *Sathyavarthamani*, of the 15th February, referring to the war between Russia and Japan, observes as follows in English:—"It must be said that the sympathy of the whole world is with Japan: for she is really fighting for her very existence as a separate and independent people. Russia, on the other hand, has acted the part of a wily, unscrupulous invader in all her relations to the East during the last year or two. Japan has manifested much patience in her negotiations with Russia, but China has revealed much slavishness and vascillation, and it is said that Chinese authorities have sold for Russian money a great part of their own country. If China comes to her senses and joins Japan in the work of driving out of Manchuria the wily Russian, the world will feel better."

Sathyavarthamani, *Peanmalai*, Feb. 15th, 1904.

The war between Russia and Japan.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th February, dealing with this subject, states that the Czar of Russia has ordered the Governor of Turkistan to be ready with his troops to invade India in case the British Government interferes with the influence of Russia in Persia and Tibet, and that this forebodes the ruin of Russia.

6. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 17th February, says that although the British have hitherto been accusing Russia of injustice and misrule, yet they themselves have now broken the compact solemnly entered into with the Japanese and have refrained from going to the help of Japan in the war, being startled by the brilliant move with which Japan began the campaign. The paper is afraid that the Japanese will have to suffer for having reposed confidence in Britain.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore* Feb. 17th, 1904.

The Russo-Japanese war.

7. The same paper says that the fear of a Russian invasion of India by the north-west has been before the British public since 1838. The British made some pretence of occupying Afghanistan after two or three wars, but the unfriendliness of the Afghans obliged them to withdraw, after promising to pay 20 lakhs of rupees as tribute to Amir Abdur-rahman, although this sum was said to be a subsidy paid to the Amir for resisting the Russian advance on India. The result of all this is, says the paper, that the present Amir is very friendly towards Russia, and the Tibetan expedition will not come to a better ending. The value of the Indian trade with Tibet is not more than 20 lakhs and it is unjustifiable that life and treasure should be spent for such a small stake; moreover, the Tibetans have not lost their patriotism as the Indians have. The British probably imagine that they can make short work of the Tibetans, because the Tibetans are armed with antique weapons. But the Russians have sent a large quantity of fire-arms of the most modern type to Tibet and are ready to provide more. The country is unknown to the invaders, and if they have to confront the combined forces of the Russians, the Chinese and the Tibetans, their position would be extremely dangerous; the story of Kabul might be repeated if foreigners should try to carry war into the country sacred to Buddha, the embodiment of peace.

The Tibetan Mission.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Feb. 11th, 1904.

8. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th February, thinks that the Muhammadans of India will be happy to see the Russo-Japanese war protracted and in the end Russia suffer a defeat, so that Russia may have no opportunity to annoy Turkey.

The Muhammadans of India and the Russo-Japanese war.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, Feb. 13th, 1904.

9. The *Desabhimani*, of the 13th February, refers to the accident in which a boy of about ten years of age slipped and fell down while driving a double bullock cart from Bimlipatam. He then had his head broken by a wheel of the cart passing over it and he died on the spot. The paper remarks that the police should prohibit young lads from driving carts.

Accident to a boy cart-driver.

(*b*) *Courts.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 13th, 1901.

10. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th February, commenting upon an article which appeared in the *West Coast Spectator* complaining about the corruption and dishonesty of the Sub-Magistrates in Malabar, fully endorses the opinion expressed therein, and remarks that as some of these officials are under obligation to the landlords in various ways, they dare not go against the interests of such landlords, and consequently the people are put to great hardship and sufferings. It appears that these Magistrates very seldom decide cases on their merits, but their disposal depends upon recommendations or on illegal gratifications received by them. The suggestion is made that if the superior officers frequently mix with the people and ascertain from them the character and habits of these officials and take measures to visit the delinquents with condign punishment, they can to a great extent check the corruption and high-handedness prevailing among them. The opinion is expressed that if persons who have passed B.L. and other higher examinations are appointed Magistrates instead of the magistracy being recruited from the lower grades of the Revenue Department, there will be no room for such complaints.

Corruption and dishonesty of some of the Sub-Magistrates in Malabar.

An article in the *Satyavadi*, of the 15th February, referring to the same subject, remarks that if the Collector intends to make any enquiries into the matter, he should in the first place transfer the suspected officials from their present jurisdiction.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 17th, 1904.

11. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th February, thanks the Government for the permission granted to Mr. Loane, Engineer to the Madras Municipality, to remain in office for another year, and says that it will not be improper even if he be allowed to remain in his office for five years more, for his constitution is very strong and he can still bear any amount of hard work. His experience of municipal affairs is very great and varied, and to secure the services of one like him is difficult. Many great Engineers designed drainage schemes for Madras, but Mr. Loan's excellent scheme was at last accepted. It is therefore quite necessary to allow such an experienced gentleman to continue in office till at least the drainage works are completed. From an economical point of view also it is undesirable, says the paper, to give pension to Mr. Loane and appoint a new incumbent.

Mr. Loane, the Municipal Engineer.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, Feb. 15th, 1904.

12. A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 15th February, invites the attention of the Railway authorities to the desirability of taking measures to remove the inconvenience

Railway complaints.

and hardship suffered by the 3rd-class passengers of the Madras Railway at the hands of the ticket collectors and other subordinates of the department. It appears that the rule that not more than ten passengers are to be seated in a 3rd-class compartment is not attended to by the Railway officials, and that sometimes when there is heavy traffic and not sufficient number of carriages, the Railway officials instead of attaching more carriages, force the 3rd-class passengers to enter the cattle and goods waggons and put them to unnecessary inconvenience and discomfort. The article does not understand why some 3rd class carriages are reserved for Europeans and Eurasians alone, while natives whatever caste and creed they may be, are huddled together in the same carriage. It says that if from want of accommodation in the other carriages or by mistake any native enters such a reserved compartment, the Eurasian ticket-collectors do not rest until they see him vacate that sacred precinct, even when such carriages are unoccupied by any European or Eurasian. The article next complains of the inconvenience suffered by the passengers in the 3rd-class waiting rooms at the principal stations, and remarks, in conclusion, that it is highly necessary that the authorities concerned should take measures to remedy these evils.

(*k*) *General.*

13. The *Ravi*, of the 11th February, referring to the complaint made in the columns of newspapers that Lord Curzon was unduly interfering with the judgments pronounced by Law Courts on Europeans for cruelly assaulting natives, and referring also to the memorial submitted to His Excellency by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and certain associations pointing out that such interference was highly prejudicial to the interests of Europeans in India, agrees with the Government of India in remarking that the said complaint is unfounded and that the only motive which prompted Lord Curzon to take notice of the said judgments was his due regard for impartial administration of justice. It says that the natives are exceedingly glad that the "wise and learned" Lord Curzon, who zealously watches the impartial administration of justice and who hates race prejudices, and whose sole object is the welfare of his subjects, is the ruler of India.

Administration of justice and Lord Curzon.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, Feb. 11th, 1904.

14. The *Desabhimani*, of the 13th February, referring to the promise made by Government to set apart among others the office of one of the Under Secretaries to Government for those who have passed the Madras Provincial Civil Service Examination, says that none of the members of that service has as yet been appointed to that office. So also certain high offices in the Settlement department were intended for them, but all such offices are now filled by members of the Indian Civil Service. The ryots suffer by such officers holding such appointments as they lack experience. The paper hopes that His Excellency the Governor will bestow the office of Under Secretary to Government on a member of the Uncovenanted Civil Service before His Excellency assumes the office of Governor-General of India.

Provincial Civil Service.

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, Feb. 13th, 1904.

15. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 15th February, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the inconvenience and hardship suffered by the low-paid but overworked amsam Menons of Malabar during the annual jamabandi of their taluks, as they are obliged to go to the Kasba station of the taluk and stay there for several months preparing and verifying the village accounts. The correspondent suggests that during the period they are thus employed they should be given a batta or allowance in addition to their pay.

Amsam Menons to be given a batta or allowance during jamabandi time.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Feb. 15th, 1904.

16. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 11th February, says that owing to plague preventive measures Bellary has been almost entirely vacated, but the railway—the main

Plague in Bellary.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Feb. 11th, 1904.

source of infection—has not yet been closed. It thinks that the disease is due to God's wrath owing to the sins of people; and hence fervent supplication for pardon and not any other measure will prevent it.

III.—Legislation.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Feb. 16th, 1904.

The Official Secrets Bill.

17. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 16th February, observes that great hardship would be caused to people in the Native States if the Official Secrets Bill, as amended, should become law. In some places officers of Native States do not scruple to enrich themselves by selling the interests of the State or the ruler to European capitalists, and all such transactions may be regarded as "Official secrets." Besides the Bill, if it becomes law, would help officials to conceal their injustice and oppress the people. The subjects of Native States will never forgive the author of such a Bill.

IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Feb. 20th, 1904.

School fees in Mysore.

18. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th February, says that Mr. Bhabha, the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, has issued a circular prohibiting the granting of free scholarships in classes below the lower secondary class. Up to this time about 20 per cent. of the pupils in each class were admitted free, and the opportunities for education thus afforded to poor boys have been taken away by Mr. Bhabha's order. There are people whose monthly earnings do not amount to more than 5 or 6 rupees, and if a man who wants to send his boy to school must pay 3 or 4 rupees as school fee, then even elementary education is as good as shut to the poor.

In some countries education in the elementary stages is imparted free. In Germany, for instance, the State teaches the poor reading and writing and also some industry or other. In British India fees are fixed only with due regard to the income, taxation, expenses, etc., of the masses of the people.

But, the paper continues, Mr. Bhabha's order presses hard only on the Hindu poor. All Muhammadan and Arasu pupils are required to pay only half the regular fee; there are, no doubt, many poor people among these two communities, but it is to be regretted that the Government should leave the Hindu poor out of its view.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Feb. 18th, 1904.

The wretched state of the children of the late Bahadur Shah of Delhi.

19. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 18th February, says that of the two sons of the late Bahadur Shah of Delhi, one is at Rangoon under observation drawing Rs. 125 per mensem, and the other, a blind man, is wandering in the streets of Delhi begging alms for his support. It thinks that His Majesty the King-Emperor cannot be aware of the wretched state of the children of Bahadur Shah, and suggests the advisability of keeping these sons either in England or Canada or in any other country like Dhulip Singh, alleging that it is quite unbecoming to the British Government to allow them to continue in their present state.

Major Haig and a coachman of a Hyderabad vakil.

20. The same paper says that on the 8th February Major Haig, First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, fined a coachman of Kasu Rao Sahib, vakil. The facts of the case are these: that the coachman drove his carriage past that of the Major, in consequence of which the Major sent for the coachman by a constable from the house of the vakil situated within the limits of the city and fined him. The editor wonders at such a dispensation of justice by a Sessions Judge and Justice of the Peace, and says that this temerity is due to the friendly and indulgent treatment accorded by the Nizam.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Indian guests at the King's Coronation.

21. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 17th February, says that some of the Coronation guests from India felt that they were not shown proper courtesy befitting their rank, and that the experiences recorded by them in their diaries have somehow found their way into public print; the paper thinks that the publication of such complaints is impolitic, as it may make away even with the little sympathy now shown by the rulers for the Indians. Moreover, the work of attending to the guests was left to inferior officials, and mistakes might have been made through ignorance; and these would have been set right if they had been brought to the notice of the proper authorities.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Feb. 17th, 1904.

[Issued 27th February 1904.]

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 22nd, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

1. "Mr. J. C. Patnaik of Rambha wires from Berhampur:—The Raja Saheb of Kallikóta and Atagada estates, the Raja Saheb of Dhárákóta, the Raja Saheb of Pedda Kimedi, the Raja Saheb of Mandasá, the Raja Saheb of Surangi, and the Raja Saheb of Budarasingi have deep sense of gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for the proposed excision of Ganjám and for the union of all Uriya-speaking tracts and also for the advancement of the future happiness of the Uriya nationality. May the proposed transfer be effected soon is the sincere and heartfelt desire of all Uriyas and a large number of Telugus of the district."

"A correspondent from Narasannapéta telegraphs:—A large gathering was held yesterday (19th February) in the proprietrix's bungalow at Urlám, in which the *pros* and *cons* of the question of the proposed transfer of Ganjám to the Bengal Presidency were explained to the ryots who, from time immemorial, have been enjoying special concessions under the Madras Government and who therefore unanimously protested against the same."

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

2. "A correspondent wires from Suradá to-day:—On the 22nd instant 500 men of all classes assembled in meeting with the local Magistrate and Sub-Registrar of Suradá. It was unanimously resolved to carry their deep and sincere feelings of gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for his beneficent proposal for the administrative union of the Uriya-speaking tracts."

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

3. "A correspondent from Ichchhápuram telegraphs:—Three hundred Uriyas and two hundred Telugus of Zayintipur, Paliapur muttahs of the Chíkati estate, in meeting assembled at Zayintipur, humbly and strongly protest against the proposed transfer of Ganjám to Bengal."

Hindu, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

4. "A correspondent from Rambha telegraphs:—A meeting was convened at Boirani with the Sarishtadar of Atagada in the chair. About 200 Uriyas and Telugus including the Raja's officials and other gentlemen and chief ryots were present. They unanimously expressed their deepest sense of gratitude to the Government of India for the proposed union of all Uriya tracts. May the union be effected soon was the enthusiastic plaudit of the public."

"A Berhampur correspondent telegraphs:—The District Board, Ganjám, resolved, on the 22nd instant, to protest against the transfer of Ganjám to Bengal, the Rajas of Parlákimedi and Mandasá having sent their opinions disapproving of the transfer."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd February, dwelling at length on the war between Russia and Japan, says:—This is more or less a war between Europe and Asia, in which the former is anxious to gain supremacy and the latter defends itself directly through Japan and indirectly through England. Of the European Powers, Germany and France also appear to be hostile to Japan, and it is stated that England has chosen to be neutral throughout the war. But if England behaves so cowardly as to leave Japan to itself, the position of the former in Asia will be precarious. It is said that Russia is trying to win the public opinion of France to its side by offering large sums of money to the French newspapers and the members of the French Republic. Germany has long been an enemy of Japan, and its hostile feelings will increase if Japan were to gain victory in the present war. China, which has been manifesting its aversion to Russia, will openly join Japan, while England is bound by a recent treaty to help the latter. As America intends to carry on trade in China, it will not suffer that country to be attacked by Russia or by any other Power. There is thus valid reason to believe that this war, instead of being confined to Russia and Japan, will in the long run end in a war between Russia, Germany and France on the one side, and Japan, China, England and America on the other.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 23rd, 1904.

The war between Russia and Japan.

The *Dhakshana Deepam* of Salem, of the 27th February, and the *Prapanchathâraka* of Madras, of the same date, also express almost the same views.

6. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 23rd February, says that the Thibetan Mission may be somewhat overlooked on account of the Russo-Japanese war. The Home Government has declared that the expedition was sent with the consent of China as the Thibetans had not fulfilled their commercial obligations to India. But the Government of India could have invited Chinese envoys to India and negotiated with Thibet through them, as Thibet is under the overlordship of China which is friendly towards Britain.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Feb. 23rd, 1904.

The Thibetan affair.

Of course the British Government might desire the occupation of Thibet merely to prevent its seizure by Russia as, admittedly, Russians in Thibet would be dangerous neighbours to India. The Government estimates the cost of the expedition to be about £110,000, and Indians have reason to be discontented if they think of the men and money required to subjugate the Thibetans and prevent the growth of Russian influence among them.

In the meantime the Russians have threatened to move their forces towards India in the event of the British occupying Thibet. Neither the British nor the Indians care for these menaces; yet a military expedition is not the only means of asserting British influence in Thibet, and the Government of India had better see that the mission achieves its object without any conflict with the Thibetans.

7. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 20th February, contains a very lengthy article contributed by one "Mustafa Kâmil," editor of the *Al-Liva*, of which the following is an excerpt:—After the Crusades, not a single day has passed in peace and tranquillity in Europe, and without brooding over some plan for the annihilation and overthrow of Islam and the Islamic Kingdoms. The Christian Powers have adopted two great means to gain their ends, and these are the Christian Missionaries and the Consuls. Both

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, Feb. 20th, 1904.

The Christian Powers and the Asiatic Kingdoms.

of them use their best efforts to stir up the Christian subjects of Turkey against the Sultan. China is now reduced to a very wretched state, just owing to the machinations of the Christian Missionaries. The occupation of Egypt by foreigners is an outcome of the wire-pulling of the British Consuls. These facts clearly prove that the feeling throughout Christiandom is very bitter against Islam and the Asiatics. It is not clear why the Europeans should be so inimically disposed towards the Asiatics. It is the Foreign Consuls and Ambassadors who are day and night making unjust attacks upon Turkey.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Feb. 20th, 1904.

Primary education to be made compulsory throughout India.

8. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th February, commenting upon the Universities Bill recently introduced into the Viceroy's Council, approves of the reforms proposed to be introduced in the present system of University education and directs the attention of the Educational authorities to the desirability of making primary education compulsory throughout the whole of India. If sufficient funds are not at present available to carry out this proposal, it suggests that the expenses under other heads should be reduced and a separate tax levied, if necessary, for this purpose.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Kerala Sobhini, *Ottappálam*, Feb. 17th, 1904.

A permanent assessment not to be imposed on unoccupied dry lands.

9. An article in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 17th February, requests the Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar to bring the following matter to the notice of Government:—The article says that the unoccupied dry lands in Malabar have under the recent settlement been assessed at a very high rate and that the landlords did not submit any objection petitions in the matter as they thought that no assessment would be levied when such lands were left uncultivated. But now if a sub-division of a survey number in such lands or a part of a sub-division is cultivated for three years in succession, the amsam officials are ordered to bring the whole of such lands under "occupied dry" and prepare accounts for the purpose of levying a permanent assessment thereon. The article remarks that if a permanent assessment is levied on such lands, it will deprive the poor people of the means of subsistence as they will not be permitted by the landlords, who are held responsible for the assessment, to raise such crops as *modan* on *samai* on such lands.

(*k*) *General.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 24th, 1904.

Appointment of the Legal Member in the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th February, referring to the appointment of Mr. Erle Richards in the place of Mr. Raleigh, the Legal Member, who is to vacate his seat shortly in the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy, observes:—It is a question worthy of consideration whether this appointment should always be conferred on Barristers from England. As India is not wanting in efficient Barristers, why should not this appointment be given to an Indian Barrister rather than to an European of ordinary ability such as Mr. Raleigh or Mr. Erle Richards? There are distinguished Barristers in Bombay and Calcutta, like Messrs. P. M. Mehta and W. C. Bonnerjee, and nothing will go wrong if one of these men be appointed to the said post. Why should not the choice fall on Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar or Gurudass Bannerji? If one of the Members of the Executive Council be an Indian, the interests of the Indians as a whole will be guarded. It cannot be alleged that the Indians are wanting in legal acumen. There is not one in India who has such a sound knowledge of law as Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar. Some even go to the length of saying that he is unparalleled even in England. As the Indians

are blessed with a keen perception, to them knowledge of law is more or less a natural gift. The reason why the Government of India does not select a native for the post of Legal Member in the Executive Council is not that the natives are incompetent for such a high position, but that the Government is afraid of entrusting a native with the onerous duties of such a high office. The administration is now in the hands of foreigners who might, from time to time, concert measures prejudicial to the interests of the Indians. All the appointments under Governmeut, which are now thrown open to the Indians, are of minor importance and require their services like slaves. It is urged that if the Indians are posted to highly responsible and privileged appointments, they will place themselves on an equality with the Anglo-Indians. As it is the object of the rulers to keep the Indians always in the lower ranks, they ill-treat and speak disparagingly of even the most learned and the wisest of the Indians. The Indians were never before in such a disgraceful condition even during the time of the Muhammadan Government, when ministers, commanders, provincial governors and the like were all Indians. The Muhammadans were also favoured with a similar treatment during the reign of our Indian sovereigns. It is only under the British rule, which is highly spoken of as the most enlightened one, that the Hindus and the Muhammadans find themselves placed in the position of slaves.

Court of Wards and the Kálahasti estate.

11. The *Sasilekha*, of the 26th February, writing about the present condition of the Kálahasti estate under the management of the Court of Wards, says that on account of various irregularities many summary and other civil suits were either dismissed or decided against the estate. For instance, a suit was filed in the Court of Small Causes at Madras for the recovery of arrears of forest revenue to the extent of Rs. 300, but it was at last thrown out for want of jurisdiction. Soon after the said suit was time-barred. The loss caused by such irregularities to the estate by way of Court-fees, of batta or travelling allowances paid to officers and witnesses, and of costs adjudged by the Courts of Justice, was considerable. The paper asks, "From whose salary is this loss to be made good? Will such things be allowed in a district under Government administration?"

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Feb. 26th, 1904.

Planters and coolies.

12. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th February, complains of the hardship suffered by the coolies who work in the coffee and tea plantations in Wynaad, owing to the absence of competent medical men to attend on them when they fall ill, and invites the attention of Government to the desirability of making inquiries into the following matters:—(1) whether the houses constructed in such plantations for the accommodation of the coolies are fit for human habitation; (2) whether the planters take the necessary steps to keep such houses clean; (3) whether good and clean water is supplied to the coolies for drinking purposes; (4) whether the medical man appointed to attend the coolies has passed any examination; (5) whether any register showing the number of deaths in each week or month among the coolies is kept by the planters; and (6) whether there is any fund in the hospital from which the dietary charges of the patients are met.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 20th, 1904.

Remarks about the appointment of some new adhigaries in Malabar.

13. A correspondent to the same paper, referring to the appointment of some new adhigaries and other village officers consequent upon the re-distribution into new amsams of certain taluks in the Malabar district, says that great discretion and care should be exercised in the selection of men to fill up the new offices. It appears that in the Kurumbranát taluk alone there are not less than 3,000 applicants, and the correspondent suggests that only those who possess the necessary educational qualifications, respectability and local influence should be appointed to the new offices. Even if the applicants be persons belonging to the families holding sanads granted by Government, they should not be appointed unless they possess the necessary qualifications and reside in the amsams of which they aspire to become headmen.

IV.—Native States.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Feb. 27th, 1904.

Text-books in Mysore schools.

14. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th February, says that great facilities have been provided by the Mysore Government for the proper choice of text-books in schools, inasmuch as a committee containing some of the best scholars in the State with Mr. Bhabha as President has been appointed for the purpose, but, unfortunately, no care is taken to prescribe suitable text-books. A comparison of the Canarese text-books prescribed for the Lower Secondary Examination of Mysore with those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University will throw light upon the matter. *Dhruvacharitram*, a poem in graceful *Bhamini Shatpudi* metre, and about 30 pages of excellent prose full of moral teaching, are prescribed for the Matriculation Examination, while the text-books for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination consist of selections from *Jaimini* and *Chennabasavapuram*, formerly prescribed for the F.A. and B.A. Examinations of Madras, and *Dharmasharmabhyudayam*, a book of 86 pages, full of improper passages, descriptive of human beauty. When the latter text-book was first prescribed, attention was drawn to the objectionable passages, and an expurgated edition was published which, however, still retained some of the improper matter. A third edition being considered too expensive, the copies of the second edition with the objectionable lines struck out in ink were supplied to students, and the effect was to increase their curiosity to know what was in the lines thus struck out. Mr. Bhabha, the President of the Committee, cannot be held responsible for all this as he is ignorant of Canarese, and the blame must lie partly with the members of the Committee who chose the particular text-books But there are some on the Committee who have great discrimination and who would have protested against the choice of such text-books, although it is possible that Mr. Bhabha may have done everything without consulting them in order to help people in whom he is interested. If the Committee have blundered in the matter, it has even been suggested that the present members may be removed and others appointed in their stead. At any rate Mr. Bhabha himself, ignorant of Canarese, has shown that he is not even open to advice from those who know Canarese, and so the best thing would be to appoint an able Canarese scholar as President of the Text-books Committee and also as Superintendent of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Feb. 25th, 1904.

Desirability of the Secretary of State for India visiting India.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th February, suggests the desirability of the Secretary of State for India visiting India at least once in his *regimè*, in that he has no opportunity of ascertaining the public opinion and is guided mainly by the reports and other papers submitted to him by the Government of India, and observes that such a visit will do immense good to the Indians.

The British expedition to Thibet.

16. The same paper, giving a detailed description of the state of affairs in Corea and Thibet, writes as follows :—Russia is trying to seize Corea, and England to seize Thibet. The expedition to Thibet is not with the object of making an agreement with that State in connection with trade, as it is given out, but with the object of carrying off the gold that is found there and of adding it to the immense wealth, which has already been carried away and stored up in London. India will be saddled with the expenses of this expedition, while England will enjoy its fruits. The Indians have neither comforts nor privileges to enjoy. If they, like the Japanese, become sensible of the advantages of union and co-operation, laying aside all their internal broils, and get themselves trained in military tactics so as to be able to wage war with the foreigners, they will certainly have the privileges they are entitled to and secure an estimable position like the Japanese.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th February, states:—When His Excellency the Viceroy spoke at Dacca some time ago, he referred in unsatisfactory terms to the working of the Executive Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay. It may be inferred from this speech that His Excellency is of opinion that it will be advantageous to do away with these Councils altogether, as their absence will lead to a better administration than at present. In this connection His Excellency, quoting Sir John Lawrence for his authority, observed that the administration by the Governors with the help of their Executive Councils makes none of them individually responsible. There may be a tinge of truth in what His Excellency has observed. But, if he is to speak of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay in a discontented manner, he is at the same time bound to confess that the condition of the Executive Council of the Government of India is by no means better. Although His Excellency has quoted Sir John Lawrence for his authority, he has ignored the time when the latter lived. How can the opinion expressed by one who lived many years ago apply to the present age? We do not question here the ability of Sir John Lawrence, Sir Thomas Munro and others, who are noted for their well-conducted administration. Are the Provincial authorities of the present day endowed with the same powers and qualifications as those of the time of Sir John Lawrence? Are not the authorities of this age required to obtain the sanction of the Government of India for everything they propose to do? As these Provincial authorities are found sadly wanting in such powers and qualifications, how can we expect them to administer their Provinces without the help of the Executive Councils? The reason for His Excellency to think of doing away with these Councils is his desire that nothing should be done independently by the Local Governments with the help of these Councils, without being brought to the notice of the Government of India and that all powers should vest solely in the hands of that Government.

Reflections on the speech made by His Excellency the Viceroy at Dacca.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1904.

18. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th February, says that Lord Ampthill has shown himself to be the most learned and conscientious of the Governors of Madras. He is learning Sanskrit and has evinced a desire to learn about the Indians from the Indians themselves and deal justly with them. He has won the hearts of the people of Madras with his modest conduct, and though he made mistakes in the beginning, he is correcting them now and gives fresh proof of his goodness day by day.

Lord Ampthill.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Feb. 27th, 1904.

[Issued 5th March 1904.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 5th March 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States.

Native States, *Madras*, Mar. 3rd, 1904.

1. A correspondent writes:—"Diwan Krishnaswamy Row, now on the eve of his departure, has fully played out the game of Nepotism for which his administration has been unprecedentedly notorious. He has secured an increment of Rs. 50 to the salary of his son Venkata Row, whose name figured in the Public Press not long ago as the fortunate recipient of increased emoluments for repeated failures at the B.A. examination. His pay is now Rs. 200, as Secretary in the State Insurance Branch of the office which does not require a special full-time officer and which the Revenue Head Clerk could well look after without a cash of additional cost. The Diwan's sons-in-law in the office get each Rs. 50, and also his brother's son a Sub-Registrar in the snug corner of Shenkotai where his ignorance of Malayalam, the language of the country, is regarded as no serious drawback. That these jobberies would be perpetrated at the nick of time was anticipated by people who were keen enough to make correct readings in the sacrifices offered at the altar of palace Favouritism, compromising the prestige and position of the highest office, and demoralising the service. It is a wanton, cruel bleeding of the poor tax-payer to treat public funds in this reckless fashion to serve the private interests of an out-going Diwan. While these scandalous jobberies are going on creating public nausea and public scorn throughout the land, the Diwan is receiving parting entertainments, marked by speeches of mutual admiration, to produce an impression as if popularity is in high tide. Do these official, if not officious, people who get up these meaningless functions laugh behind the parting guest's back? The mere vapourings indulged in by a few seeming friends and admirers can avail nothing."

The retiring Diwan of Travancore.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, Mar. 4th, 1904.

2. "A correspondent wires from Rambha:—A meeting was held on the 25th February, in the Rambha house, presided over by the Raja of Kallikote, at which 50 gentlemen from Atagada, Mandasa, Budarsingi, Berhampur and Russellkonda and about 450 people of Biridi and Kallikote attended. The Raja of Surangi, the Diwan of Badarsingi, Babu Mathurisaba, the chief Uriya merchants of Berhampur and others sent in letters and telegrams expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting. Mr. M. S. Dass, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., of Cuttack, was also present. The question of amalgamation was discussed for nearly three hours, and it was resolved that it will be beneficial if Ganjám is transferred to Bengal. A vote of thanks to the Viceroy was also resolved upon."

The excision of Ganjám.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

3. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 2nd March, says, with reference to the Russo-Japanese war, that the Russians are trying to obtain the help of France by some means or other, and are lavishly spending money to win over public opinion in France to their side; they are also trying all possible means to induce Germany to join them. A partition of China and Japan among the western powers is the bait held out by the Russians to Europe, and there is a possibility of the three powers—Russia, France and Germany—combining for this purpose. But their evil designs will be frustrated as the British will never join the combination, and, if the British and the Americans take the side of Japan, the Russians and their allies will have no chance of success.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Mar. 2nd, 1904.

Great Britain's attitude in the Russo-Japanese war.

4. The same paper says that, on account of Russian jealousy of Britain, the Russians declare that, on the outbreak of the war, they gave the British Government 33 hours to proclaim neutrality on pain of reprisals being made by Russia; they also threaten to move on Persia and Thibet and even on India. Thibet is the vassal of China and the British mission has entered Thibet with the consent of China; so there is no cause for alarm if the Russians advance towards Thibet. The Thibetans may naturally oppose the entrance of the British into Thibet in pursuance of their policy of keeping out Europeans, and they may welcome the help of Russia against the British. But, says the paper, the Thibetans will be well advised not to adopt such a course, as, of all the European nations, the British are the most friendly towards China and Japan; and the Thibetans and the British in Asia must make common cause against Russian machinations. It lies with China to bring the matter to an amicable settlement.

Russia and Thibet.

5. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan* of the 2nd March. The *Rahber* (place of publication not mentioned) doubts whether England will maintain her notified neutrality in face of the fact that she has procured four ships from the Argentine Republic and sent them on to Japan in charge of more than hundred pensioned military officers. In case of her rendering aid to Japan she would, it says, gain something in Manchuria or in Persia.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Mar. 2nd, 1904.

The Russo-Japanese war and British neutrality.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

6. The *Satyavarthamani*, of the 1st March, writes, in English, as follows:—"This celebrated case has reached an interesting development. As we saw in a recent issue, it was decided by the two Hindu members of the High Court against the Missionaries and the basis of that judgment seemed to many, including all Christians, entirely unsound. Without attributing any motives to the Honourable Judges, it was regarded that such a decision was in many respects unfortunate. The editor of the *Harvest Field* vigorously attacked this deliverance.

"Mr. Norton, who naturally enough never neglects an opportunity to attack the Missionary and his cause, sought to urge the High Court to charge the editor with contempt of Court. The Court, however, while stating that it was a clear case of contempt, declined to take the matter up.

Satyavarthamani, *Paramakudi*, Mar. 1st, 1904.

The Tinnevelly case.

Thus the matter is unfortunately causing increasing ill-feeling and we think that the end is not yet. The *Harvest Field* editor may have been unwise in some of his utterances, but the fact remains, in view of all the evidence in the case, that there has been a flagrant miscarriage of justice and that the Christian community believes there should be some way of removing the evil."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 4th, 1904.

The acquittal of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th March, exulting in the acquittal of Bal Gangadhar Tilak by the High Court of Bombay, says:—The machinations of the adversaries of Mr. Tilak in this case were apparent from the beginning. The Government of Bombay joined them. If Mr. Tilak was actually guilty of perjury, those who suffered loss on account of it should have brought a case against him. For what purpose has the Government undertaken to conduct such a case at a cost of nearly half a lakh of rupees? Does it undertake at its own cost to commit all people guilty of perjury on this earth and conduct the proceedings with the help of its own officers? What can be its motive in having spent the public money for causing so much affliction to such a patriot and well-learned man as Mr. Tilak, who is known for his good disposition? There has been a feeling of hatred for and enmity towards him in the minds of several Anglo-Indian officials since the year 1897, when he was convicted as a traitor and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, from which he was released after the lapse of a year. His enemies who were waiting for an opportunity to bring him to trouble took advantage of the adoption case of Tai Maharaj, to whose estate he was an executor. While these Anglo-Indians and the friends of Tai Maharaj put Mr. Tilak to a good deal of anxiety, trouble and expense, his character has stood unsullied to the last.

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, Feb. 29th, 1904.

Corruption of some of the Sub-Magistrates of Malabar.

8. A correspondent to the *Satyavadi*, of the 29th February, refers to the articles which appeared in certain papers complaining about the corruption and dishonesty of some Sub-Magistrates in Malabar, and remarks that it is high time for the Collector of Malabar to make enquiries into this matter and relieve the people from the oppression of these corrupt officials. The article suggests that the suspected officials should be transferred from their stations before enquiries are set on foot into the matter.

Inconvenience to parties as judicial and executive powers are vested in one and the same officer.

9. An article in the same issue of the paper complains of the inconvenience and loss suffered by the parties as certain officers who exercise both Revenue and Magisterial powers often go out on jamabandi and other revenue work and try cases when they are on circuit. The absence of 1st-class Magistrates from their head-quarters gives rise at times to serious inconvenience to parties, as in the case, for instance, of a person convicted by a Magistrate who wishes to get himself released on bail; and the article suggests that during the absence of such officers from head-quarters some others should be appointed to hear complaints and try cases. The article hopes that the authorities concerned will take the necessary measures to remedy this evil.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 2nd, 1904.

Appointment of Europeans in the Provincial Educational service.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd March, referring to the entertainment of Mr. Malim in the place of Mr. Mark Hunter in the Provincial Educational service, observes with regret that, while the Government has excluded the Indians from the higher appointments in the Indian Educational service, it does not appear to be just and proper to appoint Europeans in the Provincial Educational service which is intended solely for the benefit of the Indians, and that to make matters worse such Europeans are appointed all at once to some of the higher classes of the Provincial Educational service in supersession of the Indians, while new men should rise only from the lowest class of that service.

11. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 5th March, says that Lord Curzon made a fine speech on the Universities Bill, but his views cannot be accepted. Lord Curzon says that the restrictions contemplated by the Bill are meant to safeguard the interests of Indian students. But the duty of a State, says the paper, is to provide every facility for education instead of putting impediments in its way.

Lord Curzon on the Universities Bill.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Mar. 5th, 1904.

12. An article in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 27th February, invites the attention of the Educational authorities to the deplorable condition of primary education in the country parts and to the desirability of taking measures to promote such education in those parts and, if possible, to make primary education compulsory throughout the land. It says that owing to the reduction of the grants to primary schools, several of them have been closed in the country parts and the teachers do not take as much interest in primary education as they did before. If the Government increases the grants to such institutions, many new schools will be opened in country parts and the spread of primary education will be sure and certain.

Primary education in country parts.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Otteppálam*, Feb. 27th, 1904.

13. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th February, strongly disapproves of the practice of Missionaries giving religious instruction once a week to the students of the Panchama school, Calicut, which is managed by the local municipality. It says that the Missionaries have no right whatever to undertake the religious education of the Panchama boys and remarks that as the conversion to Christianity of the Panchamas will be detrimental to the interest of the country in various ways, this practice should be put a stop to. It appears that the Missionaries occasionally go to the Hindu primary schools in the country parts and teach the Bible in such schools also. This, says the article, should also be put a stop to.

Missionaries and the Panchama school, Calicut.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Feb. 27th, 1904.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

14. Mr. Dampuru Narasayya, in writing to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd March, states that from his own experience a good deal of injustice is being done in the matter of revenue collection. He has been for the last 30 years cultivating lands in the village of Kodur, Nellore taluk, and paying kists for the same. In spite of his agent producing a letter in his (Mr. Narasayya's) own handwriting and signed by him, to the effect that the kist would be paid in two or three days, his plough bullock, he says, was attached, the chief reason for such misconduct on the part of the village officers being his frequent complaints against them to the authorities. Notwithstanding the fact that the fields in the village were damaged by the heavy rains of December and January, the village officers collect the kists very oppressively, causing also great annoyance to the ryot population by their behaviour towards them. The correspondent, therefore, requests the authorities to enquire into such matters and exemplarily punish the wrong-doers, thereby doing justice to the ryots.

Kist collection.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 2nd, 1904.

(*h*) *Railways.*

15. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th February, says that the residents of Tirupati, Rénigunta, Púdi, Puttúr, Nagari, Tiruttani, etc., in the North Arcot district, have sent in a memorial to the Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, stating that the present time-table with regard to the passenger trains is quite ill-arranged, as the passengers arriving at Rénigunta, either from the Tirupati side or from Arkonam side, have to wait a long time before they can catch the train they intend taking. The petitioners suggest easy and convenient remedies requiring no additional expenditure and introducing no changes in the time-table with regard to other trains. The facts that the sacredness of Tiruttani attracts hundreds of devotees every now and then, and that Nagari and

A railway grievance.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Feb. 27th, 1904.

other stations possess heavy traffic, will add weight to the suggestions of the petitioners. So the paper requests on behalf of the petitioners that their prayers will be listened to and that new arrangements will be made soon.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 2nd, 1904.

The Government order regarding the establishment of Agricultural schools.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd March, referring to the order passed by the Government on the proposals submitted to it by Mr. Chatterton, the officer in charge of the Madras School of Arts, regarding the establishment of Agricultural schools, regrets to note that, while the Government is willing to pay the Civilians thousands of rupees for a nominal work, as it has done in the case of the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes who is now said to be on special duty in connection with the Madras City Municipal Bill, it is extremely reluctant to spend money on matters which will prove beneficial to the people, and concludes with the remark that it is not possible for the millions of its poor subjects to prosper, should such a state of things continue.

The same paper, of the 5th March, while speaking of the advantages which may be derived from the Agricultural institutions proposed to be established at Poosa in the Province of Bengal under the direct supervision of the Government of India, remarks that if the proposed instruction therein is to be of any immediate benefit to the agriculturists, it should be given on the line chalked out by Mr. Chatterton, as that appears to be more advantageous than the measures adopted at Poosa.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Ottappálam*, Feb. 27th, 1904.

Government officials accepting presents.

17. A Panur correspondent to the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 27th February, says that a certain Government official has accepted such things as cots, beddings, etc., as presents from certain rich and influential persons, and wishes to know if this will not come under the category of bribes.

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, Feb. 29th, 1904.

Appointment of new village officers in Malabar.

18. An article in the *Satyavadi*, of the 29th February, referring to the appointment of additional village officers in Malabar consequent upon the redistribution of amsams in certain taluks of the district, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of appointing respectable and qualified persons as adhikaries without giving preference to the members of sanad-holding families. The opinion is expressed that in case a member of a sanad-holding family is appointed to any new amsam, care should be taken not to appoint another member of the same family as the adhikari of the adjacent amsam.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 1st, 1904.

The Official Secrets Bill.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st March, observes:—The Official Secrets Bill provides for the punishment of persons who reveal secrets relating to civil matters, and this provision clearly shows that the Government of India is jealous of public opinion and does not relish the idea that the people should ventilate their opinion freely on the merits or demerits of political secrets. With this object in view, the Government of India is imposing restrictions such as are contemplated in the Bill. The definition of the expression "civil matters" in the Bill is far from being satisfactory, inasmuch as it may cover anything and everything which the Government may desire to bring under its scope. One who discloses official secrets is required to prove under the Act that he has not been actuated by any evil intention, while the burden of proving such intention should generally fall on the complainant and not on the accused. It would be better for Government to direct highly-paid officers under it to guard against the disclosure of political secrets, than frame an enactment in view to gag the people. The Government is under the false impression that a secret is revealed only when it is printed and published, while it has been found out in several cases that secrets are spread much sooner by wayfarers

and others than by newspapers, which publish correct news and make the people disbelieve false rumours. It is therefore expedient for the Government to render the newspapers all possible aid in the matter of publishing correct news and not to threaten them with punishment for such publication.

A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 27th February, says that Lord Curzon on the eve of his departure from India has bequeathed a legacy to the Indian people in the shape of the Official Secrets Bill, which, if passed into law, will lay the axe at the root of the liberties of the Indian Press. Although Lord Curzon has introduced various reforms in the administration of the country, yet none of them is of such a nature as to safeguard permanently the interests and welfare of the people of India. The liberties of the people of India have already been destroyed and the passing of this Bill will enable the police to arrest any person they like, without the least fear of being questioned. It will be very difficult for the people to understand what matters are treated as confidential by Government. As the acts of Government are intended for the welfare of its subjects, there will be no harm in making them public. It is necessary that military and naval matters should be kept secret and there is already a law to prevent the disclosure of such matters. There is no necessity whatever for a measure of this kind, and the article hopes that Lord Curzon will be kind enough not to pass this Bill.

IV.—Native States.

20. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 3rd March, says that the Mysore Municipal authorities refused to admit into the city for burial in the Christian cemetery the remains of the late Mr. P. E. Benson, son of Dr. Benson, the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner of the Mysore State, and thinks that, as dead bodies are freely permitted to be taken into the city for *post-mortem* examination, the Government should make investigations as to why permission was refused in this particular case.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Mar. 3rd, 1904.

Alleged refusal of the Mysore Municipal authorities to admit the remains of the late Mr. P. E. Benson into the city for burial.

21. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 2nd March, says that the Mysore Government cares more for the benefits of outsiders than for the Mysoreans who contribute the State revenue. The Students' Home of the Central College and the Victoria Hospital illustrate this fact. Mr. Cook also admits non-Mysoreans into the college even if they fail to pass the prescribed examinations; while Mysoreans are not so admitted even when they have incurred great expense for their studies. Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar was draining the resources of the State during his *regime*, and things are no better now. In the Victoria Hospital no attention is paid to poor Mysoreans, while non-Mysoreans are well cared for. Although such a state of things, says the paper, may make the Maharaja famous and popular in other provinces, yet the rate-payers of Mysore are not benefited in the least.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Mar. 2nd, 1904.

Favour shown to non-Mysoreans in Mysore.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

22. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 5th March, says that the non-publication of the report of the Commission appointed by Government to investigate into the Mulkowal incident in which several persons died from the effects of plague inoculation gives rise to the suspicion that the report is unfavourable to the policy and measures of the Government with regard to the plague. Experience has shown that plague inoculation is quite useless, and perhaps the Commission have expressed the same opinion.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Mar. 5th, 1904.

The Mulkowal disaster.

[Issued 12th March 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 11 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 12th March 1904

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1904.

The excision of Ganjám.

1. "A Chatrapur correspondent telegraphs:—A meeting of the Uriyas was held at Hingili representing 14 villages and presided over by Shumsoor Raj, family prince. It was resolved to thank the Government of India for the resolution uniting all Uriyas under one administration. A similar meeting was held at Bamnapore in Goomsur taluk."

Times of Malabar, *Tellicherry*, Mar. 12th, 1904.

The sub-postmaster, Baliapatam.

2. "A sub-postmaster practically innocent of English and Malayalam:—It appears that, in the course of the examination of the present sub-postmaster, Baliapatam, by the counsel for the accused (a former sub-postmaster convicted at the Sessions for this month), it transpired that he (the present incumbent) could read neither English nor Malayalam satisfactorily. It is stated that, being practically innocent of any literary knowledge of these languages, his only function consists in signing off papers, the remaining portion of his work being done for him by his elder brother, who is reported to have been also the sub-postmaster of the place some time ago. The appointment is thus only a sinecure for him, while the insecurity and inconvenience to the public, as a result of having to deal with an irresponsible assistant of his, may better be imagined than said. We wonder that this aspect of the matter has been totally ignored by the authorities in appointing the present incumbent."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

3. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar* of the 7th March. The *Al-Muvayyid* (an Arabic daily of Cairo) writes that it is England which has more ambition than other powers. The reduction of the Muhammadan kingdoms is the chief aim of England. It is a thing not less known to all that the British have set their foot on the Egyptian soil with the object of swallowing it up. Their further ambition is to get hold of Arabia some how or other and extend their influence in the Persian Gulf, thus it is that England tries to bring all Islamic kingdoms of the world under her subjection.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1904.

England and the Muhammadan kingdoms.

4. The *Nâier-i-Asifi*, of the 10th March, with reference to the present aspect of affairs in the Near East, observes that Turkey will never be afraid of the empty threats of the Christian powers whose deep-rooted hostility is well known to her. The Turkish lion is ever ready to tear hostile Bulgaria into pieces. It is only the unexampled forbearance and kind-heartedness of Turkey which saved States like Bulgaria, etc., from destruction. Bulgaria will share the same fate as Greece if she challenges Turkey to war. It is the common object of all Christian powers.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1904.

The Balkan affairs.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

5. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 8th March, gives expression to the general satisfaction felt at the acquittal by the Bombay High Court of Mr. Tilak, who has been, according to the paper, the victim of persecution by the Government for a long time. It says that Mr. Tilak is noble and learned and is highly respected by the Mahrattas, and that the Government brought charges of fraud, perjury, etc., against him and, after harassing him for two years, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. But the sentence has been set aside by the Bombay High Court and Mr. Tilak declared entirely innocent.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, Mar 8th, 1904.

The acquittal of Mr. Tilak by the Bombay High Court.

6. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th March, says that the decision of the Bombay High Court in the Tilak case has clearly shown the Indians that the Judges of the highest British Courts are animated by the single desire of doing justice. It adds that British justice would never have appeared so praiseworthy if Mr. Tilak had not been persecuted as he was.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Mar. 9th, 1904.

British justice and the Tilak case.

7. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th March, says that it is a matter for regret that a certain high native official of Malabar shows great partiality in favour of his castemen in filling up appointments under him. There is, it says, a general complaint that natives of India are not given high appointments under Government; but when the few natives who are fortunate enough to secure such high appointments abuse their privileges and powers by partiality and nepotism, it will tend to damp the ardour of the public press and the representative association of the people in pleading the cause and fighting for the right of the people of India. The article therefore requests such officials to earn a good name for their countrymen at large by the conscientious discharge of their duty. This lengthy

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Mar. 5th, 1904.

Complaint about a high native official of Malabar.

remarks " says the article in conclusion " made by us in a friendly disposition will, it is hoped, persuade the official concerned to accept it in good part and to rectify his conduct for the future; he is informed that if he persists in maintaining the same line of conduct, we shall be compelled to exercise our duty consistently with the gravity of the occasion.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1904.

Untowardly conduct of the soldiers.

8. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 10th March, refers to a case of assault tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in which seven native fishermen stood charged with assaulting soldiers on Christmas day and observes that the Magistrate, after recording the evidence of the several witnesses, acquitted the accused. It is gathered from the case that it was the soldiers who committed excesses on a high road while under the influence of liquor, but the Police Inspector has to our great surprise charged the native fishermen with assault. It is hoped that the Military authorities will bring the soldiers to book. It would have been a matter of strict and impartial justice had the Magistrate fined the soldiers and awarded compensation to the poor and helpless fishermen.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 6th, 1904.

Settlement operations.

9. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th March, says that immense good has resulted from His Excellency the Governor's tours through the various districts and his conversations with ryots. In the matter of the settlement of the five southern taluks in the Salem district, His Excellency has done much good to the people by ordering that all waste lands should be placed in classes just below the present classes and that the assessment thereof should not be raised by more than 12½ per cent. A similar settlement is to take place in Guntúr division in the Kistna district. The taluks bounded by Kurnool, Nellore and Hyderabad cannot be ranked as fertile. The frequent occurrences of famine have impoverished the people, and the recent Kistna floods have made the matters worse. The people in the northern taluks of the Salem district also have suffered much from plague. So the paper prays that in the matter of the settlement of those parts, viz., the northern taluks of the Salem district and Guntúr division, His Excellency will consult the District Collectors, and also the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, who is very kind towards the poor, and do good to the suffering people.

MANORAMA, *Udiout*, Mar. 7th, 1904.

Conversion of " unoccupied dry " into " occupied dry."

10. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 7th March, in continuation of an article published in a previous issue of the paper regarding the conversion of " Unoccupied dry lands " into " Occupied dry ", says that it would be fair and not oppressive to the cultivators if orders are issued to bring unoccupied dry lands on which second crops are raised for three years in succession under permanently assessed double crop lands. Instead of this being done, if unoccupied dry lands are brought under occupied dry even when a portion only of such lands is cultivated for three years, it will be very hard on the tenants and the cultivators. Suppose, for instance, 4 acres of a sub division, consisting of 36 acres of unoccupied dry land, are cultivated for three years in succession, the whole sub-division is classed as " occupied dry " and assessed accordingly, which is very oppressive to the cultivators. The article hopes that Government, in conjunction with the Board and the District Collector, will, before this system is brought into force, carefully consider the matter and redress the grievances of the cultivators.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 11th, 1904.

Corruption on the part of the subordinate officials.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th March, dilating at length on the evils resulting from the practice of the subordinate officials levying blackmail from the people, as in Russia, Turkey and other countries, observes that, although the Indian officials under the British Government are generally free from this vice, this is not the case in the Police Department, in which

corruption will be at an end only when the officials are afraid of public opinion and when the people have a share in the administration of the country, and are a check against unscrupulous subordinate officials as is the case in Japan. This paper, therefore, thinks it highly desirable that in India there should be a Parliament in which the Indians may discuss political subjects and have a share in the administration of their country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 12th, 1904.

The administration of Lord Curzon.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th March, observes:—Although His Excellency Lord Curzon has obtained from the ministers of the King-Emperor special permission to continue as Viceroy for more than five years, we have no reason to say that he has done us any positive good, like some of his predecessors, such as Lord Ripon, who did all that he could to reform almost every department and to ameliorate the condition of the Indians—all within four years of his *régime*. The present Viceroy has simply set on foot a number of measures none of which has turned out to be of any practical good, nor have any of his promises been fulfilled. While none of his projects has reached completion and borne fruit, some of his actions are not only calculated to produce positive evil, but are beneficial only to the Anglo-Indians. As an instance, we may refer to the establishment of an Agricultural Institution at Poosa, which will be advantageous only to the English planters, and can be of little or no use to the Indian ryots, living from hand to mouth, and depending entirely on the few acres of land they have in their villages. With reference to the Viceroy's proposed reform in educational matters, we are of opinion that the same sort of secular education now given to all classes of men alike is not of the right kind, inasmuch as educated men of these days deem it derogatory to attend to the callings of their ancestors, and that technical and industrial education adapted to the requirements of the various classes of the community will be of practical use to them in after-life.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar 5th, 1904.

Post cards.

13. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th March, says that the Postal authorities are making immense profit from quarter-anna post cards and that a much larger profit can be realised if the price of the cards be reduced by one half. It prays that the Government of India will deeply consider the question and enable the people to obtain two small sized cards for one quarter of an anna.

Soldiers *versus* Fishermen.

14. The same paper says that in the prosecution conducted by the Police before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a complaint preferred by the Commanding Officer of the Lincolnshire Regiment against certain fishermen for assaulting some of his soldiers, the accused were acquitted as innocent, and that the Magistrate remarked in his judgment that the soldiers themselves were guilty of unlawful conduct. It is very surprising to see the innocent fishermen charged though they were themselves severely beaten. The paper requests that since it is now clear that the soldiers are guilty, the Military authorities will inflict a proper punishment upon them, and remarks that the Magistrate himself might have compensated the injured fishermen by making the soldiers pay them at least for the loss of their earnings on the two days during which their prosecution lasted.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Mar. 6th, 1904.

Revidi Post office.

15. The *Desopakari*, of the 6th March, says that the Revidi Post office (Vizagapatam district?) has been a great help to people and that it is doing a good deal of all sorts of postal work. To still further extend its usefulness, arrangements are being made to open a Savings Bank under its management. In spite of such heavy work it is ashamed, it remarks, to inform the public that the post-master is paid only a third of his peon's salary. It prays that the Postal authorities will redress this grievance soon.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 5th, 1904.

Village organization.

16. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th March, writes thus in English:—"..... The advantages of having petty suits disposed of by village munsifs are so manifest that they only require to be named to be appreciated. The persons

constituting the village bench will generally be residents of the same village as the plaintiff and the defendant, and consequently they are likely to come to a more correct estimate of the facts placed before them than an authority not in constant touch with these people. If such cases are decided by benches of village munsifs it will mean not only a great saving in the expenses of both the parties, but all the troubles and worries, the travelling to and fro, which are incidental to the present system will be saved. . . . . The chief difficulty in reviving the old system will be to find men capable of doing the required work, honest enough to do it impartially, and patriotic enough to do such work without any monetary reward. . . . . The first thing to be done in the matter is to find out typical villages where the old village system has not totally decayed, and where some persons qualified to do all the work in connection with village administration can be found. The second step is to enlist the sympathy of the local officers in favour of the movement. The reason why such measures as the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, introduced by the Government to grant relief to the indebted agriculturists, do not succeed, is "that they require very exceptional qualities in the officers who work them—sympathy, resource, great knowledge of local conditions, and the like." Under the circumstances the best thing would be to select a few officers having these qualities, and to desire them to introduce the reform as an experiment in the typical villages, selected for the purpose under their charge. The reconstituted village panchayat should, I think, be as of old, "a standing committee of reference." The members of the said panchayat should at least for the present be nominated by the Government . . . . it may be entrusted with the following administrative work :—

"(1) Trial of petty civil suits.
"(2) Registration of certain deeds.
"(3) Magisterial work and control over the police.
"(4) Village sanitation.
"(5) Maintenance of the infirm paupers of the village.
"(6) Irrigation.
"(7) Famine relief work.
"(8) Looking after boundary marks.
"(9) The management of village common forests.
"(10) Power of determining the necessity of opening a liquor shop in a village.
"(11) Keeping the district officers acquainted with the real condition of the villages."

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th March, continues thus in English :—

"I. They (members of panchayat) may be given certain powers for deciding petty civil suits, *i.e.*, suits for amounts not exceeding Rs. 50. This work can be done (*a*) by the *panchayat* as a whole body, or (*b*) by committees of the *panchayat* appointed to do the work by turns, or (*c*) by any single panchayat assisted by the arbitrators appointed by the parties. The first method will be unworkable to some extent, and complaints about delays in deciding cases will be forthcoming every now and then. It will be difficult to convene meetings of the whole *panchayat* and even when such meetings are convened the members, being unacquainted with any rules or procedure, will lose much time in talking over and discussing the different issues of the case. The second method appears workable in every way, but before the matter is taken to such committees, I would propose that the third method should be tried in the first instance. What I suggest is that the parties should each appoint its own arbitrator, and that these two arbitrators should select as head arbitrator or *sar panchayat* any one member of the recognized *panchayat*. These three should then hear the parties *in person* and give their order as soon as possible in writing. The order need not show the reasons for their having come to that decision, but it should give in short the decision only. This decision should be final and unappealable. If the arbitrators of the parties do not agree in appointing a *sar panchayat* from the persons nominated to the board of *panchayat*, then the suit should be heard and disposed of by the

committee appointed for the time, and the decision of the committee will be final in suits for amounts not exceeding Rs. 20; and in cases above Rs. 20 up to Rs. 50, one appeal and one only may lie to the Subordinate Judge, who should be given powers to decide such appeals summarily. In appealable cases the committee should give their decision in full, giving their reasons, etc. It seems from the last report of the Director-General of Statistics that there were 1,295,932 suits under Rs. 50. If these cases are decided by the village panchayat, not only will the trouble and costs of the parties be lessened, but it will grant a much-needed relief to the subordinate courts. The work of subordinate courts being thus lightened, they may be entrusted with the criminal work now done by the Revenue officers. One of the difficulties in the way of separating executive from judicial functions will thus be solved. Whether these suits should be exempt from the operation of the Court Fees Act is a matter depending on the larger question of Imperial revenue. It may, however, be suggested that in the case of the settlement of suits by arbitrators and a *sar panchayat* the Government might very well grant them exemption from the operation of the Court Fees Act, as some exemption is even now granted in cases decided by arbitration.

"II. The panchayat or the standing committee for the time being may be empowered to register deeds of sale, mortgage, etc., up to a certain limit in a village register kept for the purpose. This will save trouble to the parties and put a stop to the *dasturi*, which, it is complained, is charged on these small transactions by the clerks of the Registration department. The panchayat residing in the same village will also be in a position to find out whether the amount alleged to be paid in the documents has actually been received by the signatories thereof."

Appointments in the Railway and Telegraph departments.

17. An article in the *Satyavadi*, of the 7th March, does not view with favour the preference given to Europeans and Eurasians over educated natives in respect of appointments in the Railway and Telegraph departments, and remarks that the appointments in those departments should be thrown open to the public without distinction of caste, creed or colour.

SATYAVADI, *Mayavaram*, Mar. 7th, 1904.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Indian Legislative Councils.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th March, observes as follows:—The Indian Legislative Councils do not serve the purpose for which they are intended, in that the majority of them are official members, who make it a point to vote unanimously in favour of Government irrespective of their individual convictions. It is to be regretted that the Government carries out its measures without caring to know whether they are right or wrong, and whether or not they are calculated to promote the interests of the people at large, notwithstanding their loud cries against them. Even in England complaints are made at times that the Government of India is doing things in a high-handed manner. Instances are not wanting to show that certain proposals are carried out, setting at defiance the objections of the non-official members, in conformity with the previous arrangements made privately by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. In these circumstances we are led to conclude that there is no harm in having no Legislative Councils at all. Experience tells us that there has not been a single instance in which the Government has changed its opinion in deference to the objections made by the representatives of the people, either in the Viceregal or in the Provincial Legislative Council. It behoves us to agitate on the subject, suggesting further reformation of these councils so that we may hope to achieve our object thereby in the long run.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 7th, 1904.

Official Secrets Act.

19. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th March, says that in spite of the staunch opposition of the non-official members and in spite of the unanimous disapproval of the press, the "thorny" Official Secrets Act has been passed. That the Governor-General who advocates that "People's verdict" should be respected should

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 9th, 1904.

have ignored the opinions of the elected members of the council and the editors of newspapers shows that saying and doing are two different things. As there is such a vast difference between the old and the new Acts the European editor of a newspaper has ventured to pronounce that the new Act resembles an irate Russian Act. The remark of Lord Curzon that the effect of the Act will be more of a negative good than of a positive evil is not at all satisfactory. Since the efforts of the Honourable Members have proved futile, the paper says that the people cannot do better than pray to God that this troublesome Act will be repealed, if not by the present Parliament, at least by the Liberal Party that may soon come into power.

The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th March, declares it to be the peculiar misfortune of the Indians that Government should have passed the "Official Secrets Act" contrary to the principles of British justice and in spite of the combined opposition of Anglo-Indians and Indians. No doubt Lord Curzon gave the assurance that it was not the intention of the Government to persecute the people with prosecutions under the Act, and that Government officials would be glad to see their work criticised and to profit by the criticism. But such a view is opposed to practical experience. Almost all the officials, from the Viceroy down to the constable, are prone to love, praise and resent criticism; and can hardly be expected to possess the self-denial necessary to regard the critic as a friend and correct the errors he points out.

The paper continues that such a law is needed only by a Government which seeks to conceal its unjust acts and insincere dealings, and calls on all the Indians to present a duly signed petition to the British Parliament, the source of mercy and justice, praying for the repeal of the law.

The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 10th March, commenting on the "Official Secrets Act," believes that no thoughtful person would deny the necessity for safeguarding such secrets as secret agreements with foreign countries or Native States entered into or contemplated by the Indian Government, a design of imposing fresh taxation, or an attempt to suppress a conspiracy or a dangerous society, the protection of such secrets is in the interests of the people as well as the State. Some of the members of the Supreme Legislative Council and some newspapers expressed the fear that the law would destroy the liberty of the people; but nobody will suffer any injustice or loss if discretion is used in putting the law into force according to Lord Curzon's assurance. The object of Government is to prevent the divulgence of secrets and not to persecute the people or injure the well-being of the public or the State.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Mar. 8th, 1904.

The Official Secrets Bill.

20. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 8th March, says that Government have had under consideration for some time the enactment of a law to prevent the publication of official secrets in newspapers, as such publication was said to have caused great inconvenience to the Government. But all the Indian newspapers opposed the measure as causing injury to them, and so the Government have declared that only "important" secrets will be dealt with by the law. But, says the paper, the term "important" is very wide and can be interpreted in various ways, so that the law is not likely to be of any use.

The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th March, writes that the Official Secrets Bill is a great blow to the liberty of the press. It remains to be seen what amount of good this measure of Lord Curzon will do for the country.

IV.—Native States.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Mar. 8th, 1904.

The Bangalore Municipality.

21. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 8th March, says that complaints are received from various quarters that the Bangalore Municipality is in an unsatisfactory condition and that much suffering is caused by sickness due to defective municipal arrangements. The paper regrets that the municipality of the principal city

of the province and residence of the chief officers of the State should lay itself open to such a charge, and requests the Diwan to direct his attention to the matter.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

22. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th March, invites the attention of Government to the desirability of affording every help to the cultivators of Malabar by constructing irrigation works in different parts of the district, as the cultivators of the district suffer very much from vicissitudes of season owing to the absence of such works.

Irrigation works in Malabar.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Mar. 5th, 1904.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th March, writes:—Notwithstanding the fact that India is a large agricultural country, it is a pity that the Government does not adopt, to the best of its ability, all the measures necessary for improving the agricultural operations. The Government has all along been paying its attention to the extension of railways, and it is but recently that its attention has been directed to the improvement of agricultural industry in this country. It is surprising to note that an Agricultural Institution has been established at Poosa, with the help of a fund generously bestowed by an American. Are we to understand that the Government of India is too poor to establish an institution of this kind in the absence of pecuniary help from without? What has become of all the money collected from the people in the shape of revenue? While the Government of India is so tardy in adopting measures for the encouragement of agriculture, which is the chief source of livelihood to the Indians, the Secretary of State for India is too ready to help the merchants of Manchester, who are sadly wanting in a sufficient supply of cotton for their mills, by the promise that large areas of waste lands in Upper and Lower Burma will be placed at the disposal of the English planters. The poor Indians have no other alternative than to plod like slaves under the English planters. Is it for the benefit of the English merchants and planters that the Indians were instrumental in securing for the British the possession of Burma in 1886? Is the promise then made, that measures would be adopted for the settlement of the Indians in Burma, delusive after all?

The Secretary of State for India and the merchants of Manchester.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 10th, 1904.

[Issued 19th March 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 12 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 19th March 1904.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1904.

1. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 16th March, expresses its views on the "Thibet Mission" and "Affairs of the Far and the Near East." The British Government, it says, is not likely to be discouraged or dismayed or give up plans owing to threats by the Russian press, that, if England persists in carrying out the project of the Thibet Mission, India will be exposed to an invasion by Russia. Russia, it continues, has warned England of the danger of a Japanese invasion of India, if Japan is let alone and allowed to grow in power and strength. The result of the complete annihilation of Japan, should it come about, would in no wise prove beneficial to European interests. None of the European Powers would stand by and see Japan beaten. They hate Russia, and do not favour her aggrandizement, as Russia has often given proof of her selfish motives and of the want of sincerity in her promises. As to affairs in the Near East, the paper says that the atrocious deeds of Bulgaria cannot be continued with impunity, or without their originators suffering just retribution.

Russia and Japan.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Satyavadi, *Calicut*, Mar. 15th, 1904.

2. An article in the *Satyavadi*, of the 15th March, says that a daring highway robbery was recently committed at Meenchanta, a notorious suburb of Calicut. It appears that some Mappilas on their way back to Calicut from Ferok, whither they had gone to sell areca-nuts, were attacked by thieves and robbed of everything they possessed. The fact that the robbery was committed in broad daylight, and at a place only two furlongs distant from the Police station at Meenchanta, clearly proves the inefficiency of the police of the place, and the article hopes that the authorities will make proper enquiries into the matter and take measures to put down such lawlessness with a strong hand.

Highway robbery at Meenchanta.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1904.

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th March, observes:—From the judgment recently delivered by the High Court of Bombay in the case of Mr. Tilak, it is evident that some of the Magistrates of the Lower Criminal Courts are devoid of all knowledge of law, and that there is, in consequence, gross miscarriage of justice, in that many innocent persons are being punished as in that case. It is a pity that several acts of such injustice

Magistrates of Subordinate Criminal Courts.

are not brought to light for the reason that the persons convicted of offences which they are not the authors of, have not the moral courage to come forward and clamour against the miscarriage of justice. There are several instances in which the judgments of the subordinate Criminal Courts are reversed by the High Court and persons convicted by the former are acquitted by the latter. In these circumstances it is highly desirable that such men alone as are well versed in law should be appointed as Magistrates of the Criminal Courts.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 19th March, echoes these sentiments in one of its leaders.

4. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 15th March, complains that District Munsifs simply put up notices declaring that such and such cases will be heard on such and such days, but that they do not hear those cases on those days. For each adjournment the plaintiffs and the defendants have to incur a large expenditure in the way of getting subpœnas, etc., served on witnesses. He adds that no case is disposed of unless it has been adjourned at least six times. So the correspondent prays the High Court will put a stop to this piece of injustice.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 15th, 1904.

District Munsifs' Courts.

5. A leader in the *Bharata Kesari*, of the 3rd March, says that the people have begun to complain of the partiality shown by a certain native high official in Malabar to his own castemen, and remarks that if an official exercising independent powers display such partiality towards his own community, the discharge of his public duties cannot be expected to be just and proper. The article after dwelling at some length upon the matter says that it will refer to the same subject in detail in another issue.

BHARATA KESARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 3rd, 1904.

Complaints about a high native official of Malabar.

6. A Cannanore correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th March, writes as follows:—"As Mr. Ramaswami Iyer, the Town Magistrate, is appointed to act as the Tahsildar of the Chirakkal taluk, Mr. Fernandez, the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of the place, has taken charge of the duties of the Town Magistrate also. The public do not seem to be much pleased at this arrangement. There are various reasons for this dissatisfaction of the public."

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 9th, 1904.

The appointment of Mr. Fernandez as Town Sub-Magistrate of Cannanore not approved of by the public.

7. A leader in the *Bharata Kesari*, of the 10th March, refers to the removal of the Panur and Poyyóli District Munsifs' Courts to Kúttaparamba and Nadapuram, respectively, and the consequent redistribution of amsams under the jurisdiction of each Court, and invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the inconvenience and difficulties to which parties are put as certain amsams which lie close to one Court are brought under the jurisdiction of another and very distant Court. For instance, the Muttungal amsam, which is only two miles distant from the Badagara Munsif's Court, is brought under the jurisdiction of the Tellicherry Munsif's Court which is about ten miles away from the said amsam. The article gives further instances of the injudicious and inconsiderate way in which the amsams have been redistributed, and it hopes that the authorities concerned will take the necessary steps to remove this inconvenience.

BHARATA KESARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 10th, 1904.

Remarks about the removal of the Munsifs' Courts of Panur and Payyóli to Kúttaparamba and Nadapuram.

8. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 14th March, referring to the prevalence of bribery and corruption among certain Sub-Magistrates of Malabar, says that although the names of the corrupt officials are well known to the public and to the press, it is difficult to bring home such charges against those officials owing to the difficulty of procuring evidence to prove them. As under the Indian Penal Code it is an offence both to give and to take bribes, nobody will come forward

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 14th, 1904.

Complaints about the corruption and dishonesty of certain Sub-Magistrates of Malabar.

and state that he has given a bribe to an official. Unless the law is amended as regards persons who give bribes, it will be very difficult and at the same time very dangerous for any one to bring such charges against an official. It is owing to this circumstance that the names of such officials are not published in the papers. It is regrettable to notice that the Divisional officers and the District Magistrate do not pay proper attention to this matter, and if they had done their duty properly there would have been no room for such complaints. It appears that the District Magistrate knows full well who the corrupt officials are and it can be presumed from his conduct that it is impossible for him to put a stop to these malpractices.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1904.

The Government order regarding the recent Special Test Examinations.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th March, writes:—No one can help laughing at the order issued by Government declaring that all the candidates who appeared for the last Special Test Examinations should be considered to have failed on the score that the contents of the question papers had prematurely leaked out. How were the question papers, which were in the custody of a highly paid Government officer, improperly obtained and circulated? Who is the culprit? What is the punishment inflicted on him? Will the Government either recover from the officer who stooped to do such a mean act as to let out the question papers, or, if he happens to be a pauper, refund from its treasury the fees paid by the disappointed candidates? Even granting that their fees will be refunded, who will come forward to make good the loss of time they have sustained, as they have to wait for a year before they can appear for these examinations again? Does it stand to reason that all the candidates should be subject to such a hardship if perhaps two or three of them have benefited themselves by the dishonesty of a Government servant? We await an answer from the Government to a question on this subject at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Mar. 14th, 1904.

The tenants of the Kavalapara estate and increment remission.

10. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 14th March, brings to the notice of the Collector the refusal of the Revenue officials of the Kavalapara estate, which is under the Court of Wards, to give the benefit of the increment remission to the tenants of the estate. It appears that under the settlement rules, increment remission is denied only to those whose assessment is three rupees or less. But in the Kavalapara estate this remission is denied even to those who pay an assessment of Rs. 8 which the correspondent says is very unjust and oppressive to the tenants considering the fact that the majority of the tenants pay an assessment ranging from 8 to 3 rupees.

(*k*) *General.*

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Mar 9th, 1904.

The Legislative Councils—a mere farce.

11. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 9th March, writes as follows:—The English Government has simply made it appear to the world that it has considerably ameliorated the condition of the Indians by giving them a share in the administration of the country on the score that it has reformed the Indian Councils Act, providing for the election of a small minority of native members in the Legislative Councils and conferring on them the right of interpellation. Experience shows that there has not been a single instance in which an Act was passed with due deference to the public opinion. The majority of members who are Government officials carry the day and the objections of the non-official native members are a mere cry in the wilderness. The result of the so-called reformation of the Legislative Councils is nothing but feelings of hostility and vengeance and dissensions in the country. It is to be regretted that His Excellency Lord Curzon with the help of the majority

of the official members has managed to get the Official Secrets Bill passed and gagged the Press. He is about to get the Universities Bill passed into an Act with the idea that the people would give the Government a good deal of trouble if they receive the benefits of higher education. He has clipped the wings of the zamindars by various enactments. He has deprived us of the powers we had in the municipalities, and yet he is giving out that the various enactments are being passed by the Legislative Councils whose members are also natives. The Legislative Councils will be little more than dead bodies unless and until a representative of the people of each district is appointed by the Municipalities and Local Fund Boards in the district, and the representatives so sent are empowered to put questions relating to the administration of the country and to examine the accounts relating to the receipts and disbursements of the Government.

Special Tests, October 1903.

12. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th March, says that the recent order of the Government that all those who passed the Special Test Examinations held in October last will not be considered as having satisfied the examiners on the ground that the question papers had leaked out previously, is quite indiscreet. That even the innocent and the really deserving candidates should be made to suffer after having paid fees and undergone examinations and passed the same on account of the wickedness of some of the candidates, is quite unjust and improper. The paper prays that the matter will be disposed of by the members of the Legislative Council.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1904.

Village Organization.

13. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th March, in continuation of its article in its last issue dated 9th March 1904, already reported, says:—

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 12th, 1904.

"III. The question of giving powers to the village *panchayat* to dispose of petty criminal cases is a very delicate one. The abuse of civil powers in a few cases coming before the *panchayat* will mean the loss of a few rupees, while in criminal cases an unjust punishment will mean the permanent damaging of the reputation of the parties thus punished. The granting of criminal powers . . . . must be given only in cases of infringement of sanitary rules and petty crimes. The police patel is given small magisterial powers in a few cases where he is found fit to exercise these powers. Such powers may be in the beginning granted to the village *panchayat* in villages selected for the purpose . . . . If the village *panchayat* are given some control over the village police, they may be able to check the vagaries of the village police. It may be feared that there is a probability of the police colluding with the members of the *panchayat*, but if proper care is taken in nominating members of the village *panchayat*, the chances of collusion between so many men representing different interests and the village police will be few . . . .

"IV. The village *panchayat* will be the proper authority to carry out village sanitary reforms. Villagers used to sweep the parts of the road facing their houses and compounds and keep it clear of rubbish. Where this practice is in force the streets are generally clean. The newly constituted *panchayat* can easily persuade the people to revert to the old habit and thus keep the village clean. The entrance to the village and the adjacent open ground—village common—where villagers generally meet in the evenings can also be looked after by the *panchayat* . . . .

"V. To an outsider it may seem a wonder as to how the disabled and destitute, the old and the infirm, are maintained in villages in the absence of any poor law. But as Mr. Baden-Powell says:—The village system also enables the agrarian districts to dispense with a poor law. Each village will secure its infirm and pauper inhabitants at least from starvation without the intervention of any poor rate machinery? Except in famine years, or years of deep distress, one will never find any old or infirm pauper unprovided for in any village. By reviving the village system a boon will indirectly be conferred on old and infirm paupers.

"VI. It was said by some witnesses before the Irrigation Commission that one of the reasons why large irrigational measures were not undertaken was that the villagers residing on the banks of the rivers throw difficulties in the way of damming them and carrying distributary canals. If the village organization is revived, it would be much more possible than now to unite them for joint action for these purposes. Even on minor irrigational works, such an organization will be very useful in the regulation of equitable distribution of water, in cases where a number of plots of land of different persons are watered from one well, or in cases of canal or tank irrigation; and such questions as to the time for which each agriculturist should be allowed to use the water, etc., may well be left to be decided by the village *panchayat* . . . . .

"VII. The village *panchayat* may be entrusted with the work of keeping the boundary marks in good repair. The disputes about the removal of the boundary marks and the encroachment of the adjacent lands may be decided in the first instance by the *panchayat*, with only one appeal to the District Deputy Collector.

"VIII. During famine time, the village *panchayat* will be found very useful in controlling the village relief works and looking after the management of kitchens for gratuitous relief which have now been approved of in preference to the dole system. The *panchayat* being in a position to know the real condition of the villagers may be asked to give certificates to those who want to attend the village works. The Government of India have in their last resolution laid down that at village relief-works the principle to be adopted should be inclusion by selection, and for the purpose of successfully carrying out this principle an institution like the village *panchayat* will be found very helpful. Sir Antony MacDonell's Famine Commission have recommended an automatic system of remissions and suspensions. The village *panchayat* will be found the proper authority to supply such correct information about the state of the crops, the expected percentage of yield, etc., as may be needed to assist the Government in passing orders on the subject of remission and suspension.

"IX. The question of preservation of existing forests and of reafforestation, wherever possible, is a question more of Imperial than of local interest, and it may at first sight appear inadvisable to grant any control over forests to the village *panchayat*. The control over real first-class protected and reserved forests should of course be left in the hands of the Forest department. But there are large areas, especially in the Deccan, which are 'forests' only in name, and their management by the village *panchayat* will remove one cause of complaint against the hardships which it is said the poor villagers suffer by the administration of these village areas by the Forest department."

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th March, continues thus:—

"X. Their (the *panchayat's*) opinion is sure to carry weight with the Abkári authorities, and no shops will be opened against the wishes of the village *panchayat* . . . .

"XI. The last purpose which the village *panchayat* will serve is that it will bring the District officers in much more intimate contact with the village people . . . . The financing of the movement may be left to the District Local Boards who, if relieved of other burdens more or less not local, can fairly be asked to contribute a portion of their revenue for the purpose of the village administration . . . . I do not propose to have the experiment tried in the whole of the country, nor even a greater part of it. The beginning must be made only in typical villages where suitable men can be found to do the work of a panchayat and where the officers are in sympathy with the movement; and even in these villages the *panchayat* should be given such powers as they may be thought fit to exercise, and as they showed their fitness additional powers may be given them. The scheme that I have drawn up is to show what *can be done*, and not to suggest all that ought to be done at once. Mr. Baden-Powell lays down the following provisions to guard against the

village system proving a failure. He says :—'Village councils left uncontrolled would be a failure. There must be a chiefship and an efficient supervision, which, however, must be exercised with such wisdom as not to deprive the *panchayat* of real influence or of its self-respect. This may be difficult of attainment, but it is not impossible. The danger always is that, when it is found necessary to define by law the powers which such local and rural boards are to exercise, the provisions may be too refined and complicated, and with the best intentions of preventing mistakes and obviating sinister influences, the provisos and restrictions may defeat their own object.' If the advice given above be kept in view at the time of initiating the village system, I am hopeful—nay confident—that the system will, in the long run, prove a success, and thus solve to some extent one of the problems of rural administration."

III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Mar. 19th, 1904.

Remarks on the Indian Universities Bill.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th March, observes :—If the Universities Bill, which is being discussed at length in the Imperial Legislative Council, be passed into an Act in the form in which it is presented, the inevitable result will be the passing of the education of the Indian youths entirely into the hands of the English Professors. What interest have these Professors in the welfare of the Indian youths? Do they in the first place educate their own children in India? To-day they will be here and to-morrow in England. All that they care for is to see the Indian youths submit themselves to the British Government with panic and pay the taxes levied on them, while the Indians would like to see their children improve in knowledge and character and be in a position to advance the best interests of their native land by discussing political subjects and securing all that will conduce to the good of their country, such as improvement of its sources by industrial arts and commercial undertakings The Act as contemplated by the Legislature at present will be an impediment to such an advancement. Are we to understand that this is the object of the Bill in question?

Satyavadi, *Calicut*, Mar. 15th, 1904.

The Official Secrets Act.

15. An article in the *Satyavadi*, of the 15th March, referring to the Official Secrets Act, says as follows :—"The Official Secrets Bill which has been for some time on the legislative anvil of the Imperial Legislative Council is now passed into law. This Act is intended to prevent the disclosure of Government secrets. There is no doubt that this Act will be productive of great harm to newspaper proprietors and others. This Act was passed in the very teeth of the opposition raised against it by almost all the Indian papers. Since the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India, he has introduced numerous Bills and appointed diverse Commissions to enquire into and report on various matters. But we do not think India is likely to derive any benefit from them. Lord Curzon has, it seems, turned a deaf ear to the unanimous opinion of the Indian press regarding the Universities Bill. In the same way all the papers protested against the passing of the Official Secrets Bill. But all was in vain. These acts of Lord Curzon will certainly make his name long remembered in India. But it would have been better if it had been in a good cause."

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Mar. 16th, 1904.

The recent floods in Trichinopoly.

16. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 16th March, describing at length the grievances of the people of the district of Trichinopoly in consequence of the recent floods and referring to the want of sympathy on the part of the Board of Revenue for the people in distress, notwithstanding the timely recommendation of the Collector for financial help, observes as follows :—

Srírangam among other towns had a very large share of the misfortune. All the patta lands having been washed away by the recent floods, the

seedlings have become rotten and the crops have failed. There will be hardly any harvest this year. This calamity is due more or less to the failure of the officers of the Public Works Department to repair the several sluices and feeder channels in the neighbourhood, although the Government directed their repair so early as in 1898. The paper regrets to note that the Government has coolly recorded the Collector's report representing the state of things above mentioned.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Mar. 16th, 1904.

The Bombay Government and Mr. Tilak.

17. The *Vrittanta Chintamani* of the 16th March, says that the Bombay Government persecuted Mr. Tilak irresponsibly, and, although the Bombay High Court set aside the unjust sentence passed on him, yet he had to spend all he had in defending himself. The Anglo-Indian Defence Association prayed that the Government may grant compensation to Mr. Bain for his losses in his case; and it is but fair that the Bombay Government should similarly compensate Mr. Tilak.

The paper continues that, although Mr. Tilak lost all his wealth, yet he gained honour, the most valuable of all possessions; and that the effect of the whole affair has been to show that Mr. Tilak is the most patriotic among the Indians, and to make him trusted and respected by the people, the Bombay Government being thus of great service to Mr. Tilak in bringing about this effect.

[Issued 26th March 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. **No. 13 OF 1904.**

REPORT

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for the Week ending 26th March 1904.

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1904.

1. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 23rd March, in connection with the war between Russia and Japan, prays heartily for the victory of Japan. Russia, as is alleged, is England's opponent ready to stir up revolt in India. On the other hand if Russia were to win the day, the people of Manchuria and Korea would be subjected to all sorts of enormities and excesses like the Jews, and the religion of Japan would be much interfered with. If Russia were to suffer defeat, she would be sure to give up the fond idea of invading India, and the Ottoman Empire would, for a time, enjoy peace and tranquillity.

Russia and Japan.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Mar. 16th, 1904.

2. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th March, invites the attention of the District Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the mischief and inconvenience caused to the people by the retention at the same place for a long time of certain police subordinates such as station-house officers and constables, and he suggests that no station-house officer should be allowed to remain in the same place for more than 4 years.

Police subordinates not to be retained in the same place for a long time.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Prapanchatharakai, *Madras*, Mar. 12th, 1904.

3. The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 12th March, referring to the case recently brought against Mr. Tilak, writes as follows:—The Government of Bombay is said to have spent about a lakh of rupees for conducting the prosecution against Mr. Tilak. It may be fairly presumed that Mr. Tilak would have spent at least a moiety of this sum for his defence. It is now evident that so much loss of money and name as well as vexation and worry is the outcome of a fabricated charge against him. It behoves the Government of India to indemnify this loss, as it is only just and proper that any person against whom a vexatious charge is brought by another is legally entitled to damages from the latter.

The recent case against Mr. Tilak.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Mar. 21st, 1904.

4. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 21st March, invites the attention of His Excellency Lord Ampthill to the desirability of appointing two Natives as Judges of the High Court of Madras when Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Moore go on leave—one to be selected from the High

Two Native Judges for Madras High Court.

Court vakils and the other from the Native District Judges. As regards the latter selection, the article recommends Mr. Manavedan Raja, the District Judge of Chittoor, as the fittest person for the place, and it hopes that His Excellency will not overlook his claims when the appointments are made.

(*d*) *Education.*

Primary education in India.

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd March, observes:—It is to be regretted that, although India can boast of an area of one million and five hundred thousand square miles inhabited by three hundred millions of people and yielding an annual income of hundred crores of rupees, it is in a backward condition in regard to education when compared with European countries, inasmuch as primary education is made compulsory and given gratis in these countries, while it is not so in India. The result of leaving this to the option of the parents is that only one out of every five boys and one out of every forty girls receive the benefit of education in the villages. All that the Government spends on the spread of primary education in this country does not exceed nine pies per head per annum. This deplorable condition of primary education in India is unprecedented in any other country. It is a pity that the Government of India does not concert the necessary measures for remedying this state of things. It is not desirable that the Provincial Governments should expect, as at present, financial help annually from the Government of India for this purpose. If primary education should spread largely and serve the purpose for which it is intended in the several Provinces, it is necessary that the Provincial Governments should have the necessary funds at their disposal without expecting them from the Government of India and that, to look after this, a special committee should be appointed and its hands strengthened by a fund consisting of the several cesses which are now collected in the villages and which are not needed for the well-being of the villagers, and of the sums which are now spent by the District Boards and Municipalities on education. It is not advisable to leave primary education entirely in the hands of the District Boards, as at present, as their attention is engrossed by a number of other matters and they cannot do justice to it. The education that should be given in schools in the rural tracts should be such as will be of practical use to the children in their after-life. The education, particularly in arithmetic, which used to be given in former days in the villages, seems to be about the best, considering the requirements of the agricultural classes.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1904.

The Resolution on Education recently issued by the Government of India.

6. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 23rd March, says that the Resolution on Education recently published by the Government of India is based on the opinion that the masses must be educated if agriculture is to be improved, and that if other industries are to be developed, the pressure on agriculture as the only means of subsistence ought to be relieved considerably. This opinion is right; but the measures already carried out by Government in furtherance of their policy make it necessary that one must wait for its results to see if it will be successful or not. For instance, the present system of University education is considered to be unsatisfactory as it has bred up vakils and schoolmasters who criticise Government through congresses, district conferences, etc., and do not allow Europeans to have everything their own way. It is the object of the Viceroy to suppress education of this nature and encourage arts and industries so as to bring out the natural loyalty of the Indians. Whatever the motive of the policy, the paper says that the policy must be acceptable to Indians. Many Indians die through lack of food, and it is quite sufficient for the present if the poor are provided with the necessary food and clothing; politics may be looked to afterwards. After all there was no just Government in India before the advent of the British; and in fighting for political rights, the poor must not be made to suffer for want of food and clothing.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Mar. 23rd, 1904.

The paper expresses the hope that Lord Curzon will not be hampered in carrying out his policy, as it will be of lasting benefit to India.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 19th, 1904.

Special Test Examination frauds.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th March, referring to the recent Special Test Examination frauds and the consequent cancellation of all the Special Test Examinations held last year, says that Government should show some consideration in the case of officials in the mofussil who though innocent are made to suffer for the wrongs of others and are obliged to wait another year and undergo another examination in order that they may get any promotion or confirmation in their acting appointments. It appears that the documents found in the possession of the clerk in the Police Commissioner's office, through whose agency the fraud was committed, clearly show that many high officials of the Presidency are involved in this affair and the article hopes that such officials will be properly dealt with by Government.

(*k*) *General.*

SOUTH INDIAN VARTHAMANI, *Madras*, Mar. 17th, 1904.

Establishment of an Agricultural institution at Poosa.

8. The *South Indian Varthamani*, of the 17th March, referring to the establishment of an Agricultural institution by the Government of India at Poosa, observes as follows:—A single institution of this kind in a country like India comprising, as it does, an area of two million square miles with different climates and soils, will hardly serve the purpose for which it is intended. Moreover it cannot be accessible to the various classes of agriculturists living in different parts of the country. It is highly desirable that agricultural colleges and experimental farms should be opened at different centres throughout the length and breadth of India for the benefit of the people living in two or three neighbouring districts, grouped together for this purpose, in consideration of the fact that the Government derives an enormous income in the shape of land revenue. It is not fair to hesitate to spend sufficient money in this direction for the improvement of the agricultural classes who contribute largely to the land revenue of Government, seeing that several lakhs of rupees are spent on agriculture and other occupations in such small countries as Ireland, Belgium and Germany.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Mar. 19th, 1904.

Burial of dead bodies near the bed of the Pennar in Cuddalore.

9. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 19th March, draws the attention of the authorities to the fact that dead bodies are buried close to the bed of the river Pennar in Cuddalore, and that the health of the public who use its water for bathing and drinking purposes is thus in great danger, and therefore hopes that steps may be taken for the discontinuance of this practice.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 26th, 1904.

The annual exodus of Government officials to sanitaria.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th March, observes that even the Collectors of the several districts have begun to follow the example of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in having their head-quarters at certain sanitaria during the summer season on the score that they cannot work, if they remain in their usual head-quarters, and that the only outcome of this annual exodus is the enormously expensive banquets, balls and dances and nothing else.

Purchase by Government of a bungalow at Simla.

11. The same paper, referring to the purchase by the Government of a bungalow at Simla for Rs. 1,20,000 from a native Prince for the residence of a Member of the Executive Council of the Viceroy, observes that the Government is at liberty to spend any amount from the taxes levied from the Indians for such purposes, while it pleads, without shame, want of funds when an application for a sum of Rs. 100 is submitted by the Indians of a village for the construction of a well for drinking purposes.

12. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 19th March, regrets that the order of the Collector of Cuddapah with reference to the petition submitted to him on the 27th January last by the Hindus of the place is very disappointing. Protected by a police guard with drawn swords, he promulgated the said order in the presence of some of the respectable Hindu and Muhammadan gentlemen of the place, invited by him for the purpose. It was to the effect that the Hindus should not celebrate their Sri Rama Navami festival with drums and music during the Muharram, and that his order would be carried out by the Superintendent of Police with the help, if necessary, of an additional police force, the cost thereof being borne by those who violate the said order. If it were true that Mr. Macleod, the Collector, had declared that he could defy even the decision of a Civil Court in the exercise of his executive power, the paper ventures to say that such a statement was quite uncalled for. The Muharram festival is not recognised in the Muhammadan scriptures. That the Muhammadans should therefore celebrate such an unrecognised festival with trumpets and music and object to the celebration of the Hindu festivals with music, and that the authorities should pass orders accordingly, are really very strange. So the paper prays that the Government at least will do justice to the aggrieved party.

Sri Rama Navami and Muharram at Cuddapah.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 19th, 1904.

13. An article in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th March, complains of the high-handedness and vagaries of certain notorious characters of the town of Calicut and remarks that Mr. Madhavan Nambiyar, the local Town Magistrate, although possessing many excellent qualities, is not the fit man for the place, as he is too lenient and kind in dealing with such men. The article remarks that the Town Magistrate must be a man of strong will and capable, inspiring fear and respect in the minds of the public. These qualities, however, are wanting in Mr. Madhavan Nambiyar and the result is that these rowdies, who had been kept under control by his strong-minded and energetic predecessors, have now begun to raise their heads and cause great inconvenience and hardship to the peaceful inhabitants of the place.

High-handedness of the vagabonds of Calicut.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Mar. 19th, 1904.

14. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th March, invites the attention of the Inspector-General of Registration to the inconvenience and hardships to which the inhabitants of Chandara in the Kasaragod taluk are put owing to the want of a Registry office at the place. It appears that a petition signed by more than a hundred inhabitants of the place was sent to the Inspector-General requesting him to open an office there and the correspondent hopes that the authorities concerned will grant their prayer.

A Registration office to be opened at Chandara.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 16th, 1904.

III.—LEGISLATION.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd March, observes:—The recent election of the Revd. Sell as a Member of the Legislative Council by the Fellows of the Madras University is irregular, inasmuch as the privilege of giving a casting vote exercised by Dr. Miller, who was in the chair, when the votes were equally divided between Mr. Sivasawmy Aiyar and the Revd. Sell, is not authorised by the election rules under which the proceedings, including the process of elimination were conducted throughout the meeting. The privilege of giving a casting vote is perhaps authorised by the rules relating to the meetings of the Fellows of the University, which cannot apply to the election in question.

Election of the Revd. Sell to the Legislative Council by the Madras University.

SWADESAMITHAN, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1904.

16. The *Mysore Star*, of the 14th March, says that the Official Secrets Act will utterly deprive the Press of its liberty; it was passed in spite of great opposition from the Press and from the members of the Supreme Legislative Council because Lord Curzon is determined to carry out every one of his schemes at all costs.

The Official Secrets Act.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Mar. 14th, 1904.

He, no doubt, declared that it was not the object of the Government to persecute the people; but the authorities who made the law cannot be in office permanently and later authorities may lose sight of the original harmless intentions. Hitherto newspapers had the privilege of pointing out the errors of Government and were like light to officials blinded with the pride of power; and if that privilege is taken away, Government will be able to do anything it likes without fear of exposure.

The paper suggests that the Act will have served its purpose if it will impose checks on those editors who misconduct themselves while others who act within their proper bounds are left unmolested.

Referring to the same Act, the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 26th March, believes that Lord Curzon's protestation that the Government did not want to persecute the public is of no practical value, as his subordinate officers cannot be depended upon to act up to his ideas. His attempts to induce Europeans to put restraint on themselves in their dealings with Indians have often failed owing to this cause; the Viceroy has personal experience of this from the disrespectful way in which the 9th Lancers and other Europeans behaved at the Delhi Darbar. In spite of all these circumstances the law has been passed contrary to the spirit of British justice in order to suppress criticisms having for their object the introduction of a more sympathetic attitude in the Government of the country towards its subjects.

The paper agrees in the view expressed in many quarters in England that the best way to get the law repealed is for the Indians to be ready to go to prison by boldly opposing the working of the law besides submitting petitions to the British Parliament.

IV.—Native States.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Mar. 23rd, 1904.

Higher appointments in Hyderabad.

17. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 23rd March, writes that higher appointments in the British Government and in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions are enjoyed exclusively by Europeans. Though Lord Curzon is averse to the system of European recruitment in Native States, yet the system is observed uninterruptedly in Hyderabad. The appointment of Europeans—a thing much desired by Mr. Walker, the Financial Minister of Hyderabad—is a great strain on the Hyderabad Exchequer. It is wonderful to observe that a European who has passed an examination in Music in London was recommended for a reward by the Resident, and it was sanctioned by Mr. Walker. Whereas a Muhammadan student from Hyderabad, who passed an examination with credit in Botany, was recommended by the Principal of the Madras Agricultural College for a scholarship, and this was unjustifiably refused by Mr. Walker.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Mar. 19th, 1904.

The administration of Lord Curzon.

18. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th March, publishes a long article headed "India and the Administration of Lord Curzon", in which the writer criticises almost all the public acts of His Excellency Lord Curzon since his advent to India as Viceroy. The correspondent, while speaking very highly of the innumerable benefits and advantages which the natives of India have enjoyed and are still enjoying under the British rule, remarks that the fact that the country is overtaxed cannot, in the face of other and far more serious matters, be considered as the only grievance of the people. The Police Commission has already cost a large sum of money and it is doubtful whether any adequate benefit will be gained by the people by the recommendations of the Commission being carried out. The Universities Bill has made the Universities a separate department of Government and it is feared that this measure will only have the effect of retarding the progress of higher education in the country. Referring to the Official Secrets Bill, the writer says that it is a most disastrous, unjust and one-sided measure, and

that its probable consequences are such as to make one shudder. The correspondent refers next to the celebration of the Delhi Darbar, which he says has cost a large sum of money to the people and in return for which no benefit whatever has been gained by them, and remarks that the sole object for which this pageant was got up was to gratify the vanity of Lord Curzon. Referring to the Mission to Thibet, the correspondent says that the object of it is to provoke a quarrel with the Thibetans and annex their country to British India.

The appointment of Mr. Gupta as a Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue.

19. An article in the same issue of the paper notices with pleasure the appointment of Mr. G. K. Gupta as a Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue and remarks that, in the Madras Presidency, although persons like the late Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, who were in every way qualified to fill such high appointments, were not wanting, yet the Madras Government was not considerate enough to bestow such a high office on any one of them. The highest appointment in the Revenue Department to which a native of India can aspire in this Presidency is that of a Collector, and even that is given to very few persons. The appointment of Mr. Gupta as a Member of the Board of Revenue will no doubt be hailed with great satisfaction and pleasure by the natives of India and although it is at present only an acting appointment, it is hoped that he will be made permanent very soon.

[Issued 2nd April 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 14 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 2nd April 1904.

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No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the first quarter of 1904.
	ENGLISH.			
	Quarterly.			
1	"Madras Review"	Madras	550	August 1903.
	Monthly.			
2	"Indian Review"	Madras	1,500	Dec. 1903 and Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1904.
3	"Patriot"	Chittoor	250	Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1904.
	Bi-monthly.			
4	"Indian Progress"	Madras	1,000	15th Jan.; 1st and 15th Feb.; and 1st and 15th Mar. 1904.
	Weekly.			
5	"South Indian Mail"	Madura	450	14th and 21st Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Mar. 1904.
6	"United India"	Madras	600	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Mar. 1904.
7	"Travancore Times"	Nagercoil	300	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Jan.; 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb.; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Mar. 1904.
8	"Native States"	Madras	500	14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Mar. 1904.
9	"Northern Circars"	Rajahmundry	500	8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Jan.; 17th and 24th Feb.; and 18th Mar. 1904.
10	"Times of Malabar"	Tellicherry	100	30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1904.
11	"East Coast News and Advertiser".	Visagapatam	500	4th, 11th and 25th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Mar. 1904.
	Bi-weekly.			
12	"West Coast Spectator"	Calicut	680	2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Jan.; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Feb.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Mar. 1904.
13	"Muhammadan"	Madras	500	4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Jan; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Feb.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Mar. 1904.
14	"Western Star"	Trivandrum	600	6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Jan.; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Feb.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Mar. 1904.
	Tri-weekly.			
15	"Evening Mail"	Bangalore	300	5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th and 30th Jan.; 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 25th and 27th Feb.; and 1st, 3rd, 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 22nd, 24th, 26th, 29th and 31st Mar. 1904.
	Daily.			
16	"Hindu"	Madras	2,190 (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly included.)	Issues of all the dates of Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1904, Sundays and holidays excepted.
17	"Madras Standard"	Do.	About 3,000	
18	"Daily Post"	Bangalore	400	..

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the first quarter of 1904.
	VERNACULAR.			
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
19	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	600	Dec. 1903 and Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1904.
20	"Yathartha Bhaskaran"	Do.	350	Oct., Nov and Dec. 1903 and Jan. and Feb. 1904.
21	"Gramathikari Gazette" .. .	Do.	500	Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1904.
22	"Gnana Bhodhini"	Do.	500	July 1903 and Jan. 1904.
23	"Viveka Bhanu"	Madura	..	Jan. 1904.
24	"Bhuloka Vyasan"	Madras	250	Mar. 1904.
25	"Journal of Education"	Do.	350	Nov. and Dec. 1903 and Jan. 1904.
26	"Vivakara Bodhini"	Kumbakónam	..	Jan. 1904.
	Bi-monthly.			
27	"Satyavarthamani"	Pasumalai	450	1st and 15th Jan.; 1st and 15th Feb.; and 1st and 15th Mar. 1904.
28	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini" ..	Bangalore	77	1st and 15th Jan.; 1st and 15th Feb.; and 1st and 15th Mar. 1904.
29	"Prapancha Opakari"	Madras	150	1st and 15th Jan.; 1st and 15th Feb.; and 1st and 15th Mar. 1904.
30	"Chandrodayam"	Do.	150	29th Feb. and 14th Mar. 1904.
	Weekly.			
31	"Vikata Dutan"	Madras	1,200	9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th and 27th Feb; and 5th, 12th and 26th Mar. 1904.
32	"Lokopakari"	Do.	1,700	4th, 11th and 29th Jan.; 5th and 12th Feb.; and 11th and 21st Mar. 1904.
33	"Prapancha Mitran"	Do.	1,500	1st, 8th, 22nd and 29th Jan.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Feb; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Mar. 1904.
34	"Dravida Varthamani"	Do.	1,000	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Mar. 1904.
35	"Prapancha Tharakai"	Do.	500	2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1904.
36	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	225	8th, 15th and 22nd Jan.; 1st, 19th and 26th Feb.; and 4th, 11th and 23rd Mar. 1904.
37	"Nilalochani"	Negapatam	250	11th and 25th Jan.; 1st Feb.; and 21st Mar. 1904.
38	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	290	2nd. 9th and 23rd Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 12th and 19th Mar. 1904.
39	"Dakshana Dipam"	Salem	1,450	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 5th and 12th Mar. 1904.
40	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	1,000	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1904.
41	"South Indian Varthamani" ..	Do.	630	7th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Mar. 1904.
42	"Sarva Jana Nésan"	Coleroon	250	20th and 27th Jan. 1904.
43	"South Indian Mitran"	Dindigul	450	2nd, 9th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Mar. 1904.
44	"Indian"	Kumbakónam	750	20th Jan. 1904.
45	"Muslim Abhimani"	Madras	..	15th and 26th Mar. 1904.
46	"Madras Christian Intelligencer" ..	Do.	1,000	17th and 24th Feb. and 2nd Mar. 1904.
	Bi-weekly.			
47	"Hindu Nésan"	Madras	600	2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Jan.; 3rd, 7th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Feb.; and 1st, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Mar. 1904.
	Daily.			
48	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	Daily 800; Tri-weekly 850.	Issues of all the dates of Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1904, Sundays and holidays excepted.

* Converted into bi-monthly since the beginning of this year.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the first quarter of 1904.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
49	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	5,000	Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1904.
50	"Kalavati"	Rajahmundry	300	Nov. and Dec. 1903 and Jan. 1904.
51	"Kalpalata"	Vizagapatam	Not known.	Oct. and Dec. 1903 and Jan., Feb. and Mar. 1904.
	Bi-monthly.			
52	"Kistna Patrika"	Masulipatam	500	1st and 15th Jan.; 1st and 15th Feb.; and 1st and 15th Mar. 1904.
	Tri-monthly.			
53	"Andhrakesari"	Rayadrug	52	15th Nov. 1903.
	Weekly.			
54	"Desabhimani"	Bezwada	250	26th Dec. 1093; 9th, 16th and 23rd Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 5th, 12th and 26th Mar. 1904.
55	"Ravi"	Cocanada	750	31st Dec. 1903; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Mar. 1904.
56	"Desopakari"	Ellore	250	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Jan.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 13th and 20th Mar. 1904.
	Bi-weekly.			
57	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	600	26th and 30th Dec. 1903; 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Jan.; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Feb.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd Mar 1904.
58	"Sasilekha"	Do.	500	29th Dec. 1903; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Jan.; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Feb.; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Mar. 1904.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
59	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	Weekly 600; Bi-weekly 240.	23rd, 26th and 30th Dec. 1903; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Jan.; 3rd, 7th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Feb.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Mar. 1904.
60	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	4,576	24th and 31st Dec. 1903; 7th, 14th and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Mar. 1904.
61	"Mysore Star	Do.	950	14th and 21st Mar. 1904.
62	"Suryodaya Prakasika"	Bangalore	610	30th Dec. 1903; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 3rd, 10th and 17th Feb.; and 2nd, 9th and 16th Mar. 1904.
*63	"Nadegannadi"	Do.	880	22nd and 29th Dec. 1903; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Jan.; 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd Feb.; and 1st, 8th and 15th Mar. 1904.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
64	"Kerala Sobhini"	Ottappálam	480	26th Jan.; 7th, 17th and 27th Feb.; and 8th and 19th Mar. 1904.
65	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	185	21st Dec. 1903; 11th and 21st Jan.; 1st, 11th and 21st Feb.; and 1st, 11th and 21st Mar. 1904.
	Weekly.			
66	"Manorama"	Calicut	500	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Jan.; 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Feb.; and 7th, 14th and 21st Mar. 1904.
67	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	610	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 2nd, 9th and 16th Mar. 1904.
68	"Kerala Patrika"	Do.	600	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Mar. 1904.
69	"Malayali"	Tangasséri	1,200	2nd, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th and 27th Feb.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Mar. 1904.

* This paper was transferred from Mysore to Bangalore about the middle of March.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the first quarter of 1904.
	MALAYALAM—*cont.*			
	Weekly—cont.			
70	"Nazrani Dipika"	Kóttayam	500	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 2nd, 9th and 16th Mar. 1904.
71	"Kerala Panchika"	Trivandrum	1,200	9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th and 13th Feb; and 5th, 12th and 19th Mar. 1904.
72	"Sathia Vâdi	Calicut	..	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Feb. and 7th, 15th and 22nd Mar. 1904.
73	"Bharata Kesari	Tellicherry	..	14th and 21st Jan.; 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th and 17th Mar. 1904.
	Bi-weekly.			
74	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,200	26th and 30th Dec. 1903; 6th, 13th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 27th Feb.; and 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th and 16th Mar. 1904.
	HINDUSTANI.			
75	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Madras	500	5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Oct.; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Nov.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Dec. 1903; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Jan.; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Feb.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Mar. 1904.
76	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Do.	800	3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Oct.; 14th and 21st Nov.; and 12th, 19th and 26th Dec. 1903; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Jan.; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Feb.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Mar. 1904.
77	"Tilism-i-Hairat"	Do.	250	25th Oct.; 5th and 15th Nov.; and 25th Dec. 1903; 15th Jan.; 5th and 15th Feb.; and 15th Mar. 1904.
78	"Alhami"	Do.	300	24th Oct. and 16th Nov. 1903; and 8th Feb. and 7th Mar. 1904.
79	"Mukhbir-i-Dakkan"	Do.	1,000	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Oct.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Nov.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Dec. 1903; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Jan.; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Feb.; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Mar. 1904.
80	"Naier-i-Asfi"	Do.	400	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Dec. 1903; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 3rd 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Mar. 1904.
81	"Aftab-i-Dakhan"	Do.	200	1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Oct.; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Nov.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Dec. 1903; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Jan.; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Feb.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Mar. 1904.
82	"Qasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	600	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Oct.; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Nov.; and 3rd, 7th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st Dec. 1903; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th Jan.; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th Feb.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 28th and 31st March 1904.
83	"Jam-i-Jamshid"	Hyderabad	..	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Dec. 1903; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Jan.; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Feb.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Mar. 1904.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Mar. 29th, 1904.

India's relation to the Russo-Japanese war.

1. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 29th March, observes that the opinion is frequently expressed in England that, if the Asiatic Power triumphs over the European, the respect felt for Europeans by the Natives of India will be undermined, and the task of ruling India will become more difficult for the British, because although the British have given justice and good government to India, yet they have not given the Indians any share in the administration of the country and so the people have no confidence in them. But, says the paper, the danger to India from Russian success is much greater; the Russians are already very powerful in Asia, and if Japan, the only Power that can resist them, is disabled, Russia will annex the Chinese Empire and attempt the invasion of India by way of Thibet. It is, therefore, the duty of the British to join with Japan in baffling the designs of Russia; but, instead of doing so, they have only drawn the Japanese into the trouble and are looking on as on a play. They are doing nothing to guard against possible danger; but, on the other hand, they are persisting in alienating the sympathy of the Indian people and are permitting their foes to advance on India with increased strength.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Mar. 31st, 1904.

European officers in the Nizam's service.

2. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 31st March, animadverts strongly upon the conduct of European officers in His Highness the Nizam's Government, who, it is alleged, act so independently that they care neither for the public weal nor for the good of the Government under which they serve. Mr. Hankin's treatment of his subordinates, the reduction carried out by him during his tour in Gulbarga, and the unnecessary expenditure incurred by him in sending for articles for the Gulbarga Central Jail from Calcutta are glaring instances of his sinister motives and double-handed dealings. From this, it is evident, that the independent character of the European officers in the Nizam's Government has reached its climax. Their superiors also take no notice of their irregularities, merely on this presumption that time, age and fortune are in their favour.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Manorama, *Calicut*, Mar. 28th, 1904.

Complaints against the Alattúr Police, Malabar.

3. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 28th March, complains of the high-handedness and oppression of the Alattúr Police. Three assault cases are said to be pending in the local Sub-Magistrate's Court against the head constable and two other constables, and it appears that the police are strenuously exerting themselves to place all possible obstacles in the way of the complainants adducing evidence in the case.

(b) *Courts.*

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th March, referring to the appointment of the Advocate-General of the Calcutta High Court, who is an European officer, in the place of Mr. Justice Ameer Ali of that Court, observes with regret that the Government is reluctant to appoint Natives as Judges of the High Courts, although competent men are available for the purpose, and that it would like to see Europeans alone appointed as Judges of these courts, but for the regulation which requires that one or two of these Judges must be Natives. The paper concludes with the remark that it is but just and proper that Natives alone should be appointed as Judges of these courts when Native Judges vacate their seats, either temporarily or permanently.

Appointment of Natives as Judges of the High Courts.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1904.

5. The *Lokopakari*, of the 31st March, suggests the desirability of re-establishing the village panchayats, as the disposal of all petty differences by them will save the poor villagers the great trouble and enormous expense of seeking redress in a court of justice.

The village panchayats.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Mar. 31st, 1904.

6. A leader in the *Bharata Kesari*, of the 24th March, says that although the Malayalam newspapers were repeatedly writing about the corruption of some of the Sub-Magistrates in Malabar, yet it is surprising that the District Magistrate, Mr. Pinhey, has not yet made any enquiries into the matter in order to ascertain whether or not these allegations are true. The article therefore requests Mr. Pinhey to make searching enquiries into these accusations and, on ascertaining the truth as far as practicable, deal with the culprits properly.

Corruption of some of the Sub-Magistrates in Malabar and the indifference of the authorities in taking notice of it.

BHARATA KESARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 24th, 1904.

Referring to the same subject a leader in the *Manorama*, of the 28th March, regrets to observe that the District Magistrate and the Divisional officers of Malabar have not taken proper notice of the article published in its issue of the 14th idem accusing some of the Sub-Magistrates in that district of corruption and other malpractices. The article, after dwelling at some length on the selection of men to be appointed Sub-Magistrates and the qualifications to be possessed by them and also on the mode of dealing with those Sub-Magistrates who are suspected of being corrupt, hopes that the District Magistrate will take early steps to put down the corruption of these officers, which has become a scandal in Malabar.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

7. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 30th March, commenting on the Madras Municipal Bill, which is now before the Legislative Council, suggests the desirability of appointing on one and the same day all the twenty representatives of the people as Commissioners for a period of three years on the score that, in consequence of simultaneous elections held in the various parts of the city, the people will feel much encouraged to take a lively interest in local Self-Government. The paper concludes with the remark that a person appointed as a Commissioner at any time during the said period of three years should also vacate his seat at the expiration of that period.

A suggestion to the Legislative Council regarding the Madras Municipal Bill.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Mar 30th, 1904.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

8. Referring to the budget statement of the Government of India, the *Nadegannadi*, of the 29th March, says that the surplus for the year, which was estimated at one crore of rupees, actually amounted to three crores, and a surplus of over a crore is expected for the ensuing year in spite of the increased military expenditure

The prosperous financial position of India and the desirability of reducing land assessment.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, Mar. 29th, 1904.

due to the Thibet Mission, etc. The paper suggests, in view of the increasing prosperity of the finances, the Government may reduce the land-tax which at present is very heavy and ruinous to ryots.

(*k*) *General.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Mar. 30th, 1904.

Office peons and private work.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th March, referring to the case in which Mr. Vernon, Deputy Commissioner of the Salt and Abkári Department, kicked twice and caused hurt to a Government dalayet because he could not "pump air into the pneumatic tyres of his bicycle", says that the "action of Government in dealing with such young men as he, is not proper." It asks, "While persons are punished for misappropriating Government money and for taking bribes, why cannot officers be departmentally punished for utilising the services of peons (paid by Government) for private purposes and causing thereby unlawful loss to Government and obtaining unlawful gain to themselves." It cannot conjecture how Mr. Vernon will decide if his subordinates under the influence of authority kick their inferior servants with boots and the latter complain to him of the same. It remarks that Government servants will cease to commit such assaults only when they are departmentally punished in addition to fines imposed on them by Magistrates.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Mar. 28th, 1904.

Alleged partiality of the Government to Muhammadans.

10. The *Mysore Star*, of the 28th March, observes that the action of the Government in thwarting the Hindus so as to favour the Muhammadans is calculated to cast a stain on the reputation of the British for impartiality, especially as the Civil Courts have decided that religious processions along public thoroughfares should not be obstructed by anybody. The doubt is raised whether the action of the Government was meant to show its contempt for the feebleness of the Hindus and its admiration for the persistence of the Muhammadans. It is to be regretted that, instead of reconciling the two communities, the Government should give occasion for jealousy and animosity between them, and that the law-abiding nature of the Hindus should have been misunderstood. Although want of union among the Indians has brought India under foreign dominion, yet Hindus and Muhammadans are still fighting with each other and refusing to heal their differences.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, Mar. 29th, 1904.

The reported abdication of the Raja of Chamba in the Punjab.

11. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 29th March, says that Raja Shamsingh of Chamba, in the Punjab, abdicated on account of ill-health, and that the British Government nominated his younger brother as ruler in his place. The paper regrets that rulers of Native States should thus be changed like clerks in the Government service for reasons such as illness, etc., and believes that the real state of affairs will be revealed in course of time.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Mar. 30th, 1904.

The Engineering Department of the Mysore Government.

12. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th March, says that at present the Chief Engineer of the Mysore State is also Secretary to Government for the Public Works Department, and thinks it necessary that these two functions should be separated, so that the schemes proposed by the Engineer may meet with careful scrutiny from the Secretary who will advise the Government on the merits of such schemes. There are several Native gentlemen who are quite competent to discharge the duties of Secretary on account of their familiarity with the working of the department, and the Government will do well to carry out the suggested reform although interested persons may oppose it. The paper says that similar reform is necessary in other departments also, such as the Forest, Medical, and Geological.

[Issued 9th April 1904.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 9th April 1904.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Apr. 6th, 1904.

1. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 6th April, quotes from the Pall Mall budget the opinion that, if the Japanese are victorious, the prestige of Europeans in the eyes of the Natives of India will be lost and England's hold on India will be weakened. But, says the paper, the success of Russia is a greater menace to the safety of India, as Russia will become all-powerful in Asia by the defeat of Japan and may attempt to invade India. The paper declares that grave misgivings have to be entertained with regard to the future of India, when it is seen that the British are day by day losing the confidence of the people of India and the enemies of Great Britain are becoming more powerful and are nearing India.

India and the war between Russia and Japan.

Vrittanta Pathika, *Mysore*, Apr. 7th, 1904.

2. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 7th April, expresses the fear that the Russo-Japanese struggle may develop into a general European war, as Russia, smarting under her reverses at the hands of the Asiatic power, is accusing Great Britain of inciting the Japanese to make war and of giving them help to attack Russia while the latter was unprepared. The Russians are looking for excuses for a quarrel with Britain, and if the Thibet Mission cannot furnish one, they may mass their forces on the Afghan frontier and necessitate a counter-display of force by the British. If there is war between Russia and Britain, France and Germany and possibly America may join in the struggle. Russia has little to lose by such a war; but, fortunately, the British have no warlike intentions, as they are the followers of Christ, the Lord of Peace, and desire that peace should reign on earth.

A general European war the possible sequel to the Russo-Japanese war.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, Apr. 7th, 1904.

3. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 7th April, writing of the internal affairs of Egypt, says that the condition of the people is deplorable owing to foreign consuls and foreigners who have assumed quite an independent attitude. It admits that the recent establishment of joint civil courts have tended to remedy the evil to some extent, but it is of opinion that these courts should also have jurisdiction over criminal cases.

Egypt and foreigners.

4. The same paper gives an account of the loss sustained by the Thibetans in the recent encounter between themselves and the British. It says that the Thibetans are devoid of common sense and want to know how far human sympathy, of which the whole of Europe boasts, has allowed such fearful bloodshed as lately occurred.

British Mission and the Thibetans

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

Corruption among the Magistracy in Malabar.

5. An article in the *Manorama*, of the 4th April, referring to the methods which should be adopted by the District Magistrate of Malabar to put a stop to the corruption and dishonesty prevailing among the Magistracy of the district, suggests that those Magistrates who are suspected should, by a departmental order, be prevented from exercising the powers of a 2nd-class Magistrate and all the cases from his file should be transferred to the file of a Tahsildar or another Magistrate till the District Magistrate satisfies himself that the suspected Magistrate has reformed his conduct. The raising of the pay of the Sub-Magistrates will certainly tend to raise their *morale*, but as Government will be very reluctant to adopt a measure involving the expenditure of a large sum of money and even if such measures are adopted, it will take a long time before they can take effect, some other means should be adopted whereby this corrupt practice of the Magistrates could be easily put a stop to.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Apr. 4th, 1904.

(d) *Education.*

Primary education in the country parts.

6. An article in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 6th April, invites the attention of the educational authorities to the necessity of taking early measures to develop the spread of primary education in the country. The article complains that as the grants now given to the village schools is very much reduced and as certain schools are not inspected by the officers appointed for the purpose, a large number of schools in the country parts have been closed. It appears that two schools in the Walavanad taluk have not as yet been inspected by the inspecting officer and that consequently the pupils of such schools are on the point of leaving those institutions. The article hopes that the authorities concerned will make proper enquiries into the matter and remedy the evil.

Kerala Sobhini, *Cotappalam*, Apr. 6th, 1904.

The pay of the primary school teachers to be raised.

7. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th April, referring to a recent order of Government fixing Rs. 7 as the minimum pay of the primary school teachers, observes that it would be a great benefit to the poor teachers if the authorities concerned would be pleased to enquire whether this rule is followed in all the primary schools in Malabar. At present the teachers are paid on the following scale:—Headmasters of upper primary schools Rs. 10, 2nd master Rs. 7, and 3rd master Rs. 5; headmaster of a lower primary school Rs. 7 and 2nd master Rs. 5. Even this low pay, it appears, is not regularly paid to them and further the grant given to them is also very low. It appears that in the board primary schools, grants are given only in respect of girls, Mappilla pupils and pupils of the 4th standard, and so in the case of schools where there are no girls or Mappilla pupils, no grants are given. The correspondent hopes that the authorities concerned will take all these into consideration and adopt measures to develop the spread of primary education in the land.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Apr. 6th, 1904.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

Salt and Abkári department.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd April, writing about the Salt and Abkári Department, states that 22 out of 23 Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and 53 out of 79 Inspectors are Europeans and Eurasians. Of the 254 higher appointments in the department, 143 are "set apart for them." It is unquestionable that among Natives there are many who possess greater experience and better knowledge than the favoured Europeans. Since higher appointments are conferred upon Europeans from "considerations of race," the paper hopes that the Salt Commission now holding enquiry will take into its consideration this and similar grievances.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Apr. 2nd, 1904.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Mar. 30th, 1904.

Tappers and Abkári subordinates.

9. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th March, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the hardships to which the tree-tappers of Malabar are put owing to the high-handedness of the Abkári subordinates and to the severity of the punishment given to the poor tappers in abkári cases by some Magistrates, who, it appears, make it a point to convict each and every tapper brought before them for violation of the Abkári rules. The correspondent observes that unless and until the system of giving rewards to the subordinate officials is abolished, the poor tappers will not be relieved from the oppression and high-handedness of the Abkári subordinates.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 6th, 1904.

The budget estimate of the Government of India for 1904.

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th April, referring to the budget estimate for the year 1904, observes:—The surplus of revenue to be left after meeting the charges has been estimated at five crores and-a-half of rupees for the current year. The evil of thus over-taxing the people and obtaining a surplus of revenue at the end of each year has several times been pointed out by us. The existence of large funds on hand over and above the actual necessities of the State tempts the Government to be extravagant. It also gives occasion for the Home Government to saddle India with unnecessary charges. It must further be observed that by overtaxation the money which ought rightly to have been in the hands of the people gets into the coffers of the Government and is wasted in the purchase of arms and ammunition, the construction of buildings and the like. None will deny that the policy of overtaxing the people with a view to make savings in the revenue is discreditable to Government. In no other country is such a policy adopted; but as India is a helpless country, the Government authorities here are acting as they please and there is none to question them. If, as in England, the people of India had the power of controlling their Government, officers like His Excellency Lord Curzon and Sir Edward Law would have to answer for every one of their acts, and the cry for reduction of the taxes would be irresistible. The people of this country have long suffered from the severity of the salt-tax, and its reduction has evoked their heartfelt thanks. In the face, therefore, of the large surplus left year after year in the revenues of the Government, it is highly desirable that this tax and the duty levied on the weaving industry should be abolished. The land-tax also should be reduced in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and the Central Provinces.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 8th, 1904.

A proposal to abolish the income-tax.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th April, referring to a proposal to abolish the income-tax, observes that as this tax is levied only from the richer classes, who, but for this tax, would enjoy all the blessings and protection of the Government without paying for them, it is highly desirable that His Excellency Lord Curzon and Sir Edward Law should pay no heed to the request of the Anglo-Indian merchants who out of selfishness and avarice want to carry on every lucrative business in the country without paying any taxes to the Government.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Apr. 1st, 1904.

India after a century of British rule.

12. A correspondent, Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L., writing to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st April, about the condition of India after a century of British rule, says that under the Hindu and Muhammadan rule, the revenues of India were spent in India alone and appointments carrying high salaries were conferred on competent Hindus, so that Indian money was with the Indians themselves and not taken away by foreigners. Under the British rule, on the other hand, the reverse is the case, and India is therefore afflicted with poverty. The East India Company ruled India much better than the British Government now does, for it was effectively controlled, the renewals of its Charter being made to depend

on reports submitted by Commissions appointed for the special purpose of reporting on its trade and administration of the country every twenty years. Since no such control is exercised on the present administration, and since the Parliament is indifferent towards Indian affairs, the Secretary of State for India acts as he pleases. Consequently, immensely large amounts of Indian money are remitted to England. Higher appointments of Government are withheld from educated and capable natives. Indian arts and industries are allowed to deteriorate. Agriculture is left to take care of itself under heavy assessment. So the poor people are far more now than they were at the beginning of the British rule. The Government have not taken steps to remedy the above evils. The correspondent remarks that unless the subjects and the Government co-operate to remove them, there is no hope of regeneration for India.

13. An article in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 6th April, complains that the people are put to great inconvenience as the police in obedience to the order given by Mr. Tottenham, Special Assistant Magistrate of Malabar, impound all cattle straying on the roads and the waysides. Mr. Tottenham, says the article, is an official who takes great pains and interest in attending to the wants and requirements of the people and, unlike other Europeans, is not ignorant of the customs and manners of the country. His public acts bear ample testimony to the fact that he has the welfare of the subjects at heart and it cannot be said that his administration is in any way unsatisfactory. But now that he has turned his attention to the cattle grazing on the roads and waysides, the people are put to great inconvenience. The order itself is a very severe one and the way in which it is carried out by the police is greatly oppressive to the people, and the article hopes that Mr. Tottenham will be pleased to cancel this order when he becomes aware of the great inconvenience caused to the people.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Ottappálam*, Apr. 6th, 1904.

Inconvenience to the people as cattle grazing on the roadsides are impounded.

III.—LEGISLATION.

14. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th April, says that the great ability of Lord Curzon has been an instrument of evil in that it has brought into existence the Indian Universities Act which will have the effect of placing the universities under the control of Government. It is surprising that Lord Curzon should claim for the Government of India the right of laying down the law for Syndicates and Senates in educational matters which they must have made their life-study.

The paper suggests that Indians must make representations to the British Parliament praying that the Act may be repealed.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Apr. 9th, 1904.

The Universities Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th April, criticises the appointment of Mr. R. E. Staley as Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, on the grounds that while several able jurists, such as the Hon'ble Sir Henry Davies and Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, thoroughly qualified for the place, are available within the Presidency, it is not advisable to bring in an outsider, and that the selection in this case betrays on the one hand the partiality of the present British Resident for Bengal Civilians and on the other the weakness of the Mysore Government which is unable to act against his wishes.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 7th, 1904.

Appointment of Mr. R. E. Staley as Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

16. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th April, says that during the year ending March last there was an increase in the revenue of about four crores of rupees; this is regarded as a sign of prosperity, but the true condition of the people can be

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Apr. 9th, 1904.

Alleged poverty of the Indians.

known from the fact that many deaths occur from famine and plague every day. Last week there were 40,000 deaths from the plague and it is the opinion of medical men that epidemic diseases like the plague attacked ill-fed and ill-clothed people most easily. In the face of such evidence Lord Curzon persists in declaring that the Indians are prosperous.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Apr. 6th, 1904.

The military expenditure of the Indian Government.

17. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 6th April, dwelling at length on the military expenditure of the Indian Government, observes with regret that about one-half of the revenues derived by Government is absorbed by the military expenditure, that the people are unable to bear the heavy burden of taxation now imposed on them, that the apprehensions of the British as to a Russian invasion into India or a rebellion by its people are entirely groundless, and that if the British Government wants to see its subjects happy and prosperous, the present military expenditure should be curtailed and the taxes reduced a little.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Apr. 9th, 1904.

The Mulkowal inoculation disaster.

18. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th April, says that the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the Mulkowal accident has not yet seen the light. Dr. Elliot, the officer who conducted the inoculation operations, was exonerated by the Government; but he resigned the service and the resignation was accepted. The paper asks why the Government thus lost his services if he was not to blame for the accident, and what punishment was meted out to the persons really responsible for the disaster. The paper is afraid that, if this incident is left unnoticed, all check on carelessness will be removed and serious harm may be caused.

[Issued 16th April 1904.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 16th April 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States (Travancore).

Travancore Times, *Nagercoil*, Apr. 5th, 1901.

1. Padmanabhapuram correspondent writes:—

Cattle-lifters.

"It is a pity that the Police and the Magistracy of Eraniel have not taken any steps to suppress the notorious gang of cattle-lifters whose sphere of influence is between Neyoor and Colachel. The mischief done by this well-organised gang is simply incalculable. It is a positive scandal if this nefarious trade is any further tolerated."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th April, has translation of an extract from the *Al-liva* (an Arabic paper of Cario), which is to the effect that there are two parties in Egypt—one wants to see the Russians victorious as it is against the desire of England which has an hold over Egypt, and the other entertains a contrary desire with the belief that Russia would in case of a defeat be prevented from endangering Turkey.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Apr. 11th, 1904.

The Egyptians and the Russo-Japanese war.

The *Al-liva*, in concurring with the views of the latter party, says that the alternate success of the Japanese would not only benefit the Islamic world generally but also Egypt in particular and would keep Russia always inimically disposed towards England which would in consequence have to direct her whole attention to Russia. Thus Turkey would remain safe from these two powers who are its bitterest enemies in Europe.

3. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 13th April, in commenting on the Thibet Mission, says that the despatch of the Mission is not due to any commercial motives, and that the people of India think that they will, instead of being benefited thereby, be subjected to additional financial burden. The paper hopes that the Government of India will act in this matter with foresight and try to gain the hearts of the Thibetans so that they may not go over to the Russians and thus create difficulties.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Apr. 13th, 1904.

The Thibet Mission.

The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 14th April, in commenting on the progress of the Mission, advises Colonel Younghusband to remain in Tona for a time to allow the world generally and Thibet in particular to be convinced of the fact that he is not proud of his success. It would be well, it continues, to select a place between Tona and Gantey to discuss and settle the matter with the old and new Amban and thus satisfy the Thibetans as to the peaceful policy of the British Government.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th April, referring to the rules regulating the attendance of jurors and assessors in the High Court and the Courts of Session and the difficulties they have to undergo when the Court is far away from their native places, suggests the desirability of granting them batta and travelling allowance, as is done in the Province of Bengal.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Apr. 12th, 1904.

Desirability of granting batta and travelling allowance to jurors and assessors.

5. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 11th April, in continuation of an article which appeared in a previous issue of the paper regarding the methods which should be adopted to check the prevalence of bribery and corruption among the Sub-Magistrates, says that the best and safest remedy is to raise the pay of the Sub-Magistrates. But as it will take a long time for the practical carrying out of this suggestion, some other means should be adopted for eradicating this evil and the article makes the following suggestion:—All Sub-Registrars should be given the powers of third-class Magistrates and those among them who

Manorama, *Calicut*, Apr. 11th, 1904.

Some suggestions to check the prevalence of bribery and corruption among the Sub-Magistrates.

draw higher pay be given the powers of second-class Magistrates. Or, the second-class powers of some of the Magistrates should be withdrawn from them, only third-class powers being given them; their pay also being reduced to Rs. 60 or 70 as formerly. With the money thus saved, some 4 or 5 Magistrates with second-class powers and drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 250 a month be appointed in each district. These should be circuit Judges, and only those who have distinguished themselves as Tahsildars should be appointed to these posts. If these suggestions are carried out, says the article, bribery and corruption among the Sub-Magistrates will be things of the past and there will be no room for complaint in future.

(*d*) *Education.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Apr. 12th, 1904.

Appointment of Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.

6. The *Sasilekha*, of the 12th April, recommending to Government to appoint the Hon'ble Sir S. Subrahmania Iyer as Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University in the place of Dr. Miller, remarks that it is but proper that an Indian should be appointed to the Vice-Chancellorship here, as in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

DAKSHANA DEEPAM, *Salem*, Apr. 16th, 1904.

Insanitation of Salem.

7. The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 16th April, referring to the large number of deaths caused by cholera during the past year in Salem, observes with regret that this has been due to the failure of the municipal officers to discharge their duties properly, that many of the streets and lanes in which the natives live in this town are in a deplorable condition, and that notwithstanding this, the budget allotment for the repair and upkeep of these streets and lanes for the current year is very small.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 12th, 1904.

Proposal to establish an Agricultural College at Pusa.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th April, referring to the proposal of the Government of India to establish an Agricultural College at Pusa, observes that this institution will not do much good to the people of this country as they are mostly poor persons unable to put into practice the knowledge they may derive from this college, but that they are likely to be much benefited if a small experimental farm be attached to each agricultural school to be established by Government, and greater facilities be given to the people for rearing cattle, seeing that these are indispensable for the cultivation of lands in this country.

(*k*) *General.*

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Apr. 10th, 1904.

Postage labels.

9. The *Desopakari*, of the 10th April, says that on account of the "dearth of postage labels" during the Easter vacation in Ellore, the issue of the paper of the 3rd instant, though printed and ready for despatch, could not be posted to subscribers in time. Again, with reference to the present issue of the paper, postage labels were not available on Monday last in the post office. Complaints of this kind have often been made in vain. The paper asks, "Why should not the authorities direct every post office in Ellore, where three newspapers are published, to keep always in stock labels up to the value of Rs. 30?"

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Apr. 14th, 1904.

The proposed system of admission to Government service by selection.

10. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 14th April, says that grave defects having come to light in the present system of education in India, the British Government is about to effect considerable changes in it. It is the practice now to hold competitive examinations for certain vacancies in the Government service and to appoint those

who pass the examinations to those vacancies. This practice will be discontinued and a new one introduced by which a number of young men will be selected for the different departments, and, after a training of 18 months, the competent persons among them will be admitted into the service.

The present system of examinations does not test a man's capacity rightly, and its evils are numerous; and so many people expect that the new system will be productive of good to India. But the paper hopes that no room will be given for favouritism in making selections, because although the English officials are just and impartial, yet their Indian advisers may be open to corrupt influences.

The paper continues that it is well to make the experiment, as the present system is not suitable and certainly has not produced any brilliant men; and it looks forward with interest for the results of the new system.

11. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 12th April, says that according to the official returns 23,000 cows died of a disease of the throat in the past year in the Madras Presidency and veterinary doctors are of opinion that the disease is caused by want of drinking water and fresh grass. It is well known that Revenue and Forest officers have been for a long time systematically claiming pasture lands as Government property and depriving cattle of grass. In Mysore also, ryots are complaining that in many places fodder for cattle is insufficient and the Government has done nothing to remedy this defect. The paper fears that there may be great loss of cattle from various kinds of disease if this state of things is allowed to continue, and hopes that the Government will give its careful consideration to the matter.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, Apr. 12th, 1904.

Want of fresh grass the cause of cattle-disease.

12. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 11th April, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the desirability of putting a stop to the practice of certain jamabandi officials receiving illegal gratification from the village officers for affixing the Collector's seal to the village records after the jamabandi. The correspondent says that if these records are sealed in the presence of the jamabandi officer himself there will be no room for complaints. He next complains of the inconvenience and hardships suffered by the cultivators owing to certain village adhigaries imposing prohibitory assessment on crops raised on Government lands without knowing them to be such, and remarks that if the cultivators are warned beforehand that no crops should be raised on Government lands without the permission of the Revenue authorities and prohibitory assessment would be levied on crops raised without such permission, the cultivators will be very careful not to encroach upon such lands and make themselves liable to pay prohibitory assessment.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Apr. 11th, 1904.

Complaints about some jamabandi officials.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

13. The *Travancore Abhimani*, of the 6th April, referring to the practice of the Travancore Government collecting a portion of the land-tax in kind, observes that, as this system is attended by innumerable difficulties both to the ryots and to the State, the fixing of a permanent money payment is one of the urgent reforms to which the newly-appointed Diwan, Mr. V. P. Madava Rao, should direct his attention.

TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, *Nagercoil*, Apr. 6th, 1904.

Collection of the land-tax in Travancore in kind.

14. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 2nd April, writes as follows:—The most urgent of the many reforms which must be taken in hand by the new Diwan of Travancore is the putting down of bribery and corruption prevailing in the State. That the country is a hot-bed of corruption, nobody will deny. It was bad enough in the time of Mr. Madhava Rao and Mr. Shungarasoobier and grew worse under Mr. Krishnaswami Rao. It is because all classes of people in this country are so

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Apr. 2nd, 1904.

Bribery and corruption in Travancore.

sick of the corrupt practices of Travancore officials and because all of them feel that Mr. Madhava Rao has been specially chosen to do for Travancore what Mr. Rajagopalachari did for Cochin, that his appointment was everywhere received with such unbounded enthusiasm and hope. It is to be hoped that the new Diwan will make honesty a paying and desirable virtue, and, what is far more necessary, will make dishonesty a very undesirable and dangerous asset.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Apr. 13th, 1904.

The attitude of some British people towards Natives.

15. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 13th April, says that some people among the British have an inordinate self-conceit and regard natives as lower than cattle. In a speech delivered at Greytown in South Africa, Mr. C. W. Cross condemned Europeans as boastful and behaving roughly towards natives and urged Government to punish Europeans who acted irresponsibly and ill-treated natives. But, says the paper, many British soldiers in India still kill natives and go scot-free.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Naier-i-Asiri, *Madras*, Apr. 21st, 1904.

1. The *Naier-i-Asiri*, of the 21st April, writes that every Muhammadan sheds bitter tears on the pitiful state of Morocco, and observes that this is the time for the Sultan of Morocco to be on the alert and to follow in the wake of Japan and not to be taken in by the outwardly friendly feelings of the European powers who are watching for an opportunity to subvert his kingdom.

The Sultan of Morocco.

2. The same paper writes that the people of Europe claim that they are the best models of civilization, refinement and culture, and that there is no nation in the world who can boast of these attributes, and observes that Europe is always watching with a critical eye the movements of Turkey, Afghanistan and Persia. Should any of these Muhammadan powers commit an act contrary to the laws of justice or country, the whole of Europe would raise a cry of vengeance. But civilized Europe shuts its eyes to the excesses and horrors committed by the Christian Governors or rulers. In support of the above statement, the *Al-liva* (an Arabic paper of Cairo) contains an article to the effect that a *fracas* ensued between the German Governor of Abigward in Western Africa and the Police Superintendent of that place, a Negro, which resulted in the brutal murder of the Negro by the Governor, who was allowed to go scot-free by the German Emperor on the ground that the act was committed in a fit of anger.

European civilization.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Apr. 20th, 1904.

3. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 20th April, writing about the unsatisfactory condition of the village police, says that its defects can be removed by making proper arrangements. It remarks that if the Tahsildars and the village officers see that the village police do their duty with activity and skill, great benefit will accrue to the villagers. The village munsifs, who are capable of doing both good and harm to the people, should be carefully watched. They are mostly uneducated men. Their duties are manifold and one of them is to supply provisions to Collectors, Tahsildars and those that accompany them when they visit their villages. They send the talayaris of the village to collect supplies

Village police.

on such occasions, though the legitimate duty of the talayaris is to guard the village, detect crime, and inform the village munsifs of the same. On the strength of such information the village munsifs have to send in their reports to the officers in charge of police stations. But they are incapable of doing so with efficiency as they are uneducated. If sufficiently educated men are appointed as village munsifs, they will have the sense of responsibility. They and the talayaris under them must be adequately paid before good work can be expected from them. The village munsifs report thefts, dacoities and murders, and their reports are very much valued by courts. The talayaris on whose information the reports of the village munsifs are based are paid only a rupee or two per mensem. The paper asks, "How can they with such low pay be expected to perform important duties?" If the Tahsildars and the Police officers carefully watch the conduct of the village police, the defects will become patent to them. The duties of the village police will be properly discharged only when intelligent men are appointed as village officers with proper supervision over their work.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Defects in the courts of village munsifs.

4. The *Gramathikari Gazette*, of the 15th April, dwelling at length on the defects existing in the courts of village munsifs, makes the following suggestions:— GRAMATHIKARI GAZETTE, *Madras*, Apr. 15th, 1904.

(1) Each village munsif having on his file 200 cases or more a year should be empowered to employ a process-server on a salary of Rs. 6 or 7 per mensem; or, if this is not desirable, at least to increase the rate of process fees now levied by him from 2 to 3 annas, as the amount secured by the existing process-servers is very inadequate for their work.

(2) Greater powers should be conferred on village munsifs in the matter of issuing summonses to persons living beyond their jurisdiction.

(3) The village munsifs should be empowered to grant certified copies of their own judgments and decrees.

(4) As village munsifs having on their files 500 cases or more a year find it very difficult to get through their work, a clerk should be appointed to assist them in transacting their business.

An additional Munsif's Court to be opened at Tellicherry.

5. A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 19th April, while commenting upon the replies given by the Madras Government to the interpellations of the non-official members at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, regrets to observe that Government has declined to accept the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nair either to re-open the Sub-Court or to open an additional District Munsif's Court at Tellicherry, so that the work in the local Munsif's Court, which has of late years very much increased owing to the withdrawal of the small cause powers of the District Court, may to some extent be lightened. It does not understand how the changes made in the jurisdictions of the Munsifs' Courts in Malabar will tend to lighten the work in the Munsifs Courts and observes that Government will not be put to any additional expense if, as is proposed, the District Munsif's Court at Vayittiri is transferred to Tellicherry as an additional Munsif's Court. If Government had asked the opinion of the District Judge of North Malabar in the matter, he would certainly have recommended the opening of an additional Munsif's Court at Tellicherry, and the article hopes that Government will reconsider its decision and do something to lighten the work in the Tellicherry Munsif's Court. SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, Apr 19th, 1904.

Batta or allowance to be given to jurors and assessors.

6. An article in the same issue of the paper, referring to a recent order of the Bengal Government directing that batta should be given to the jurors and assessors attending criminal courts, says that it is highly necessary that this system should be introduced into this Presidency also

where persons appointed as jurors and assessors are put to great loss and inconvenience as they are obliged to travel from distant places and stay in the town for several days at times. The article is of opinion that batta should be paid only to those persons who reside at a distance of more than five miles from the town.

(*c*) *Jails.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Apr. 22nd, 1904.

Civil Debtors' Jail.

7. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd April, says that there has hitherto been a Brahman jailor in the Civil Debtors' Jail, Madras, to inspect the food sent to prisoners by their relatives. It is now proposed to transfer him and appoint a European or a Eurasian in his place. The paper asks, "Will Hindus eat the food seen by a European or a Eurasian?" It requests the authorities to consider this matter.

(*d*) *Education.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Apr. 19th, 1904.

University examinations.

8. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 19th April, referring to the "great slaughter" in the recent Matriculation Examination, says that if the examiners bring to the notice of school (?) authorities the defects they have noted in the answer papers examined by them, it will be possible for them to remedy the said defects and try to improve the teaching in schools. The paper requests the Syndicate to take the above suggestion into their consideration.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Apr. 20th, 1904.

Attempt to put down English education in India.

9. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th April, says:—Seeing that English education has enabled the people of India to clamour for their rights and to loudly protest against any injustice of the Government, many Europeans are of opinion that if English education is put down, India can be governed easily and despotically. But this hope is a futile one, inasmuch as the minds of the people have so thoroughly been imbued with the ideas of liberty, fair government, etc., that it will be almost impossible to dispossess them of those ideas. The British Government can abolish schools and colleges, but they cannot thereby make the people forget what education has been infusing into their minds for the last 50 years. There are some Europeans who think that if the Government of India resolve not to give any appointments to passed men, the people will discontinue studying for the University examinations and schools and colleges will gradually dwindle down and can eventually be abolished. The people will then be in such a docile state of mind that there will be no difficulty in governing them. A glance at the Government of India's resolution on education leads one to suppose that the Viceroy shares these views. It is very regrettable that the Government of India should have adopted such a course. It will only lessen the confidence which the Indians have in their rulers. The paper, therefore, exhorts the leaders of the people to represent this to the Home Government and to the British Parliament in order that such a retrograde movement might be prevented. In this matter, the paper hopes that Sir Arthur Cotton who has exposed the faults of the Viceroy in a paper recently published by him and many other Englishmen who take a kindly interest in the welfare of this country will render material help. The paper further suggests that like the citizens of Calcutta, the inhabitants of other cities in India should join together and establish private colleges for the education of the people.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Apr. 16th, 1904.

Woes of Government ryots.

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th April, says that it is evident from experience that there are many defects in Act VIII of 1895 which establishes the relations between landlords and ryots, and requests His Excellency the Governor to amend it as promised by him. It regrets that although the Government is generous in many respects, it is not so in fixing the land assessment. It

levies an unbearably heavy assessment from the poor as will appear from the ryots' accounts. The yield of the land is everywhere diminishing, but the authorities are collecting taxes very stringently and at improper seasons. Re-surveys, re-demarcations and re-settlements are being conducted at present, perhaps with a view to add further to the already existing difficulties of the ryots. In this Presidency the ryots suffer from want of food and clothing. How can the ryots, asks the paper, be expected under such circumstances to have money to pay the assessment? In the Nellore district the kists have to be paid in February, March, April and May. But when the grains cannot fetch good price even in May, the ryot cannot be expected to have money ready to pay the kist demand. If only an enquiry is made with a view to find out the real condition of the ryots, the above disabilities of the ryots, says the paper, will become patent.

(*k*) *General.*

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th April, says:—During the last five years of his administration, His Excellency Lord Curzon has invariably leaned towards the cause of Anglo-Indians. During this period the privileges of the Natives have been curtailed while those of the Anglo-Indians have been increased, the one dominant principle of His Excellency's administration having been to make India the inheritance of the Anglo-Indians. In the Municipal Corporations of Calcutta and Madras, the influence of the Native Commissioners has been made to give place to that of the Anglo-Indians. The same reform is also to be soon introduced with regard to Bombay, Karachi, Calicut, Tuticorin and other sea-port towns, and the Anglo-Indian traders living in these places are to get all the powers of Local self-Government, the Natives simply obeying them. His Excellency has done the same in the case of the Indian Universities. All our rights to speak anything concerning the education of our children in the Senates of these Universities have been taken away. Hereafter only the Anglo-Indian and the Missionary elements will predominate in the Senates, and the voice of the one or two Indian Fellows therein will be rendered futile. Nor has His Excellency given any high offices to the Natives. But how can we expect him to act otherwise than he has done, seeing that he does not recognise any administrative capacity in the Natives and thinks that the Europeans alone have been born to turn the administrative wheel everywhere. Even in matters of trade and industry His Excellency has shown special favour to the Anglo-Indians and disregarded the interests of the Natives, as will be seen from the facts that a nominal duty has been imposed on the tea exported by the Anglo-Indian planters, and that the revenue derived from this source is utilised in granting them loans to improve their plantations. Similar favour has been shown to them in regard to the sugar industry also by the levy of an import duty on foreign sugar. His Excellency has also framed certain new regulations for the benefit of the Anglo-Indians who are carrying on mining operations in this country. But what has His Excellency done to the poor Indians corresponding to the several acts of favour done to the Anglo-Indians? Some scholarships have been lately founded for the encouragement of students going from India to learn some of the technical arts of the West. But it is now stated that these are open also to the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian students and it therefore remains to be seen how many of these scholarships will be available for the Natives. Has His Excellency done anything to increase the resources of the country or to facilitate the Natives being trained in trades and industries? Lord Curzon has not done anything towards the Natives realizing their ambition to advance in material prosperity and to acquire wealth and fame like the other nations. It is now stated that, for want of His Excellency's sympathy, the long contemplated scheme of Mr. Tata's Research University has been abandoned after six years' continuous efforts on his part to establish it.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 20th, 1904.

Administration of His Excellency Lord Curzon.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Apr. 16th, 1904.

12. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 16th April, says that sometime ago the roofing of the plague camps in Bellary was blown away by winds and those who occupied them were subjected to great inconvenience. They complained to the Collector, and he directed them to the Plague officer. But it was not easy to get access to him. They have been in camp for three months under the scorching heat of the sun. The plague measures are carried out most oppressively and the people being subjected to many restrictions are very much annoyed. Nobody can go to the surrounding villages and fields or enter the town without a passport. No one can open the door of his house either to keep things in or to remove things from it. None is allowed to go to Hospet by rail without a special permit. The paper says that the manner in which the plague measures are being carried out gives room now and then to dissatisfaction.

Plague measures in Bellary.

III.—LEGISLATION.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kóttayam*, Apr. 20th, 1904.

13. A correspondent to the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 20th April, while humourously commenting upon the Official Secrets Act, says that it is very doubtful whether, during the *régime* of Lord Curzon, anything more worthless and mean than the introduction and passing of the Official Secrets Act has been done. It is very discreditable to Government that it has thus publicly given expression to its distrust of the people of India. If one cannot keep one's own secret, it is not just that others should be put to trouble for any drawback on their side in that respect. It seems that Lord Curzon has had recourse to this expedient to perpetuate his name in India out of sympathy to the people thereof, so that they may not be put to the necessity of spending money in erecting a statue or other memorial of His Lordship.

The Official Secrets Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Apr. 20th, 1904.

14. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th April, referring to an article in the *Kolar Gold Field News* approving of the appointment of an European as the Chief Judge of Mysore, and suggesting that all the high appointments should be given to Europeans, says:—Formerly, the few Europeans that did come were not in the habit of bringing in their friends and relatives. But now the old order has changed. And if no public protest is made against the free importation of the whites, the Mysore Province will, like British India, be flooded by the Europeans. Already the survey, the medical, the engineering, the excise, the military and the mining departments count a good many Europeans. Further, the Inspector-General of Police and some of the Deputy Commissioners are Europeans. And if their number be still increased, the people of Mysore will become discontented. The paper, therefore, trusts that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore would pay due attention to this subject.

Appointment of Europeans to high posts in Mysore.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Apr. 20th, 1904.

15. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 20th April, says that though the majority of the people of India are poor and have to maintain their families with an income of 6 or 7 rupees, yet heavy taxes have been imposed upon them. Since the advent of the Europeans, the wealth of India has been finding its way through various channels into England, America, Germany, France and other countries and the result is that India has been much impoverished and falls a prey to frequent famines.

Poverty of the people and the annual exodus of officials to the hills.

Referring to the sojourn of high officials in Ootacamund during the hot weather, the paper remarks that while the people from whose pockets the pay of these high officials is to come are broiling in the sun, the officials themselves go to the hills and take rest as if the leave which they get here, amounting to about six months in a year, were not sufficient to compensate for the very hard (?) work which they do. Formerly the European officials of Mysore used to go to Nandidrug in summer, but now they also repair to Ootacamund which is outside the Province, and what is more, they are drawing full pay for the period during which they enjoy rest.

[Issued 30th April. 1904]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 18 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 30th April 1904.

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Apr. 23rd, 1904.

Remarks about the Thibet Mission.

1. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 23rd April, referring to the Thibet Mission, says that it was unnecessary on the part of the British Government to have sent a Mission to Thibet and fought a battle there, killing a large number of innocent Thibetans. It is a matter for surprise that this Peace Mission became transformed into a military expedition in the end and it is very discreditable on the part of the British army to have attacked and killed a large number of unarmed Thibetans who would have submitted themselves to be taken prisoners if they had been allowed the option. The correspondent is of opinion that if the British army proceeds to Lhassa, heedless of the protests of the Chinese authorities, serious complications will ensue therefrom, as the Chinese will naturally assist the Thibetans in resisting the British advance.

Satyavadi, *Calicut*, Apr. 26th, 1904.

The correspondence which is alleged to have passed between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey regarding the Russo-Japanese war.

2. The *Satyavadi*, of the 26th April, publishes two letters alleged to have passed between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey regarding the Russo-Japanese war. The Emperor of Russia, in his letter to the Sultan, says that His Imperial Majesty is very much distressed at the reverses sustained by his forces at the hands of Japan, that there is great disaffection amongst his subjects in Central Asia and Poland, that his life is in danger, and that there is no body to console him but his wife. He states that England is the cause of this war and that France and Germany are also against him and that in order to prevent England from assisting Japan, he has given out that Russia would invade India. In order to keep his Mussalman subjects in check, he asks the Sultan to lend him three hundred thousand soldiers and in return for this help, he promises to assist the Sultan to regain the countries lost by him in Europe, to remit the debt which the Sultan owes the Emperor, and also to give back Kars and Battu (*sic*) which are now in the possession of the Emperor as security for the debt. He also requests the Sultan to allow Russian warships to pass through the Dardanelles and at the same time begs of him not to consult England or any other power about this matter.

The Sultan of Turkey writes, in reply to this, that he is very sorry to hear of the calamities which have befallen the Emperor and hopes that God will ere long relieve him from these difficulties. He says that he is not prepared to comply with the request of the Emperor to lend him soldiers on the ground that, should any hostilities break out among the Emperor's Mussalman subjects, the Mussalman soldiers of the Sultan would naturally join their co-religionists and fight against the Emperor which would affect the

friendly relations now existing between them. Regarding the invasion of India by the Russians, the Sultan remarks that it is a matter for regret that an educated and enlightened Emperor like the Czar should think of such an impossible undertaking. He writes that England holds India not by the sword but by justice and fair dealing and that the people, though of different castes and creeds, are very much attached to their sovereign. The Sultan warns the Emperor against the evil counsel of his ministers to this unwise step on the ground that it will lead to the destruction and downfall of the Russian Empire. The Sultan further declares that he is not prepared to allow Russia to take her warships through the Dardanelles in violation of the treaty entered into by him with the other European powers. The Sultan, in conclusion, adds that he could not rely on the promise of the Emperor, as Russia may at any time invade Turkey on some pretext or other as she did in 1887 and when questioned as to the propriety of its action, the Emperor may reply that his Government and not he is responsible for it.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

A police station to be opened at Mankavu.

3. An article in the *Manorama*, of the 29th April, invites the attention of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the necessity of opening a police station at Mankavu, a notorious suburb of Calicut. It appears that the place is infested with rowdies and vagabonds and respectable persons cannot pass by the roads without being unnecessarily insulted or molested by them. As the nearest police station is about three miles away from the place, it is very difficult for these innocent sufferers to report the matter to the Police and get these vagabonds arrested.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Apr. 29th, 1904.

The search of the bodies of the prisoners.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th April, refers to a dacoity case which came on for hearing before the District and Sessions Judge of Hughli, and in which a prisoner under trial hit the Judge with a stone, and suggests that the bodies of the prisoners should, before being brought before any Judge or Magistrate, be well searched.

Shams-ul-Akhbar *Madras*, Apr. 25th, 1904.

(*c*) *Jails.*

Appointment of an East Indian as Jailor in the Madras Debtors' Jail.

5. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 30th April, referring to the recent appointment of an East Indian Jailor in the Debtors' Jail at Madras, observes that the several Brahmans, Vaisyas, Sudras and other high-class Natives confined therein have much religious scruple in taking the food personally inspected by this Jailor, and that it is therefore very desirable that the Government should order the appointment, as heretofore, of a Brahman for this post.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Apr. 30th, 1904.

(*d*) *Education.*

Lord Curzon's policy in the matter of higher education and Mr. Tata's Research University Scheme.

6. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th April, says that though Lord Curzon is by far the ablest and most eloquent of all the Viceroys that ever came to India, yet none was more opposed to the cause of higher education in India than he. He allowed the Tata Research University Scheme to fall through by his unsympathetic attitude towards it. Mr. Tata is an old man and his health is failing. It is not advisable therefore to delay giving effect to the scheme. The article suggests that the promised sum of rupees thirty lakhs may be invested in the name of some trustees to be appointed by Mr. Tata and the interest accrued may be utilised for the purpose of sending a certain number of worthy students either to Japan or to America to continue

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Apr. 30th, 1904.

their studies there. Or Mr. Tata may accept the offer of the Mysore Government and agree to have the Research University located in Bangalore, in which case the Mysore Government may be induced to make a substantial contribution towards the cost of its maintenance.

Higher education in India.

7. The same paper says:—Englishmen while in their own country fight for their rights and liberties and take a pride in their freedom. But as soon as they step into India they become despotic. They brook no opposition. They want the Indians to submit quietly to their authority howsoever unjustly it may be exercised. But seeing that the educated Indians resent such high-handedness they condemn higher education and advocate only elementary education to the masses. Further, in order to discourage higher education, the Government of Lord Curzon have resolved not to give high appointments to University men. It is probably thought that by putting difficulties in the way of higher education people will cease agitating for their privileges. They seem to forget, however, that it is the educated people that can better appreciate the benefits which the British rule has given to India and are consequently more attached to the British administration than the ignorant. The paper regrets that Lord Curzon should have taken such a retrograde step, simply because some educated Indians exposed some shortcomings of the Government, but hopes that the British Parliament will take up the question and discountenance this reactionary movement.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Satyavadi, *Calicut*, Apr. 26th, 1904.

Insanitary condition of a public lane at Calicut.

8. An article in the *Satyavadi*, of the 26th April, invites the attention of the Calicut Municipal authorities to the most insanitary condition of the lane leading from the Calicut Big Bazaar to Kammathi Matam. It appears that all those who go to the bazaar make use of this lane as a temporary latrine and those who have to pass by that lane are put to great inconvenience. The article hopes that the Municipal authorities will take steps to abate this nuisance.

(k) *General.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Apr. 27th, 1904.

Natives and public service.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th April, writing about the employment of Natives in the public service, says that their claims are overlooked on the plea that they are incompetent. It remarks that that charge against them is not true as the Hindus were transacting State affairs very ably before the advent of the English in India. They are able to perform any business if only they are allowed the opportunity. The paper asks, "Why should not His Excellency the Viceroy admit that it is his wish to confer higher appointments on white men only"? and remarks that "by so doing he will be more respected."

Kálahasti and Karvetnagar Estates.

10. The same paper, writing about the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar estates, says that under the management of the zamindars themselves, the estates were at least paying interest to some extent on the sums borrowed. But under the management of the Court of Wards, the creditors do not get even a pie of interest, not to speak of the principal. The paper says that it is quite unjust to cause pain to them by not paying interest on the money lent by them at reasonable rates of interest to meet the Government peishkash, etc. Stating that the creditors of the Kálahasti estate submitted a petition to Government, that they were disappointed at the reply given to them on the 4th March 1903, and that they consequently sent up another petition to Government, the paper says that if the Government delays to adopt proper measures for liquidating the estate debts, the Raja, his family and the creditors will be reduced to a pitiable condition. It therefore suggests that the Government should, by postponing the collection of

peishkash for some years, pay at least interest to creditors, or that it should discharge the estate debts either by paying them from its own treasury or by selling away a portion of the estate under section 35 of Act I of 1902.

11. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th April, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the inconvenience to which the inhabitants of Kavvayi in the North Malabar district are put owing to the absence of an hospital at the place. If an hospital is opened at Kavvayi, the inhabitants of the southern parts of the Kasaragód taluk will also be in a position to make use if it; and as such the South Canara Taluk Board will not grudge to contribute something towards the cost of opening it. It appears that some of the leading inhabitants of the place are also willing to contribute their mite towards the cost of founding the hospital, and the correspondent hopes that the authorities concerned will take necessary steps in the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Apr. 27th, 1904.

A hospital to be opened at Kavvayi.

12. A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 26th April, regrets to observe that the replies given by Government to the interpellations of the non-official Members at the meetings of the Legislative Council are generally very unsatisfactory. As an instance in point, the article refers to the reply given by Government to the question of the Honourable Mr. Krishnan Nair at the last meeting of the Legislative Council regarding the sale of lands in the Wynaad taluk for arrears of revenue. To the question, "Whether in any case the amount realized by the sale of lands for arrears of revenue was found to be less than the amount of revenue due on such lands", the reply given by Government was that they had no information on the matter. The article is surprised to see that Government has given such a reply to that important question. If Government had no information in the matter, it would have been much better if they had stated they would make enquiries into the matter. As the question deals with an important subject, the article hopes that Mr. Krishnan Nair will not be disheartened at the reply received from Government, but will continue asking that question till he gets a satisfactory reply.

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, Apr. 26th, 1904.

Remarks about the replies given by Government to the interpellations of the non-official Members.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

13. The *Jam-i-Jamshid*, of the 24th April, in regard to the departure to the Nilgiris of Mr. Walker, Financial Secretary to His Highness the Nizam, observes that there is no need for any one to cavil at the misdeeds and irregularities of this officer, as they are beyond words and His Highness the Nizam himself approves of the doings of Mr. Walker.

JAM-I-JAMSHID, *Hyderabad*, Apr. 24th, 1904.

Mr. Walker.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

14. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 27th April, referring to the proposal of Mr. Tata to establish a Research Institute, regrets to observe that the action of the Viceroy in having refused to accept the offer of this patriotic gentleman is not commendable.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Apr. 27th, 1904.

Mr. Tata's Research Institute.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th April, says:—The Indians, far from having any objection to the British people acquiring territories all over the world, are even prepared, when necessary, to help England in guarding her dominions. But what the Indians complain of is that the Government of India is often forced by its foreign relations to divert its attention from internal affairs and to incur unnecessary expenditure. How much time and money were wasted on the Viceroy's recent Persian Gulf tour? What will be the ultimate cost of the present expedition to Thibet? This will require at least sixty lakhs of rupees for the current year. There

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 27th, 1904.

Relation between India and the other British possessions.

are several ways in which this large sum of money may be spent for the good of the Indians. But have we at least the consolation that, after spending all these sums of money, we can enjoy the fruits of the expedition? No. The Anglo-Indians are the sole claimants of the profit. The Indian Government is, moreover, afraid of the Russians, although there is nothing which the latter can do personally against India. There is some evil which Russia can do to England, but then the cost of guarding against this evil should be borne entirely by England. As India is a very extensive country, having a large population of about three hundred millions, the policy of making the Indian Government discharge the duties and responsibilities of England, will result not only in the former neglecting its immediate duties, but also in its incurring unnecessary expenditure.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Apr. 30th, 1904.

The administration of His Excellency Lord Curzon.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th April, dwelling on the abilities of His Excellency Lord Curzon, observes:—It is a pitiable fact that after five years' administration, such a great and talented Viceroy as Lord Curzon returns home amidst the dislike and discontent both of the Natives and the Anglo-Indians. The previous Viceroys, though less capable, have never caused so much disappointment to the Indian people as Lord Curzon. Lord Ripon, though less capable and more advanced in age than Lord Curzon, was the most popular of all the Viceroys of India, so that when he returned home after having administered this country for four years, the people could not bear his separation and shed bitter tears at his departure. It is difficult to say that Lord Curzon had not the desire to do good to the Indians; but he and Lord Ripon differed considerably in their temparament and the way in which they treated the people. Lord Ripon was thoroughly honest and open-hearted, and had the greatest sympathy for the Indian subjects, being always actuated by a desire to elevate their status. Lord Curzon is not so. He is a cunning man, and is conscious of his own ability to command the popular esteem. He would always act up to his own decisions without caring that it might cause the displeasure of others. He has greater love for the Anglo-Indians than for the Indians. Lord Ripon thought that if the Indians were to advance in material civilization, they should gradually obtain all political privileges; but Lord Curzon is of the contrary opinion, that for the advancement of India, the influence and prestige of the Anglo-Indians should increase and that the Natives should always be subordinate to the Anglo-Indians. As, however, he did not like to see the Anglo-Indians to be their own masters, he at times checked their excesses by using his influence in favour of the Natives and thereby incurred the displeasure of the Anglo-Indians. As Lord Curzon is one of those who think that the time has not yet come for the Indians to enjoy all kinds of political privileges, the laws and regulations recently made by him have naturally caused dissatisfaction to the Natives. Seeing that the educated Natives had begun to claim equal privileges with the Anglo-Indians, he attempted to curb their influence. On the other hand, he has done nothing towards the advancement of the Natives in trades and manufactures, while all that he has done in this direction has been done for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian merchants. He says that, as the Indians are not very anxious about making money, it is but reasonable that foreigners should enter into their country and carry away what profit they can make. This shows how much interest His Excellency has taken in the material progress of the Natives! Moreover, the public money has, during his administration, been spent in a very extravagant manner, and no considerable reduction of the taxes has yet been made, notwithstanding the large surplus left for the last so many years in the public revenue. Large sums of money have been wasted on the Delhi Darbar and the recent Persian Gulf tour. And now with the view of bringing the innocent people of Thibet to subjection, the Government has undertaken an expedition on which thousands of rupees are being spent. As Lord Curzon boasted of having a large surplus in his treasury, the Home Government was tempted to throw all kinds of unnecessary charges on India. Thus Lord

Curzon, though known to be a courageous and talented statesman, has after all let slip his golden opportunities to earn a good name in this country, and now both the Indians and the Anglo-Indians, being alike disgusted with his administration, say that they have had enough of his reign and wish no more for his return to India as Viceroy for a second time.

Indians going to Europe.

17. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th April, says:—Many Anglo-Indians do not approve of the idea of the Indians going to Europe on the ground that the Indians fall an easy prey to the western vices. But we doubt if such anxiety is felt purely in the interests of the Indians. It is probable they apprehend that the England-returned Indians would encourage their countrymen to agitate for the same rights and privileges which they have seen the people of England enjoy. This apprehension is shared not only by the ordinary Anglo-Indians but even by great personages like Lord Curzon. This is probably one of the reasons which led Lord Curzon to prohibit the Native princes from going to Europe and other countries very frequently.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Apr. 30th, 1904.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

18. The same paper says:—The speeches made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in the Viceregal Council have proved him to be a very capable and experienced politician. His abilities are such that if he were in the British Parliament or in America they would have secured him a very high position. But in India all that he can do is to point out the defects in the administration without being able to get them remedied. For, the officials naturally turn a deaf ear to these representations. It is especially so in the case of Lord Curzon. Unless liberal-minded persons like Lord Lytton (*sic*) come out as Viceroys the efforts of Mr. Gokhale and others to have India's grievances redressed will not be attended with much success. The paper therefore urges the people of India to strive their utmost to get persons like Lord Lytton sent out to India as Viceroys.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 7th May 1904.

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I.—Foreign Politics.

Muhammadan, *Madras*, Apr. 28th, 1904.

Selections from the *Al-Muraiyyid*, *Al-Liva* and *Al-Zahar*, etc. (Arabic journals of Cairo and Constantinople). Arabian affairs.

1. "Although I was chiefly requested to write nothing of Lord Curzon's Persian Gulf tour and was prohibited from visiting Bosra, and especially to say nothing of Koweit affairs in spite of all these difficulties, I like to write a few lines.

"When Mobarak received the news of Lord Curzon's intended visit, he prepared to show himself as a great champion of the British interests in Arabia. The English seem inclined to believe that Mobarak is one of their great allies and perhaps he exercises a great influence on the Arabs. The British want to bring the whole of Arabia under their own influence with his help. Mobarak sent a letter to the Ameer of Nejd asking him to come to Koweit with all his retinue to pay a visit to His Excellency Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India. Mobarak even ventured to write that he would hold himself responsible for his kind and generous treatment by the English. He greatly insisted on his (Abdul Azeez's) acceptance of his invitation. Mobarak praised the statesmanship of the Viceroy and wrote that he would show him every consideration. Mobarak even went so far as to say that Lord Curzon was a priest and loved Arabia and her people to the same extent to which they were abhorred by Turks. Before the arrival of Mobarak's letter, Ibn Rasheed had received an invitation from the British Consul at Bosra, saying that a friendship between us will lead to very beneficial result to both sides. Ibn Rasheed paid no attention to these letters and wrote the whole story to His Majesty the Sultan. When Mobarak could not succeed in this way and received the news of the arrival of British ships conveying His Excellency Lord Curzon, he was afraid of the lies which he cunningly imposed upon the British Government. He selected thirty men out of the inhabitants of Koweit, dressed like Arab chiefs, and rode them on Arab steeds which were most probably borrowed from the neighbourhood, presented them to the Indian Viceroy in his ship, and greeted His Excellency on the shore with the same thirty men. The fleet was composed of nine battleships. Having landed, Lord Curzon paid a visit to Koweit and then started for Bushire. It is rumoured that the Ameer of Nejd is very angry with Mobarak owing to this man's insolent letters containing derogatory remarks against the Turkish power. He attacked at earliest chance. Sheikh Yousuf Ibrahim is at 'Kaseem,' one month's journey from Koweit. He has a mind to visit Nejd. May God put matters in Arabia right."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Muhammadan, *Madras*, Apr. 25th, 1904.

The public fear.

2. "Tranquebar correspondent writes: 'In the adjoining parts of the town, people generally seem to be panic-stricken and never venture to expose, in the evenings after 7 o'clock, themselves in the roads especially leading to the Land Custom Office to Tirukadayur Thilliadi, Poreyar, etc. The reason on which the terror is based to the people is too difficult to trace. In the said localities there occur certain cases of robbery, assault, etc.'"

IV.—Native States.

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Apr. 30th, 1904.

Purchase of a printing press by an Inspector of Schools.

3. "Is it true? Some of our Malayalam contemporaries report that Mr. C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Northern Range, has resolved to buy a printing press known as *Chanthar Press* from Quilon."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th May, writes as follows:—Lord Curzon has stated on several occasions that the expedition to Thibet was intended only for the purpose of promoting trade with that country. But it must be remembered that it is unjust for a country to go to war with another merely on the plea of promoting trade. Moreover, what is more conducive to trade: peace or war? If the people of Thibet were in need of English articles, they would voluntarily send for them. If not, they would not buy them even if they were pressed to do so. As Thibet is a cold country, its people do not require the cotton cloths manufactured in India, nor are they in need of the English goods, such as glassware, ironware and the like. The whole commerce with Thibet will therefore be of a very insignificant value, so that the profit derivable from it will not be equal even to one-fiftieth of the money now being spent on the present expedition. It is a pity that the revenues of poor India are being thus wasted! As some of the rude inhabitants of Thibet recently attacked the British troops and the latter killed nearly seven hundred of the former, the expedition has now assumed the character of a war and the Parliament has consequently permitted the Indian Government to engage its troops and to spend its revenues for this purpose. Lord Rosebery recently stated that this expedition was undertaken by the Government of India with a view to press the people of Thibet to buy the Indian tea. From this unbounded partiality of Lord Curzon to the Anglo-Indian planters, it may be inferred that he will not hesitate to spend millions of rupees on the expedition to Thibet. To secure this petty object of helping the planters, the innocent people of Thibet are being shot down and the revenues of India are being lavishly spent. Thousands of Indian coolies have also been engaged to carry burdens on the ascents of the Himalayas, and most of these unfortunate men drop down and die of the pinching cold they experience on the way. Thousands of sheep, oxen and other beasts of burden also share this fate. Who will say that the British Government, which thus mercilessly causes the death of so many lives, is a civilized Government? There is now no urgent necessity for this expedition as the country is not in danger of any foreign invasion. If the trade with Thibet increases, some of the Anglo-Indian merchants will become richer; but what reason is there for sacrificing the men and money of India to secure this object.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 6th, 1904.

The expedition to Thibet.

5. The *Alhami*, of the 1st May, in regard to the Russo-Japanese war, observes that if the tide of affairs were to turn against Japan and England, as is presumed by Russia, then England would greatly suffer thereby. If, on the other hand, Russia and Japan were to come to terms, then England would by her neutrality lose a good deal. England's possessions in Japan would be exposed to foreign invasions and her commercial interests would be greatly injured. It is therefore politic that England should ever try to maintain friendly relations with Japan.

Alhami, *Madras*, May 1st, 1904.

The Russo-Japanese war.

6. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 4th May, writes with regret that the everyday policy of the European powers is to break down the power of the Mussulmans and to thwart them in their designs. The European powers, in order to carry out their evil designs, play all sorts of

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, May 4th, 1904.

The European powers and the Mussulman kingdoms.

stratagems and tricks. Sometimes they brood over the downfall of the Ottoman Empire and at other times they remain intriguing for the downfall of Persia. Since England has got a firm possession of Egypt and the Soudan, she now thinks of swallowing up a portion of Arabia. Morocco was the only Muslim State which was left undisturbed, but now France has set her teeth of ambition on that little State also. France, on the presumption that England will interfere in the matter of the occupation of Morocco, has promised to observe the non-intervention policy as regards Egypt. It is not understood from what motive England or France wish to usurp the rights of the Sultan of Morocco. The Muhammadan subjects of Great Britain think it a disgrace on the part of England that she should join with France in her evil designs and thus wound the feelings of the Muhammadan public. England should try to maintain the independence of Morocco and not side with France—her old foe. The *Mukhbir*, in conclusion, says that if England, led away by France, were to strive for the annihilation of Morocco, she would become an object of hatred in the eyes of all Mussulmans, and her commercial interests and her naval power would suffer a shock.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 4th, 1904.

The recommendations of the Police Commission.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th May, referring to the suggestions of the Police Commission, observes that the recommendation to increase the salaries of the superior officers of this department is uncalled for as their present salaries are decent enough, that the Native officers, such as Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Constables, alone deserve an increase of pay, and that the estimate, viz., 15 lakhs of rupees, of the expenses of carrying out the recommendations of this Commission is far in excess of the actual requirements.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, May 7th, 1904.

The report of the Police Commission.

8. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 7th May, endorses the views expressed in the report of the Police Commission and remarks that the report bears testimony to the great pains which the Commissioners have taken in their work. The Police instead of being the protectors of the people have become their oppressors. The taking of bribes has become very common among the police officers, from Inspectors downwards. The reason for this widespread corruption is the scanty pay allowed to the men in the lower ranks of the department. Even a cooly gets higher wages. Consequently only those who cannot earn a living, even as cultivators, join this department. And as their temptations are many, it is no wonder that they become corrupt. Unless the pay of the constabulary is raised so as to attract a better class of men, it is useless to expect any improvement in the department. Seeing that it is the primary duty of the Government to protect the honour, lives and property of the people, it is hoped that the Government of India will, without bringing forward the usual objection of want of funds, find means to effect this reform.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Apr. 30th, 1904.

Murder cases in the Calicut taluk and Police enquiry.

9. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th April, urges upon the Collector and the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to pay particular attention to the enquiries which are now being made into the three murder cases recently occurred in the Calicut taluk. The article remarks that if this responsible work of enquiring into the murder cases is entrusted, in the first instance, to village adhigaris and low-paid police constables, it will be difficult for the superior officers to collect evidence necessary for the conviction of the real culprits. The paper hopes that these cases will not end like the famous Mammalli murder case, in which the Police suppressed evidence in order to screen the real culprit and charged an innocent person, who was fortunately acquitted by the Sessions Court.

(*b*) *Courts.*

10. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 4th May, who seems to be a peon, complains that he is made to do various menial works in the house of his superior officer. The correspondent, after detailing the various kinds of menial work which his master's wife compels him to do, requests the authorities concerned to warn such officials not to make their peons do such works in future.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, May 4th, 190

Peons not to be compelled to do menial works in the houses of their masters.

11. A Cannanore correspondent to the *Satyavadi*, of the 3rd May, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the inconvenience to which the parties are put by reason of a single Magistrate being made to do the work of two at Cannanore.

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, May 3rd, 1904.

Inconvenience to parties as one Magistrate has to do the work of two Courts in Cannanore.

12. The *Jami-e-Jamshid*, of the 1st May, writes that it would be no wonder if Mussulmans are deprived of any seat in the High Courts of India, for hitherto Europeans were appointed to the seats vacated by the Mussulman Judges. But this policy of favouritism, adopted in the days of Lord Curzon, is far from the ends of justice. No civilized and refined Government would like to pursue such a policy. To be brief all higher appointments are in these days monopolized by Europeans. If our kind and benign Government were to direct its attention towards this matter, there is no doubt that Mussulmans will not be deprived of their rights.

JAMI-E-JAMSHID, *Hyderabad*, May 1st, 1904.

Higher appointments enjoyed by Europeans.

(*d*) *Education.*

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd May, commending the action of His Excellency the Governor in Council in having appointed the Hon'ble Justice Sir S. Subramanya Aiyar as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras, thinks that this is a good sign of His Excellency Mr. J. Thomson's Government becoming popular.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 2nd, 1904.

Appointment of the Hon'ble Justice Sir S. Subramanya Aiyar as Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University.

14. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th May, refers to the decaying condition of the manuscript books in paper and cadjan leaves in the Madras Oriental Manuscripts Library and says that no sooner are the books untied or opened than they drop down in small pieces as if they were mere dust. It will be a beneficent act to undertake the re-writing of those volumes. Some of the books mentioned in the catalogue are not forthcoming. The paper suggests that a new catalogue should be issued after the model of the one which the late Mr. Seshagiri Sastri, M.A., prepared. Further, as the catalogue contains the names of books in all languages and is printed in one volume and priced heavily, the paper suggests that a separate catalogue for each language may be printed to enable the public to get it cheap.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 4th, 1904.

Oriental Manuscripts Library.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

15. The *Bharata Kesari*, of the 5th May, directs the attention of the authorities concerned to the dilapidated and dangerous condition of the Kotuvalli, Eranjoli and Mahé bridges and to the necessity of taking immediate steps to repair them. It appears that some of the wooden planks of these bridges have disappeared while the others are in a rotten state and that it has become very unsafe for carriages to pass over them.

BHARATA KESARI, *Calicut*, May 5th, 1904.

Repairs to be done to certain bridges in North Malabar.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

16. The *Desabhimani*, of the 2nd April (received on the 7th May), is surprised to see that, although the ryots of some villages in the Bápatla taluk are put to heavy loss year after year by the overflowing

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, Apr. 2nd, 1904.

The Tungabhadra drainage channel.

of the Tungabhadra drainage channel, yet the Engineering department is indifferent about it. It requests the authorities to widen the channel, especially at Buddamu, so that it may freely run into the sea without overflowing its banks and damaging the neighbouring fields.

(*k*) *General.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 4th, 1904.

A sad case.

17. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th May, referring to the petition of Mr. Moss of the Forest department complaining that the Collector of the Nilgiris had turned him out of his residence in Ootacamund to provide lodgings for the plague nurse, says that the Local Government, instead of forwarding the petition to His Excellency the Viceroy, referred it to the Collector of the Nilgiris, who, in his turn, referred it to the head of the Forest department. Thereupon the latter officer reduced Mr. Moss from the third grade (Rs. 500) to the fifth grade (Rs. 200). The paper fails to understand the justice of such a departmental punishment in an affair which has no concern whatever with the department. Mr. Moss became broken-hearted owing to the degradation and died of cholera recently, leaving behind him his wife and children unprovided for. It prays that the authorities will take into their kind consideration the helpless condition to which Mr. Moss' family has been reduced.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Mar. 29th, 1904.

Lord Curzon's administration.

18. The *Sasilekha*, of the 29th March, writing about Lord Curzon's administration, says that, in spite of Mr. Dutt's contention for a permanent settlement of land assessment in India, the Government has issued a resolution which may be said to be very prejudicial to the interests of the poor Indian ryots. The Official Secrets and the Universities Acts, the Thibet Mission and the withholding of high appointments from the Indian subjects have seriously affected his reputation. The Universities Act "is a great impediment to free education." It is doubted whether even a hundred candidates will pass the B.A. Degree Examination now. The rule hitherto has been to confer higher appointments on those who passed higher examinations. But now they are made to depend not on educational qualifications but on the pleasure of the heads of departments. Lord Curzon has also caused annoyance to his subjects by trying to transfer certain districts from Bengal to Assam and the Uriya portions of the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts to Orissa. The paper thinks with the *Bengali* and other newspapers that it will be well if Lord Curzon does not return to India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 4th, 1904.

The taxation in India.

19. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 4th May, says:—Last year as there was a large surplus of revenue the salt and income taxes were reduced. This year also the Financial Member anticipates that there will be a surplus. But it is doubtful whether any further reduction will be made in the taxation; for Lord Curzon has been very extravagant in his administration. A large amount was spent for the Delhi Darbar. The Thibet Mission has already cost a good deal of money and if it last for some time more, it may more than absorb the estimated surplus and may even necessitate the raising of the taxes recently reduced.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, May 2nd, 1904.

The effect of the Official Secrets Act.

20. The *Mysore Star*, of the 2nd May, says:—Even before the Official Secrets Act actually came into force its bad effect was felt in the Secretariat office, Assam. The Superintendent of that office, Babu Sarat Chunder, was found guilty of having given out some confidential official information to one of the newspapers in Calcutta. And though he had put in an approved service of 30 years under Government, he has been dismissed. Three other clerks also have been degraded in this connection. From this it will be seen that the passing of the Official Secrets Act has rendered the position of responsible Native officials very precarious.

IV.—Native States.

21. The *Jami-e-Jamshid*, of the 1st May, writes that the Hyderabad public is very much averse to the extension of the services of Mr. Walker, whose services did not prove profitable to the State to which they were lent. He did nothing more than bring about an abolition of some appointments and reduce the pay of some officials of Hyderabad. The question of the currency of the new coins is still wrapt up in obscurity. In short Mr. Walker did not carry out any reforms or measures which would tend to augment the revenues of the Hyderabad State.

Extension of the services of Mr. Walker.

Jami-e-Jamshid, *Hyderabad*, May 1st, 1904.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd May, says:—It is now complained that even for small posts, such as the managerships of zamindaris under the Court of Wards carrying a salary of Rs. 200 to 500, Anglo-Indians are being appointed. These officers also get extra income in addition to their legitimate salaries. If thus the Anglo-Indians begin to appropriate to themselves even the appointments under zamindaris, this country is certain to lose its vitality soon. Not content with the profit they derive from trade and Government service within the British dominions, the Anglo-Indians have now begun to encroach upon the Native States and zamindaris, while thousands of educated Natives are without suitable employment. Although the zamindars are themselves the cause of this state of things, yet the Anglo-Indian officers of Government are also to blame to a great extent. As these officers generally pay greater respect to the zamindars having Anglo-Indian managers, the zamindars are naturally tempted to appoint Europeans as their managers. Lord Curzon himself recently stated in one of his speeches that he deprecated the idea of the Anglo-Indians appropriating the profits derivable in Native States and zamindaris. Though His Excellency merely expressed his opinion in these words, he always connived at the Anglo-Indians sucking the blood of Native States and zamindaris. The Anglo-Indians are really so many bloodsuckers and the people derive no benefit from their employment in Government service. As these bloodsuckers improve in health and strength, the poor Natives become weak and lifeless. We do not know how long this state of things can continue.

The bloodsuckers of India.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 2nd, 1904.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd May, writes:—Lord Ripon, who was the Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1881 to 1884, encouraged the Indians by conferring various privileges on them. He believed that if India was to become a rich and prosperous country, its people should advance in knowledge, be united and get trained in politics. His administration was conducted on these principles and consequently the people acquired knowledge and experience in politics and began to feel the advantage of union. They also fully believed that the British Government had really the prosperity of the Indians at heart. After the *régime* of Lord Ripon, the Anglo-Indians began to envy the progress of the Indians and attempted to curtail their privileges, so that in Lord Dufferin's time misunderstandings arose among the different classes of the community. Following in his footsteps, the Provincial Governors also began to create disunion between the Muhammadans and the Hindus. A similar policy of dividing the people was followed by the Government of Lord Lansdowne and the privileges already conferred on them remained undeveloped. New taxes were also levied in his time, and during his and Lord Elgin's *régimes* the Indians were not in any way happy. It is needless to repeat the good done by Lord Curzon. Until ten years ago, the Indians were themselves managing the municipal administration of their cities and towns; but the Government has now been gradually wresting this privilege from the Natives. Originally the Indians were getting high appointments; but this practice is now becoming obsolete. The journalists were formerly

India's degeneracy.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 3rd, 1904.

free; but now they are fettered by many rules and restrictions. In former days, whenever the Government introduced a new measure, it used to consult the leading Indians; but now none but the Anglo-Indians enjoy this privilege. Formerly, also, whenever the people protested against a proposal, the Government would pay regard to their cries and would at times yield to the popular wish; now all this practice is out of use. Seeing that the Government itself has prepared a scheme for the discouragement of education, how can we hope for the advancement of this country? The Indians are thus going down in every way. But where is the remedy for it? Is there any one to whom we can complain of our fate? Of course, the British Parliament and the British people have a right to check the Indian Government. But have they no other business than redressing the thousand grievances of India? Moreover, can they have any reason to doubt the justice of their own countrymen in governing a far-off dependency like India? As Lord Curzon is a statesman whose skill and ability have been well known to the British people, will they believe our words if we complain that he has really done evil to us? On the other hand, they will easily believe Lord Curzon or any of his adherents if he says that the Indians have derived immense good under his administration. It is therefore foolish to expect help from others; we should shift for ourselves.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 7th, 1904.

Lord Curzon and the Victoria Memorial.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th May, referring to the proposal of His Excellency Lord Curzon to erect a Museum in memory of the late Queen Victoria, observes:—There was a wide difference of opinion as to what would be a fitting memorial of the late Queen. Most people of this country wished to have a useful Technical Institute, while Lord Curzon and the Anglo-Indians wanted to have a big Museum, which might, by its grandeur, proclaim the glory of the British Empire. But who will hear the voice of the poor Indians? The obstinate and self-willed Lord Curzon had his own way and collected nearly sixty lakhs of rupees from the princes and zamindars wherewith to erect a grand building like the Taj Mahal at Agra and to acquire a name like that of the great Moghul Emperors. The Indians were content because they thought that this scheme would at least have the effect of encouraging the Indian artists and turning for practical use the finest stones and marbles that now lie buried underground in the various parts of the country. But unfortunately the Indians have been deprived of even this poor consolation, as it is now reported that, for the erection of this building, only European artists will be employed and that marbles have been sent for from Greece, Italy and other European countries. What a great injustice is this? We do not see the reason why European articles are sent for even in the face of their decided inferiority. The result is that at our expense Greece and Italy will be benefited and British ships will get sufficient freight. We, the Indians, are born to pay and the Europeans to gain. If Lord Curzon himself, who professes to love India, acts like this, how can we blame other Anglo-Indians? Are there not competent masons, sculptors and other artists in India? Have those distinguished artists who erected the Taj Mahal now all disappeared without leaving any worthy descendants behind? The desire of the British Government to see that the Indians obtain no credit is even worse than the many acts of injustice done to us by the oppressive rulers of India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 4th, 1904.

The elevation of Lord Ampthill to the Viceroyalty.

25. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 4th May, referring to the elevation of Lord Ampthill to the Viceroyalty, says that this news has been received with much pleasure throughout the Madras Presidency, inasmuch as he made himself very popular wherever he went. He was taking a personal interest in the welfare of the people. He was not a puppet in the hands of his Secretaries. In his tours through the Province he used to converse with the ryots and learn their grievances, and wherever redress was possible he used to grant it then and there.

26. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 27th April, referring to the appointment of Lord Ampthill as Viceroy of India during the absence of Lord Curzon, remarks that although Lord Curzon has introduced several reforms in the various departments of Government, yet it is doubtful if any of them will in any way tend to the prosperity and welfare of the people of India. The article hopes that Lord Ampthill will, unlike Lord Curzon, try to do some good to the people of India during his term of office.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Ottappalam*, Apr. 27th, 1904.

Remarks about the appointment of Lord Ampthill as Viceroy of India.

[Issued 14th May 1904.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 14th May 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Muhammadan, *Madras*, May 12th, 1904.

Selections from the *Al-Muwaiyyid*, *Al-Liva* and *Al-Zahar*, etc. (Arabic journals of Cairo and Constantinople). The present war and the near Eastern question.

1. "We are not perhaps mistaken if we say that the present war is only a prelude to the great contest which must sooner or later take place between Russia and England to gain supremacy in Asia. Our prediction must fulfil one day when the whole world will be surprised by a sudden announcement of hostilities between the Bear and the Lion. No doubt the Russians hate the Japanese, but they hate the English hundredfold more. They think rightly or wrongly that the present war is only an outcome of the British policy. Some of them even think that any calamity which befalls Russia is directly or indirectly connected with the English.

"It seems that Russia has instructed her Governor in Turkestan to be ready to attack India in case the British take a hostile attitude towards the Russians, or taking advantage of Russia's complications they want to do something against the Russian interests in Thibet or Persia. These threats show that Russia in rage has lost her senses and is ready to grapple with England whenever an excuse presents itself to justify her to do so. These considerations lead us to think that this war will have its far reaching effects upon Islam and the Muhammadans. The Muhammadan policy and Government must undergo a vast change at the end of this terrible war. Japan's defeat or success shall give a new phase to the near Eastern problem. The Chinese and the Koreans will come to know their political situation. The Muhammadans of China may fairly expect to have a good chance of progress offered to them. The Chinese Moslems are brave, honest and capable of making progress whenever a chance is offered. The rivalry between Russia and England will bring forth a number of complications in India, Persia and Afghanistan.

"In all these problems the Muhammadans are destined to play a great part.

"It is clear to have a chance is one thing while to take advantage of it is quite another.

"A number of chances offered themselves in the past time, when it was possible for the Muhammadans to make progress and take precautions to safe-guard their interests, but unfortunately the Moslems never availed themselves of these valuable opportunities for the betterment of their condition. If we lose the present opportunity in the same way, we cannot hope to get it over again. A man cannot possibly have a flood in his fortune every day. A man who does not know how to use an opportunity to its best advantage need not wait his time in expecting one.

"The Muhammadans hope to see the inhabitants of Persia and Afghanistan get up while their enemies are engaged in their own struggle. They should take a special note of the danger which is awaiting them after the Russo-Japanese war. If these nations wake, Islam will be able to retain some countries at least and the Moslems will be able to exercise their old influence or at least a fraction thereof. They deserve to have this honour, respect and influence to which their religion takes them."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th May, referring to an article recently written by Sir Walter Lawrence in one of the English journals on the possible danger of a Russian invasion on India, observes that though the necessity for providing against this danger is beyond question, there is no reason why India alone should bear the cost of defence, seeing that England has as much, if not greater, interest in retaining India in her own hands as India has in continuing to remain under the British rule, and that England would only be doing justice if she consents to bear a portion of the military expenditure of the Indian Government.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 11th, 1904.

The fear of a Russian invasion on India.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

3. A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 10th May, while commenting on the report of the Police Commission, observes that the first and most important step which should be taken by the authorities towards the improvement of the Police administration of the country is to raise the *morals* of the constables by increasing their pay and thus putting a stop to the corruption prevailing amongst them. The article says that they are generally uneducated men, chiefly recruited from among the servants of high officials, and being unable to maintain themselves and their families on the scanty pay which they receive, do not scruple to resort to every possible means, be they fair or foul, to fill their pockets.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 11th May, referring to the same subject, endorses the opinion expressed above and remarks that the corruption and high-handedness prevailing among the Police have risen to such an extent that no time should be lost by the authorities concerned in adopting measures to reorganise the department.

Satyavadi, *Calicut*, May 10th, 1904.

The pay of the police constables to be increased.

(*b*) *Courts.*

4. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th May, dwelling at length on the trouble and inconvenience caused to the parties appearing before magistrates who have also to attend to revenue work, observes that even if the Government be not at present in a position to effect the long-looked-for separation of the magisterial and revenue functions of the Revenue officers, it should at least direct them to hold their courts only at their respective head-quarters without compelling the parties to follow their camps.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 13th, 1904.

Revenue officers exercising magisterial powers to be required to hold their courts at their head-quarters.

5. The *Jananukulan*, of the 14th May, complains that the administration of criminal justice in the Tanjore district is very unsatisfactory as the magistrates often refuse to admit the complaints presented by

Jananukulan, *Tanjore*, May 14th, 1904.

Administration of criminal justice in the Tanjore district.

injured persons, and that even if such complaints are admitted the parties are compelled, by means of frequent adjournments, either to withdraw their complaints or to come to amicable terms.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 4th, 1904.

District Munsif's Court, Madanapalle.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th May, says that the residents of Madanapalle are grieved to hear the rumour that the "Madanapalle District Munsif's Court" will be permanently transferred to Vayalpad for the reason that plague has broken out in the former place. Madanapalle is the Sanitarium of the Cuddapah district while Vayalpad is the most unhealthy place in it. The sanitation of the latter place is defective and its water-supply meagre. It is not a place suitable for trade. It has no hotels nor is it suited for the residence of respectable people. Moreover, the highest judicial authorities ordered nine years ago the erection of a permanent building for the District Munsif's Court at Madanapalle. Fully relying on that order, some have raised buildings there for their residence at a considerable cost. They will be put to heavy loss if there is any truth in the said rumour. The paper prays that the Government will consider the matter leisurely and pass such orders as will satisfy all.

(*d*) *Education.*

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, May 11th, 1904.

The revival of Arabic literature.

7. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 11th May, writes that the Arabic language, since it is spoken in almost all the climes of the world, cannot be classed as a "dead language." Now, after the lapse of several years, the British Government has taken upon itself the responsibility of the revival of the Arabic learning. The Hindus and Mussalmans would have greatly appreciated the value of the help of Lord Curzon's Government had the scheme of the revival of the Arabic and Sanskrit literatures been taken in hand four or five years ago and at the time of the sitting of the University Commission. It is the opinion of some that since the British Government wants to preponderate its influence in the Islamic States on the Arabian shore it therefore endeavours to adopt measures for the development of Arabic literature. But whatever it may be Government deserves to be thanked for this very important suggestion. The *Mukhbir*, in conclusion, suggests that the Muhammadan Ulamas should be allowed to teach the language instead of introducing it in schools under the supervision of a European professor. If Government does not like to carry out this suggestion, it is better not to interfere at all in this matter.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 11th, 1904.

The post of District Board Engineers.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th May, complains that when Sir Arthur Havelock was the Governor, an order of Government was issued by which the post of District Board Engineer should, as a rule, be conferred on qualified native candidates, but that this order has remained a dead letter since the arrival of Lord Ampthill as Governor of Madras, and the appointments are now made in defiance of it.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 7th, 1904.

Inconvenience to the people as there is no bridge over the Kakkoti river.

9. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 7th May, directs the attention of the President, District Board, Malabar, to the inconvenience and hardship to which the people are put owing to the indifference shown by the authorities in the matter of reconstructing the Kakkoti bridge which was destroyed about 20 years ago. It appears that this matter had been brought to the notice of the authorities from time to time, but they have not as yet taken any steps to afford relief to the people. The correspondent next complains of the most deplorable condition of the Kokkulloor road, which he says is in need of immediate repair.

(*k*) *General.*

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th May, referring to the havoc recently caused by a cheetah in the village of Bhuvanagiri in the Chidambaram taluk of the South Arcot district, states that as cheetahs are said to appear frequently in this and the neighbouring villages, the local authorities should take immediate steps to suppress the ravages of these wild animals and to put an end to the panic they have caused to the people.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 13th, 1904.

The ravages of cheetahs in and near Bhuvanagiri in South Arcot.

11. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 6th May, refers to the rumour prevailing among the malikhana-holders of Malabar that a confidential order has been issued to the effect that no malikhana-holders should receive their malikhana until the revenue due from them is duly paid and says that such an order will be putting the malikhana-holders to unnecessary inconvenience and trouble. Malikhana has no connection whatever with land revenue and the withholding of it for non-payment of land revenue cannot be justified in any way. It is true that delay is sometimes made by landlords in the payment of revenue owing to the difficulty and delay in collecting the rent from their tenants. The article, after dwelling at some length on the subject, remarks that as it is very probable that Mr. Pinhey, the Collector of Malabar, will try his best to make malikhanas liable to be withheld for non-payment of revenue, it is highly necessary that all the malikhana-holders should join together and adopt measures to guard against this danger.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, May 6th, 1904.

Malikhanas not to be withheld for non-payment of land revenue.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

12. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 14th May, says that, for the purpose of preventing overcrowding in houses, the Mysore Government has passed a law that the Improvement Trust may cause a notice to be issued to the owner of the house which in its opinion is overcrowded, calling upon him to reduce the number of persons living in such a house, on pain of being prosecuted before a Magistrate for default and punished with a fine of Rs. 10 for each day of such default, if it is certified by a medical officer that the house has become unhealthy in consequence of its being overcrowded. The paper thinks that this law is likely to create much hardship, inasmuch as it does not specify what number of persons can occupy a house of certain dimensions. An ill-disposed neighbour may get a certificate from a doctor and bring the occupants of a house into trouble. Further 99 per cent. of the houses may in the opinion of medical men be unhealthy. It is surprising, says the paper, that the Government should pass laws about matters affecting the welfare of the people without consulting them.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, May 14th, 1904.

Law for preventing the overcrowding in houses in the city of Mysore.

13. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 14th May, says that till about 10 or 12 years ago, English education in the Mysore Province was all that could be desired. But as soon as Mr. Bhabha became the head of the Educational Department, he directed that even in English schools no language other than the vernacular should be taught for the first three or four years. Even Sanskrit was forbidden. As Mr. Bhabha is all-powerful in his department, none of his subordinates have the courage to point out the disadvantages of the system he has introduced. In the last Representative Assembly some of the representatives asked for an enquiry into the matter, but the Government either fearing that the prestige of the department might suffer or for some other reason has not as yet done anything. According to the present arrangement, students have to learn the vernacular alone for the first three years in the primary classes and then in the lower secondary classes they have to study all subjects in the vernacular only and that means another five years, so that till they are

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 14th, 1904.

English education in Mysore.

about their 14th or 15th year their knowledge of English is almost nil and they are not able to understand what is taught in that language in the upper secondary classes. The paper therefore hopes that the Mysore Government will now at least take the necessary measures to put the matters right.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 11th, 1904.

Poverty of India as a result of British rule.

14. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 11th May, referring to the paper read by Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji in England on the poverty of India, says:—Under the British rule India is becoming poorer and poorer day by day. The fault lies not with any individual official but with the principle of the administration itself. If India had been ruled in accordance with the principles of equity and with the promises made in the Proclamation, nobody would have found fault with the administration. The expenses of the South African war, aggregating to 300 millions sterling, and the cost of the Colonial Office, amounting to £100,000 per annum, are borne by the British Tax-payer. But the cost of the India Office, which comes to £6,500,000, is thrust upon the indigent people of India. In the early days of the East India Company the British were the purchasers of Indian manufactures. But in 1700 their attitude towards India underwent a change. The use of Indian cloth was forbidden on pain of a fine of Rs. 75. And gradually various restrictions were imposed upon the importation of several Indian articles into England. Even then several notable Europeans expressed their disapprobation of the manner in which England treated India. Lord Macaulay compared the Bengalis to sheep and the Englishmen to wolves. Sir John Shore said that the East India Company in the capacity of rulers were levying heavy taxes and in the capacity of traders were taking a large amount of wealth and were thus draining India in both ways.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 12th, 1904.

Principles of the Indian Government.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th May, describing briefly the origin of Government, states:—It is a mistake to suppose that the present oppressive Asiatic governments are all acceptable to God. The Asiatic monarchs have often admitted that their chief duty was not merely to collect taxes but to protect the people from every kind of danger. Although the ancient Hindu kings of India claimed a divine origin, they neither demanded for their taxes more than a sixth of the produce of lands nor otherwise swerved from the path of strict justice. They all firmly believed that they and their descendants would be completely ruined if their government did not meet with the approval of God. As the government of this country was conducted on such principles as these, the people were generally happy and prosperous. The succeeding Muhammadan rule also nearly approached this standard of the Hindu kings. Since the advent, however, of the British in India, the government of the country has been in a very peculiar position: the principles of the Hindu kings have been abandoned, but those of the European governments have not been adopted instead, so that the will of the person who for the time being has the executive and administrative powers in his hands is the law. Thus who is there to question the injustice which Lord Curzon and Mr. Brodrick have been doing to the Indians? If those officers had been Hindu kings, they would have conducted the administration from fear of God and the Hindu shastras, nor have they administered the country according to the principles of the European governments in which the voice of the people is a potent factor. Thus the Indians are neither fish nor flesh; their condition is really pitiable.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 11th, 1904.

The pride of the Europeans.

16. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 11th May, says:—It appears that England is contemplating a breach of the Anglo-Japanese treaty although it is well known that such a step is contrary to the rudimentary principles of international politics.

The Europeans have become extremely proud of their military strength and this pride cannot but be followed by a fall. They want to meddle in the affairs of everybody else. If the subjects of China rise in rebellion these Europeans must interfere. If any signs of discontent become perceptible in Korea, the Americans at once send an army there. In this way "these red-haired devils",(*sic*), on the pretext of maintaining peace, are interfering wherever possible. But neither in their own country nor in their foreign possessions have they succeeded in securing peace to the people. Seeing that the Europeans thought it improper to have anything to do with Servia even when its King and Queen were murdered, it cannot be understood what right they have to thrust their noses in the affairs of those who differ from them in nationality, religion, etc.

Although it is not possible for the Hindus or the Buddhists or the Mussulmans to drive away the Europeans, yet their rule is bound to perish by the wrath of God. In America, the people being blinded with the pride of wealth, have become very iniquitous. In consequence of this it has pleased God to visit them with some punishment. Chicago has been nearly destroyed. The island of Martinique has been almost reduced to ashes. Suicides and accidental deaths have become very common among the Europeans.

Lord Curzon.

17. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 11th May, speaking of Lord Curzon, says:—Even the enemies of Lord Curzon will not say that he is a bad man. But at the same time it cannot be said that his acts were in any way conducive to the good of the people of India, whatever he himself might think of them. The changes he introduced into the constitution of the Calcutta Municipality, the treatment he accorded to the Indian chiefs at the Delhi Darbar, the obstacles which he has thrown in the way of higher education are all well known. How the liberty of the Indians is affected by the passing of the Official Secrets Act is equally well known. Even the British people have not approved of these acts. It is a matter for regret, says the paper, that his rule has not realized the high expectations raised in the people by his sympathetic speeches and high statesmanship and that he has not conducted himself in such a way as to make the people of India pray for his return.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, May 11th, 1904.

Lord Curzon and India.

18. The *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 7th May, says that there is every reason to believe that Lord Curzon during his stay in England will give such glowing accounts of the prosperity of India and its people that the authorities at home may be led to form an entirely different opinion of the real state of affairs. Although there are some friends of India in both the Houses of Parliament who know the real state of this country at present, it will be only natural that the authorities will, when any important matter connected with India comes up for discussion, consult Lord Curzon, and we can very well understand what his opinion will be from our experience of him in this country. It can be easily shown that Lord Curzon during his stay here has done more harm than good to the people, and it is very probable that his stay in England will be productive of much harm to the people of India. It is the duty of all public-spirited men in India to take every possible precaution to make the authorities in England understand that no value should be attached to the opinion of Lord Curzon regarding India.

KERALA SOBHINI, *Ottappálam*, May 7th, 1904.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 21 OF 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 21st May 1904.

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, May 16th, 1904.

The expedition to Thibet.

1. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 16th May, referring to the expedition Thibet, observes that it is but natural that people of Thibet should attack the Bri invaders as the action of the latter is like that of a man entering into anoth house without his permission, that apart from the reasonableness of t expedition the cost of it has unfortunately fallen on poor India, and t under these circumstances it remains to be seen how long this country maintain its life.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the same date, thinks that the Government of In has voluntarily picked up a quarrel with the innocent people of Thibet this is manifest from the offensive measures adopted by the Government fr the beginning of this expedition. The same paper, of the 19th May, refer to some of the adverse criticisms passed by the Russian journals against t expedition, observes with regret that the Government of India has b unnecessarily incurring the displeasure of foreign nations, though the expe tion it has undertaken is not likely to produce any great good to the Empi

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, May 12th, 1904.

The Macedonian troubles.

2. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 12th May, publishes an article headed "T Macedonian insurrection and the religious p judice", of which the following is a summar On the 29th March last a meeting was held under the auspices of the Bish of Rochester in the Caxton Hall in Westminster, in which it was resolv that if Turkey does not come to terms, then France, England and Ita should in concert drive away the Turks out of Macedonia and that a Christi Governor with independent powers should be appointed under the Suzerain of the Great Powers of Europe. This is what the Christians call justic The *Naier* asks that why should not the same sympathy as is shown to t Christians be shown to the poor Dervishes of Somaliland? Thousands of them have fallen a prey to the attacks of the English invaders, thousands infants became orphans, and thousands of women became widows. Wh were the innocent and guiltless Thibetans blown away by the English guns Is this one of the commandments of the Holy Spirit and is it the same thin that was taught by Jesus? Though the Powers may try to make Macedon independent, yet, at the same time, it should be well remembered that th Turkey of the present age is quite different from what it was in 1878. Th Turks will shed their last drop of blood and will fight to the last, but wi not give up Macedonia. Presumably the Christians are not aware of th that, if they proclaim a religious war against the Mussalmans of Europe, th Sultan of Turkey also would return "tit for tat," and the Muslims of th

whole world would rise up in arms, and that if it so happens, it would be difficult for the most powerful empires of Europe to put out the fire of insurrection kindled in such an unforeseen manner by the leaders of Christianity. It is therefore not wise for those holy people (meaning Christians) to agitate the feelings of the Mussalmans in such a thoughtless and grabbing manner?

3. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th May, reproduces an article headed "The Mad Mullah or the wise Mullah" in the *Paisa Akhbar* of Lahore, of which the following are the noticeable points:— SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, May 16th, 1904.

The Mad Mullah.

There is substantial evidence to prove that the Mullah, who is wrongly supposed by some Englishmen, to be infatuated, is not really so. He is a wise statesman and has outwitted many a European politician in military tactics and politics. After a terrible sacrifice of souls and money the principal members of the British realm have at last come to the conclusion that it is a useless attempt to compel the Mullah to yield. He should be left to himself. The English army has done all it could to bring him into subjection, but he is not an easy prey. "Wise and successful Mullah" would be a better title than "Mad Mullah."

4. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 19th May, on the authority of the *Al-Liva* (an Arabic daily of Cairo), writes that the recent speech of Lord Cromer has at last poured cold water on the hopes of the Egyptians. Though he is an advocate of the Gladstonian policy, yet he has not acted with an unprejudiced turn of mind in declaring that the Egyptians and the foreigners will enjoy equal rights and privileges; for this, in other words, means that the evacuation of Egypt will not at all come to pass. NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, May 19th, 1904.

Lord Cromer's speech.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*b*) *Courts.*

5. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 21st instant, is of opinion that litigation is considerably encouraged and increased by the facilities afforded by the law courts to the people to resort to them and says that disputes between relations and friends which would otherwise have been made up by friendly intervention are dragged into courts and people are induced to waste their money in litigation. The editor hopes that the presiding Judges would try to discourage such readiness to resort to law courts by calling upon the parties to compromise when they happen to be near relations whose disputes arise from trifling misunderstandings. NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, May, 21st, 1904.

Increase of litigation among people—its causes and remedies.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

6. Referring to the changes which Government intends to make in the appointment and pay of the District Board Engineers, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 14th May, observes that the endeavours of Government to secure the services of able and qualified men as District Board Engineers will certainly meet with the approval of all persons. Although the work of a District Board Engineer consists in superintending the repairs of roads and the construction of bridges, yet it is highly necessary that such officer should be an able and experienced man. But as it is difficult to secure the services of able and qualified Europeans on the pay which is at present given to the District Board Engineers and as the Presidents of District Boards often prefer an unqualified European or Eurasian to a qualified and experienced native, the work done by such officers are generally very unsatisfactory. The article remarks that as there are at present many natives who have passed the necessary examinations in Engineering, it will be advantageous both to Government and to the people KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, May 14th, 1904.

Remarks about the appointment of District Board Engineers.

at large to appoint, in the absence of qualified Europeans, natives who have qualified themselves for such appointments.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 14th, 1904.

Proprietary Village Service Fund.

7. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 14th May, referring to the resolution of the Board of Revenue about the Proprietary Village Service Fund announcing that quit-rent will be imposed on inam lands in zamindari tracts in 1905–06, suggests that the zamindars will do well to move the civil courts before such quit-rent is imposed, to declare that service inams are the property of the zamindars, and that the proposed quit-rent thereon was included in the peishkash settled in 1802. He says that if the zamindars bring a suit for such a declaration before the proposed quit-rent is actually imposed, it will cost them only Rs. 10, whereas it may amount to Rs. 3,000 for each estate if they file suits after it is levied.

(*h*) *Railways.*

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, May 21st, 1904.

Overcrowding on the Southern Mahratta Railway in Mysore.

8. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 21st instant, complains of the treatment accorded to third-class passengers on the Southern Mahratta Railway in Mysore, and says that while the Company is making a profit of 25 to 30 per cent. it is utterly neglectful of the hardships of the poor passengers. The chief hardship complained of is overcrowding, and the paper suggests that the Mysore Government should strictly order the Company never to allow even a single passenger in a compartment over and above the regulation number. It should also give notice to the people that they can sue the Company for overcrowding their trains. The paper further says that unless people stand upon their rights there is no means of bringing these greedy English railway companies to their senses.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

DAKSHANA'DEEPAM, *Salem*, May 14th, 1904; SARVAJANA NÉSAN, *Palamcottah*, May 18th, 1904; SOUTH INDIAN VARTHAMANI, *Tanjore*, May 19th, 1904; and HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, May 21st, 1904.

The petition of the Shanars of Tinnevelly against the Abkári officials.

9. The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 14th, the *Sarvajana Nésan*, of the 18th, the *South Indian Varthamani*, of the 19th, and the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 21st May, consider the order recently passed by the Government on the petition presented by the Shanars of Tinnevelly against the Abkári officers in that district as generally unsatisfactory, the *Dakshana Deepam* criticising the Board of Revenue and the Government in the following terms:—The Board of Revenue, which has always an eye on the increase of revenue, has taken the report of the Abkári Deputy Commissioner in this case for gospel truth and, condemning the allegations of the innocent petitioners as false and foolish, has tried to silence them by its sophistical reasoning. Far from attempting to check the corruption prevailing among the Abkári officials, the Board found fault with the people of Tinnevelly saying that it is they that spoil the officers of Government by offers of bribes. It is further very strange that the Board came to believe the false story of the Deputy Commissioner that sweet-toddy is not properly manufactured in the district except at Tuticorin. It is equally strange that the Board was disposed to consider the Shanars as so many thieves. It is natural that the Board should out of self-interest bring forward such false and plausible arguments as these. But even the Hon'ble Mr. Bradley, who was appointed on special duty, did not conduct his inquiry in a fair and impartial manner. The secret is that the Government wants to get as much revenue as possible from this department and has, with this object, invested the Abkári officers with unbounded powers, so that unless the licensees of toddy-shops maintain their close friendship with these officers, persecution is inevitable. It is a pity that the Government, which was requested to remedy these evils, has contented itself with merely giving certain pieces of advice to both the parties in as brief words as possible.

(*k*) *General.*

10. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th May, says, with reference to the order of the Collector of Bellary that water-tax will be imposed on water used for making bricks, that an application should be made before using it for the purpose, and that any person who uses it when such application is rejected or without the knowledge of Government officers will be punished under sections 379 and 447 of the Indian Penal Code, that this order places the brick-maker and the potter at the mercy of revenue authorities and obliges them to satisfy every Government servant from the village officer to the taluk officer. It also subjects them to the charge of theft, a non-bailable offence, if by ignorance or negligence they fail to obtain a license. The tax would be a proper one if there should be in the district many brick-kilns requiring Government water extensively. The revenue expected is insignificant. The order is unlawful and offers opportunities for mischief and disorder. The paper remarks that it is unnecessary that Collectors should issue standing orders of their own side by side with those of the Board of Revenue. As regards prosecutions for using water without license, it says that such use of water does not at all amount to an offence under English law and is wanting in the very essentials of an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, May 18th, 1904.

An oppressive order.

11. A correspondent to the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 15th May, states that Mr. Horace Bell, a Government officer, and Mr. Reid of the tea plantations in Behar have said that since the opening of railways the ryots have ceased to keep grain in reserve for future use, but have been exporting it at once. Consequently the people have been experiencing difficulties in times of famine. The export of Indian produce to Europe has been the cause of famines in India and the introduction of European articles into every village in India has destroyed the indigenous industries. The correspondent therefore requests the Government to increase the number of irrigation channels instead of extending the railways, until India revives and improves its industries and grows richer.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Madras*, May 15th, 1904.

The Indian Railways.

12. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 15th May, in drawing a parallel between Emperor Akbar and Lord Curzon, observes that Lord Curzon's glibness of tongue, and his assurances are without any parallel. It is easy for Lord Curzon to make promises, but difficult to fulfil them. He has promised to give a fair share of military appointments to the native cadets but he has not done so. The *Tilism* in connection with this quotes the words of Charles W. McMan (*sic*), an English correspondent, which are as follow:—"It is absurd to say that the English Government is second to none in liberality and generosity, for only $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of natives hold higher appointments in the British service, whereas 11 per cent. Hindus enjoyed higher appointments in the days of Akbar. It is further suggested that Lord Kitchener should give a fair share of higher military appointments to the Indian chiefs, and that the adoption of this policy would tend to the further stability of the British Empire in India.

TILISM-I-HAIRAT, *Madras*, May 15th, 1904.

Lord Curzon.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

13. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 21st instant, is at a loss to know why Government does not utilize the Kolar and other gold mines in Mysore as a training school for students to learn mining. All the gold in the country is carried away by the European miners, and the paper says that the country can at least derive the benefit of having a few youths trained in an industry by which a few people of the country might eventually earn a living and regards the indifference of the Government in this respect as highly reprehensible.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, May 21st, 1904.

The Mysore gold mines as a training ground for young men to learn mining.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore* May 18th, 1904.

14. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 18th instant, has an article headed "The Poverty of India" in which after speaking highly of the services of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji on behalf of the people of India the editor writes as follows:—What Mr. Nowroji says in England is exceedingly distasteful to the Anglo-Indians whose policy is to hold India by the sword. If possible they would shut his mouth for ever and it is with the object of shutting the mouth of the people that Lord Curzon has tried to discourage higher education in India. Ever since the establishment of the British rule in India the Indians have been unable to maintain themselves in decent circumstances. Every high office is given away to Europeans, and these, being ignorant of the wants and sufferings of the people, are unable to do them any good. The railways that have been introduced have been a source of suffering to the people for they serve to carry away the grain and other produce of the country and thus to render the people liable to famines. They have also been the cause of the denudation of the forests for fuel and have thereby brought on droughts. The gold of the mines is being carried away before our very eyes. In its place we are getting kerosine-oil, glass, buttons made of bones and things made of iron and steel. We are now so dependent on these articles that we can hardly exist without them even for a day. It is therefore the duty of the Indians to use articles made in their own country in the place of the foreign ones.

The Poverty of India.

Referring to the above subject the *Vritanta Chintamani*, of the 21st instant, says:—According to Mr. Dutt's statistics the average annual income per head in India is Rs. 30 and in England £42 or Rs. 630. In spite of this low income the incidence of taxation in India is very high and the expenditure is quite disproportional to the revenue. The high salaries drawn by the Viceroy, Governors and big officials and the excessive civil, military and home charges leave no surplus that could be utilised for the amelioration of the condition of the poor in India. The remedy lies in the curtailment of the above charges, but it is a remedy we can never hope to apply since the British people coming from a distant country and working as they do in an uncongenial climate would not consent to a wholesale reduction of their salaries, nor can we ask them to do so; but it is quite possible for the Government of India to adjust the expenditure in such a way as to leave a fair portion of the revenue to be utilized for the opening of some industrial occupation for the poor of India.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 18th, 1904.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th May, says:—Lord Curzon has reached England and the newspapers of that country have begun to praise him to the skies. It is stated that no Viceroy of the type of Lord Curzon has come to India since the departure of Lord Dalhousie. Of course Lord Dalhousie was an able Viceroy, but he was a very obstinate and wicked man. He was the sole cause of the sepoy mutiny of 1857; he defeated the Sikhs and annexed the Punjab to the British territories; and he unjustly took possession of Oudh, Nagpore, Satara, Tanjore, and other Native States on the death of their respective Rajas without issue. It was chiefly by his atrocious acts that the Indians began to dread the British rule and some of the sepoys and Native Princes began to revolt against it. Nevertheless such a wicked man as Lord Dalhousie is now venerated as one of the ablest Viceroys of India. In the same way, Lord Curzon, being an able and strong-minded man, is regarded by the British people as a statesman equal to Lord Dalhousie. The British people thus consider it their duty to praise every Anglo-Indian employed under their Government whatever his merits may be. They say that there is no country like England, no people like the British, and no able men like the Anglo-Indians, and are thus blowing their own trumpets. However wicked an Englishman may be, and whether he brings credit or discredit to

Why is Lord Curzon praised?

his country, the British newspapers and the British Ministers never hesitate to extol his acts. After all, what has Lord Curzon achieved in India? All that he has done here, has been to the prejudice of the Indians and not for their benefit. But the people of England know that if Lord Curzon is not praised, the Indians will cease to have any regard for him, and that this will indirectly lead to their disregarding the British rule itself. The eulogy of Lord Curzon is thus the outcome of an Imperial necessity to maintain the prestige of the British Government and to defend the honour of its servants. It is this necessity which induces the people of England to go back to the remote past and praise even the acts of men like Lord Clive and Warren Hastings. Every schoolboy knows how these two officers of the East India Company were for a long time plundering the wealth of the Hindu and Muhammadan Princes of India. While the modern newspapers of England stoop to praise even these two wicked men, and represent them as incarnations of some divine being sent by God to rule over the Indians, how can we expect them to refrain from eulogizing really clever persons who are living and moving with us at the present day?

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 21st May, dealing with this subject observes:—What has Lord Curzon done for the benefit of the Indians? He appointed the various Commissions in order, probably, to show to his friends that when he arrived in India its affairs were all in confusion and required reform. But what reform has he actually effected since then? Is it for acts like the Delhi Darbar, the Thibet expedition, and the passing of the Universities and Official Secrets Acts that Lord Curzon is to be regarded as one of the best Viceroys of India? The people of India of course know what good he has done for them and they will be so far grateful to him; but it is not possible for them to believe that he is equal to either Lord Ripon or Lord Canning.

[Issued 28th May 1904.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

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II.—Home Administration.

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Hindu, *Madras*, May 24th, 1904.

The plague inspection at Jalarpet.

1. "The plague inspecting staff at Jalarpet would seem to be more enthusiastic than discreet. The arrangement of passengers in rows on the platform and the promptness and the thoroughness of the inspection leave nothing to be desired. There are two male and two female inspectors, and to make themselves doubly sure the inspection done by one of them is confirmed by another each time. The pulse, the neck, the armpits and the groins are carefully examined in the case of every passenger, male and female; but might not the feeling of the groins in the case of the females be done elsewhere than in the presence of the males and with more regard to the delicacy of ladies? This is an important matter which we trust will receive the prompt attention of the Doctor in charge of the station plague staff."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th May, writes:—The Mission to Thibet, which was originally said to be a mere friendly negotiation, has now assumed the form of a regular expedition. Lord Curzon probably thought that the people of Thibet would offer no resistance to the march of the Indian army through their country, and that they could be easily subdued. But how can we expect a people who have hitherto enjoyed complete independence to submit quietly to foreigners without making any efforts to safeguard their liberty which is like an inestimable treasure both to individuals and to nations? There is not one man in the whole world who will stoop to seek pleasure at the cost of his liberty. So are the Afghans and other rude tribes content with their poor lot and resist the interference of civilized Governments, though under these they may derive innumerable advantages, such as the railways, the telegraphs and the like. It was for the sake of national liberty that the Boers fought and died in the recent South African war, and it is for the same purpose that the Japanese are now struggling with the Russians. The British people themselves are remarkable for their love of liberty and the greatest men among them, such as the late Mr. Gladstone, have heartily sympathized with peoples' fighting for their country. Is not liberty a thing of value with the people of Thibet also? What reason has the British Government to think that the people of Thibet will be quiet even when their country is invaded for no fault on their part? The British Government has begun to regard the people of Thibet as enemies, merely because they have not been found to be so weak as they were thought to be The expedition to Thibet is like the action of a man taking a gun against flies and is not at all creditable to the glorious British Government. The people of Thibet have now begun to resist the advance of the British troops into their country and this serves our Government as a sufficient excuse for killing them mercilessly. In the course of the expedition, nearly two thousand men of Thibet have been killed and the severity of the British soldiers now extends even to the innocent villagers. Contrary to its original intention our Government is also attempting to station a Resident at Lassa with sufficient armed forces for his protection. But what will Russia and China think of these acts of our Government? As Thibet is subject at least nominally to China, the latter will have sufficient cause for complaint against the British Government and this may give rise to troubles which it is not easy to foretell. As the British Government is thus invading Thibet, which is a neutral country, the Russian Government will take revenge by invading some other neutral country, and the consequence will be the increase of enmity between Russia and Great Britain.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 26th, 1904.

The expedition to Thibet.

3. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 23rd May, publishes a translation of an article in the *Al-fatah* (of Constantinople), of which the following is a gist:—England has committed an egregious blunder in not having consulted the Sultan when she made a treaty with France in the matter of Egypt. It is a thing known to all that Egypt and its adjoining countries form a part of the Dominion of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. As England has made a treaty with France without the knowledge of the Sultan, no importance can be attached to the said treaty. The Sultan had already asked England and France to have a regard for his interests in Egypt. This new alliance between England and France was formed with the intention of jeopardising the interests of Turkey in Egypt. France has no right or power to give over the possession of a

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, May 23rd, 1904.

Turkey, England and France.

place belonging solely to Turkey. The Sultan has now, to further his ends, granted the "Medjidie" medal to the bitterest enemy of England, a Frenchman, who always keeps scheming for the expulsion of the British from Egypt. Every one is very anxious that Turkey should compel the British to evacuate Egypt, and it is quite probable that Russia and Germany would help Turkey in this matter. Now Lord Cromer may do whatever he likes, but he should remember this well, that the Sultan will never forego his claims, but will be very cautious and careful and use his best endeavours to obtain them.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) *Courts.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, May 28th, 1904.

Honorary Magistrates for the city of Madras.

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th May, referring to the recent appointment of some Honorary Magistrates for the city of Bombay, suggests the desirability of the Madras Government appointing similar officers for the city of Madras.

(d) *Education.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, May 27th, 1904.

Matriculates and Pleadership Examination.

5. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 27th May, states that those who pass the Upper Secondary Examination are allowed to go up for the 2nd-grade Pleadership Test, while Matriculates are not, and adds that since there is not much difference between the Matriculation and Upper Secondary Examinations, it will be but proper to permit Matriculates also to appear for the 2nd-grade Pleadership Examination.

(h) *Railways.*

Satyavadi, *Calicut*, May 24th, 1904.

Inconvenience to the 3rd-class passengers at the Calicut railway station

6. A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 24th May, regrets to notice that notwithstanding the frequent complaints which appeared in that paper regarding the inconvenience suffered by the 3rd-class passengers at the Calicut railway station, no steps have yet been taken by the Railway authorities to afford them any relief. The paper suggests that if both the doors leading from the 3rd-class waiting room to the platform are kept open to allow the passengers to enter the platform, the inconvenience they suffer at present will be redressed to a great extent.

(k) *General.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, May 21st, 1904.

Government Press.

7. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 21st May, says that it cannot understand the propriety of prohibiting the Government Press establishment now working side by side with convicts from the Penitentiary from using snuff, although in the case of the convicts the prohibition (according to Jail rules) is justifiable. The Superintendent who has converted the press into a prison should have first warned his establishment against the use of snuff, or he should have kept the convicts apart from the Press establishment and got work from them. But in the absence of such warning, it is objectionable to punish the Press employees when they use snuff.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, May 27th, 1904

Cigarette-smoking.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 27th May, referring to the extensive importation of cigarettes into India from America, the consequent increase in the number of bazaars selling them, and the ruinous effects produced on the boy-smokers, says that, as in America, the Government should, by legislation, restrain trade in such articles before it assumes enormous proportions.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, May 25th, 1904.

Postal irregularities.

9. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 25th May, invites the attention of the Postal authorities to the inconvenience suffered by the people owing to the delay made by the postmen of the Chalappuram post office in delivering

letters, etc., to the respective addressees. He next complains that as it is not yet settled whether letters addressed to the residents of Karisseri Kunnu Desam are to be delivered at the Chalappuram post office or at the Putyara post office, great delay is occasioned in the delivery of letters to the residents of the aforesaid place.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Mr. Tilak's case in England.

10. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 25th instant, in a short paragraph headed "Tilak's case in England" says that in England the administration of justice in India by English Judges is being commented upon in connection with the persecution to which Mr. Tilak was subjected at the instance of European Magistrates. It remarks further that the more such leaders of men are treated with violence and injustice the more they become objects of reverence and affection to the Hindu and Mussalman subjects, and the imperiousness with which such men are treated by the Europeans cannot but bring its own consequences to the ruling race.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, May 25th, 1904.

The degraded condition of the Indian people.

11. The same paper continuing its article of the last week on the same subject writes as follows:—The plea put forward for filling all high offices with Europeans and Eurasians is that the Natives are not fit for administrative work. But who was it that conquered the provinces on the North-West Frontier, in Burmah, Thibet and in Kabul? Was it not the Native troops? Are not the Goorkahs, the Sikhs and the Mahrattas Natives of India? Cannot we find 20 lakhs of men out of the 30 crores who would, if well disciplined, be equal to the work of defeating the Russians? Have not the Japanese done that? How are the Goorkahs, the Sikhs and the Mahrattas inferior to the Japanese? But the British people think that if the Indians are kept in bondage, their own power in India will be free from danger; they do not foresee that if the Natives are rendered unwarlike by long disuse of their arms they will have to fight the Russians with the aid of European troops alone. The mutiny of 1857 was caused by the indiscretion of the Europeans themselves. It was not the Christians (Eurasians?) who helped the establishment of the British power in India. It is not the Eurasians who have been supplying the revenues of Government. The Europeans ought not to forget that the British Government will become weak by keeping the Natives in a downtrodden state. All that the Natives demand is that they should not be reduced to the condition of the aborigines of Australia, America and Africa. By the Government favouring the Christians in the British dominions the Natives feel aggrieved just as the Europeans would feel aggrieved if Native States showed undue favour to the Natives. By this unequal treatment the British are sowing the seeds of discontent in India which is sure to lead to a revolt. When people have nothing to eat what can they do? Disease, heavy taxation, oppression by plague authorities, the carrying away of food grains by means of railways—these are doing havoc among the people. Punishment for expressing one's opinions, the destruction of the industries of the people, checking their education, levying of subscriptions on every trifling occasion—to have patiently borne these is a great fault of the people. Do the Europeans hope that by driving the people to rebellion they can dispossess the Native rulers, blow up the people at the cannon's mouth and establish a despotism like that of the Muhammadans or the Russians? There is a dearth of statesmanship in England. The wealth of England has increased and it is natural that overeating should bring on diarrhœa.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

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VI.—Miscellaneous.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, May 25th, 1904.

Public grievance in Udipi, South Canara district.

1. A correspondent writes:—"There are two matters of public grievance here which I wish to ventilate through your columns. One is the conduct of our local magistrate in converting one of the public chattrams into his private dwelling house. He was first occupying the one that was built at the public expense; he is now living in that other which is Mr. Abdulla Sahib's gift to the weary traveller. It is needless to point out the injustice of a permanent resident of the town occupying a building intended for travellers.

"The other scandal relates to the 'Coronation Memorial.' Subscriptions towards this were collected from the public and lodged with the Tahsildar; and, together with the balance of the famine and plague funds, the money left in his hands amounted to no less than Rs. 500. What has become of it?"

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Mukhbir-e-Dakhan*, of the 1st June, with regard to the Thibet Mission, writes that the object of Lord Curzon in sending the mission was, to establish commercial relations with Northern Thibet, but not to compel the Thibetans to prepare themselves for a war. But the unfortunate Lamas have deliberately set their faces against the mission, ignorant of the bravery of the British lion displayed in the Soudan, Transvaal and Somaliland, etc., and unaware of the well-known adage "might is right." A force of 3,000 British soldiers and Native sepoys is sufficient to raze Thibet to the ground. The Thibetans should have quietly welcomed Colonel Younghusband, but they rashly plunged themselves into opposition. No endeavours of the Thibetans in the present crisis will be of any avail. They will have to bow down before the British arms sooner or later.

Mukhbir-e-Dakhan, *Madras*, June 1st, 1904.

The Thibet Mission.

3. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 2nd June, writes to say that it has always been the policy of the European Powers that if they obtain any influence or any privilege (commercial, etc.) in any country or province, they try to establish their own laws in that country, thinking it their own possession. In illustration of the above, the *Naier* cites the case of Egypt, which rightly belongs to the Sultan. The *Naier* writes that the British have taken possession of Egypt, and have established their own judicial courts there. France on the other hand disputes the possession of Egypt by England. It is no wonder if there are so many claimants to Egypt, as it is the land of Pharoahs. Again, with regard to the Balkan affairs, it says that the Sultan is not afraid of the collective note or threats of the Powers, and has settled the pending dispute with great perseverance and courage. It is therefore a gross mistake to suppose that Turkey will give over the possession of Macedonia on account of the menaces of Austria.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, June 2nd, 1904.

The occupation of Egypt and the Balkan affairs.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd June, referring to the resolutions lately passed by the Chingleput District Conference, observes that primary education is in a very backward state in the Madras Presidency and that it is desirable that agriculture should be one of the compulsory subjects taught in the primary schools.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 2nd, 1904.

Primary education in Madras.

5. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st June, referring to the speech made by Diwan Bahadur Krishnaswami Rao at the Provincial Conference lately held at Ránipéttai regarding the importance of primary education being spread among the masses, says that it is glad to notice that the Government of India has taken the initiative in the matter and has directed the attention of the local Governments to the desirability of allotting sufficient funds for the development of primary education in the country. The opinion is expressed that a great portion of the money set

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, June 1st, 1904.

Development of Primary education in the country.

apart by the Local and Municipal bodies for educational purposes should be devoted to primary education and it is suggested that grants should be made annually by these bodies for educational purposes, in consultation with, and with the approval of, the educational officers concerned.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, May 31st, 1904.

Defects of District Boards.

6. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st May, dwelling on the present defects of the District Boards, observes that the official element is, as a rule, predominant in these Boards while the non-official members are almost powerless, and that if these institutions are to serve any really useful purpose, the Government should see its way to increase the number and powers of the non-official members to an appreciable extent.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, May 31st, 1904.

The Peoples' Park.

7. The *Sasilekha*, of the 31st May, after stating that the beauty of the Peoples' Park has been considerably marred by the construction of the Moore Market and the Town Hall, that the grant of a portion of the Park to the South Indian Athletic Association, now under consideration, may still further mar its beauty, and that the Government has granted Rs. 10,000 for the improvement of the Park, requests the Municipality of Madras to take measures to improve the Park keeping in view the object Sir Charles Trevelyan had in forming the Park originally.

(k) *General.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 1st, 1904.

Water-cess.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st June, remarking that the order of the Collector of Bellary imposing a cess on water used for making bricks in his district is apparently based on that of the Board of Revenue in the case of big brick-kilns near a tank in the Gódávari district, hopes that as there can be no comparison whatever between the two districts, the authorities will point out to the Collector of Bellary the impropriety of his order.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, June 4th, 1904.

The annoyance to respectable people arising from the existence of the gold mines.

9. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 4th June, complains that the rules made by the Mysore Government for the protection of the interests of the Gold Mining Companies work great hardship to the people inasmuch as under those rules many respectable merchants are subjected to indignities by the police who search the houses of respectable merchants on the mere suspicion, *bonâ fide* or otherwise, that they are receiving stolen gold from the mines, and cause them great annoyance. The paper calls upon the Mysore Government to amend these rules so that they may not give room to oppression.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, June 4th, 1904.

Is India growing rich?

10. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 4th June, attempting to refute the inference drawn by Lord Curzon that India is growing wealthy from the fact that large quantities of gold and silver are imported into India, says that the Viceroy seems to have forgotten that all the imported gold and silver does not stay in the country, but more than half of it goes to other countries, or if it stays at all it stays in the hands of bankers for facility of trade and does not accumulate in the hands of the people. The paper then gives the statistics of the imports and exports of the two precious metals for the three years 1901—1904 and shows therefrom that 46 crores of rupees worth of the metals stayed in India.

This quantity is not at all excessive, when compared with the commerce of the country and does not at all prove that the people have grown wealthier. Even if this has accumulated in the hands of the people, it does not amount to more than four or five annas per head in a population of 30 crores.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th June, comparing the present British rule with the late Muhammadan rule in India, remarks that, although the Muhammadan rulers and invaders were now and then plundering the country, the people were generally prosperous, as they were otherwise free to exercise their occupations, but that the systematic fleecing carried on by the present British Government under the name of taxation has impoverished the country more than the worst plunder of the Muhammadan rulers and invaders.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 4th, 1904.

The British and the Muhammadan rules compared.

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REPORT

ON

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V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Madras Standard, *Madras*, June 10th, 1904.

1. C. V. N. writes :—"I venture to publish the following facts through your invaluable journal in the full hope that the same may catch the eye of the authorities so that speedy steps may be taken to save the ryots from suffering serious loss of crops raised under the Red Hills and Solavaram tanks. From the 1st June 1904, the water from these tanks has been shut off although the supply is copious as can be proved from the water returns. I believe His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council in modifying the previous orders regarding the issue of water for cultivation under the abovesaid tanks was pleased to order, in or about March 1904, that the water should be let for irrigation when it reaches the level of 38 decimals to seed-beds in the first instance and thereafter for crops raised, on receipt of the report from the revenue authorities. This being so, and although the water is above such level, it is surprising that up to date no water has been supplied for raised crops which are now withering by reason thereof. I trust the Collector of Chingleput will be so good as to make immediate enquiry into the matter and communicate to the Executive Engineer, with a view that the water-supply may be allowed under the circumstances; otherwise the ryots will be put to much loss, in fact to the extent of over a lakh of rupees which would well nigh ruin them. The revenue authorities are fully aware of the calamities that befell the ryots last year in consequence of the total failure of water-supply in the month of June."

Ryots' grievances in Chingleput district.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, June 11th, 1904.

2. "Parish Politics.

Cannanore sepoys.

"[*By Bumble.*]

"It is not Mr. Thomas Atkins alone who has a weakness for going out on the spree and spreading himself loose over the country. When Mr. Jack Sepoy loses moral control of himself and passes from the domain of a self-respecting servant of the King into the region of budmashery, he licks Tommy hollow. The excesses he will allow himself to indulge in are sometimes almost incredible. The way he is allowed to go on at Cannanore just now is simply shameful. He has thrown the people into a panic, and the manner in which representations addressed to the military authorities have been treated cannot conduce to allay public excitement in the least degree. The police, of course, are powerless; they have hardly been anything else for a long time past in Cannanore. I have received several communications on the subject. They all tell about the same tale—of a gang of men of the 75th Carnatic Infantry who hang about street corners day and night, assaulting and robbing people. A couple of post peons were very roughly handled the other day and several other individuals have been robbed. I have specially written up to Cannanore to find out how much truth there is in these complaints and I am told in reply that my informants have not been guilty of the slightest exaggeration. Is it not time then that the civil and military authorities combined for the suppression of what is a downright scandal?"

3. X. Y. Z. writes:—"It is a pity the authorities have not yet taken any steps to check the high-handedness of some of the sepoys attached to the 75th Carnatic Infantry stationed in Cannanore. They form themselves into small bands of four or five and, after slightly disguising themselves, hide in nooks and corners, waylay passers-by, belabour them and finally ease them of anything they could find. It is a fortnight since they have commenced their depredations. A day or two ago two post peons were severely beaten in the heart of the cantonment by the sepoys while the former were returning to the post office after delivery work. It can be very easily imagined how considerable is the annoyance caused by these sepoys when I say that this incident happened in broad daylight. The postal peons, now in a body, threaten to strike work if some timely action is not taken to put a stop to the existing danger.

Ibid.

"I myself had the misfortune to come in contact with these ruffians one evening. It had rained very heavily that day and all the roads were ankle deep in water. I sauntered forth in the cool of the evening for a stroll. Hardly had I walked a mile when, to my surprise, I saw two of these men standing in a nook. The very sight of them made me nervous. I tried my best to fight shy of them, but no. One of them advanced towards me and asked me in a stern voice for a couple of annas which I had not in my pocket at that moment. In the meanwhile—luckily for me—a small party of men came up and so I came off unhurt.

"It is now rumoured that one of these miscreants was lately caught and taken to the Colonel. The fellow got off with some slight departmental punishment and, as a result, his co-helpers are now carrying their work of tyranny to extremes."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, June 9th, 1904.

The Russo-Japanese war.

4. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 9th June, published the following queries received from one of its correspondents:—(1) What is called "The Western Civilization"? (2) Why do the Indians have so much love for the Japs and pray for their victory? (3) What is the total strength of the Russian forces mobilised in Manchuria? (4) Will the Japs take full possession of Port Arthur? (5) Will the war terminate this year or not? (6) Will the victory or the defeat of the Russians be beneficial to the interests of Europe? (7) Does Japan actually war on behalf of the civilized nations?

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Sarvajanamitran, *Palamcottah*, June 8th, 1904.

Atrocities of the Punitive Police force in Tinnevelly.

5. The *Sarvajanamitran*, of the 8th June, complains that three constables of the Punitive Police force at Surandai in the Tinnevelly district recently attempted to outrage a girl who was gathering firewood in the neighbourhood of Sundarapandiyapuram on the Tenkasi road, and requests the District Superintendent of Police to institute an enquiry into this matter and punish the offenders.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 1st, 1904.

The acquittal of a European who had shot at a washerman.

6. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 1st June, after giving an account of the trial of a European on a charge of having shot at a washerman and his acquittal by a jury of his own countrymen and the subsequent prosecution of the complainant for having preferred a false charge, remarks thus: It would seem that shortly Government will pass an Act that no European shall be prosecuted by a Native and that the Europeans may hunt the Natives like wild beasts. Is this not to be considered the result of the loyalty, obedience and patience of the Natives?

Manorama, *Calicut*, June 3rd, 1904.

Remarks about the appointment of Sub-Magistrates.

7. The *Manorama*, of the 3rd June, referring to the appointment of Sub-Magistrates, condemns the practice that now obtains of promoting low-paid clerks to Magistrates' posts and says that if persons belonging to respectable families and possessing high educational qualifications are in future appointed Sub-Magistrates, the corruption and bribery now prevailing among them will gradually disappear.

(*d*) *Education.*

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 1st, 1904.

The discouragement of education in India.

8. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 1st June, remarks thus: The missionaries have been blaming the Brahmans for having stood in the way of the education of the lower classes in India, but what has Lord Curzon been doing? Does he put restraints on education because education has been doing harm to India? Why did he not help on the scheme of Mr. Tata? Is this fair dealing? Does the Government want to weaken the Hindus with the intention of rehabilitating the Muhammadans in their dominant position? Do they discourage education because education

has rendered the Indians weak except in talking? Was there no education in India before the establishment of schools and colleges by the Government? The English should in consideration of the loyalty and obedience of the Indians give them liberty and raise them to an independent position like that of the people of Japan and Cabul, for on earth nothing lasts but the good and evil which man does.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Fresh water wells in Nellore.

9. A Nellore correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 7th June, referring to the issue of notices by the municipality requiring that all wells within a hundred yards of Muhammadan graves should be closed up, says that in case they are so done the residents will be put to the painful necessity of fetching water from the river Pennair or some other water-source. Stating that the order is a cruel one, the correspondent requests the District Association to represent to the authorities that it will be much better to select some suitable place outside the town for the burial of the Muhammadan dead than to order the closing up of fresh water wells. He asks if the municipality is prepared to lay pipes for the supply of drinking water or sink fresh wells in case the present ones are closed up.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 7th, 1904.

Municipal secretaries.

10. The *Sasilekha*, of the 10th June, states that somebody writes to say that "since the municipal secretaries are neither Government servants nor municipal officials, and since no good is derived from them, it will be well to dispense with their services."

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 10th, 1904.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Rates of land-tax fixed by the Settlement officers.

11 The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th June, writes:—The Anglo-Indian officers say that the Natives unnecessarily complain whenever a settlement of revenue is made. But how can they help doing so when the land-tax fixed by the Settlement officers is clearly unbearable. Whenever a revision of the land revenue is made the rates of land-tax are as a rule raised. The Government has an overweening confidence in the capabilities of the Settlement officers, although in fact they know nothing about the yielding capacity of the different kinds of soil and only pretend to know everything. As the land-tax fixed by these officers is usually very heavy, and as the majority of the people are cultivators of land, the grievances of the latter form the main subject of discussion in the Congress, the Provincial Conferences and other popular assemblies. Although there is none to listen to the cries of the ryots, the Government authorities do not even take the trouble of satisfying the public with reasons for fixing the present rates of land-tax. All the proceedings of the Government in reference to the settlement of the land revenue are kept secret and the ryots are told nothing except that they have to pay so much to the Government every year. It is clear that irregularities of this nature call for a speedy remedy. The Hon'ble Mr. Perraju Pantulu Garu suggests that a Revenue Court, consisting of the Deputy Commissioner of Land Revenue, a Divisional officer and a first-grade District Munsif should be established for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals against the rates of land-tax fixed by the Settlement officers. We see no reason why the Government should not adopt this suggestion. It is not proper that the Government should make it a rule to uphold the action of these officers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 8th, 1904.

(g) *Forests.*

Forest administration.

12. The *Sasilekha*, of the 10th June, agrees with the Government in their remark made while reviewing the Forest Administration report for the last year that the conduct of the inferior servants was not satisfactory and emphasises

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 10th, 1904.

that it is these inferior servants that cause much annoyance to poor ryots. Since the preservation of forests is for the welfare of the country, the paper adds there should be laws prohibiting the Forest officials from doing mischief to the people.

(*h*) *Railways.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 8th, 1904.

State railways.

13. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th June, stating that the net profit of the Government from the working of the State and other railways during the last year was 232 lakhs, asks the Government why the railway fares should not be lowered, latrine accommodation provided for in third-class compartments, and the overcrowding of passengers in them put an end to.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 10th, 1904.

The price of salt.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 10th June, remarking that according to medical opinion a liberal consumption of salt prevents infection from plague, cholera, etc., and protects cattle also from certain diseases, requests the Government to still further reduce the price of salt and do good to its subjects.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 9th, 1904.

Natives and the higher appointments in the public service.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th June, says:—Lord Curzon recently stated in the Imperial Legislative Council that more of the higher offices in the public service are conferred nowadays on the Indians, and his words have now been embodied in a Resolution of the Government of India. Lord Curzon has passed and issued this Resolution presumably with the object of silencing the critics of the Government, who complain that partiality is shown to the Anglo-Indians in the distribution of appointments in the public service. But far from having this effect, the Resolution has only given room for more complaints. The arguments adduced by Lord Curzon in support of his views and the conclusions he has arrived at in this matter, being alike wrong and misleading, the Resolution necessarily calls for a public protest and induces the people concerned to repeat their complaints with increased vigour. Lord Curzon says that during the last 36 years the number of appointments in the public service has greatly increased and that a large proportion of them has been conferred on Natives, and, thus drawing no distinction between the lower and higher appointments, he points out that the complaint of the Natives on this score is quite unjustifiable. It is true that the number of appointments has increased during the last few years owing to the conquest of Burma and other countries, but it is equally true that all the appointments in the public service cannot be taken up by Englishmen, since competent hands among them will not be available for the low salaries offered for them. The grant, to the Indians, of these petty appointments which the Englishmen would not accept, does not therefore show either the impartiality of the Government or its sympathy for the Indians. As a rule, however, the higher appointments are conferred on Englishmen on the pretext that they are better qualified for such posts than Natives. This is clear injustice. It is only the Anglo-Indian officers who are conducting the Government that hold this opinion, which is nothing but the outcome of their racial partiality to Englishmen. The Government is blind to the merits of the Natives, and the claims of able and experienced Native officers are at times ignored in favour of some newly-arrived Englishmen. Assuming that the Natives are inferior to Englishmen, it is within the power of the Government to give the former proper training and raise them to the level of the latter. But the Government is not willing to do this, and, on the ground of this alleged inferiority, is giving away all the high and lucrative appointments to the Anglo-Indians. As the Government thus acts without

being bound by any rule of justice, the people become dissatisfied. While it stands to reason that the Natives should get all the appointments in the public service of their country, the Government not only disregards their claims in this respect, but often wounds their feelings by imputing inefficiency and inferiority to them. This is not creditable to the benign British Government.

16. The *Desopakari*, of the 5th June, observing that certain estates under the Court of Wards have large surpluses, suggests to the Court that the debts of the Kalahasti and Karvetnagar estates may be paid by raising loans at 5 per cent. per annum from the surplus funds of the well-to-do estates on the security of the net income of the two estates, and remarks that it will be profitable both to the encumbered and to the well-to-do estates.

Kálahasti and Karvetnagar estates.

DESOPAKARI, *Eliore*, June 5th, 1904.

17. The *Sasilekha*, of the 7th June, hearing that appointments in the Telegraph Department are conferred on Eurasians only and not on Hindus and Muhammadans, however qualified they may be, remarks that it is at a loss to know the secret reason for such an action on the part of the authorities.

Telegraph Department.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, June 7th, 1904.

18. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 8th June, writing of the reception accorded to Lord Curzon in England, says that the English people are under the impression that Lord Curzon has done immense good to India and added to the glory of England by his administration, but it is not a fact that he has done any good to India. On the contrary the harm he has done to the country is of a kind that is calculated to have lasting effects. He has checked higher education which had enabled the people to earn their means of livelihood. He assembled all the princes of the highest blood in India before whom the English merchants of olden days knelt for favour, and made them pass before him like common soldiers and reduced them to a degraded position. He thought it desirable to hold a grand Darbar at Delhi when the country was groaning under famine and pestilence. He appointed commissions for making enquiries into the various branches of the administration among which was the Police Commission. This Commission having proved that the police is corrupt from top to bottom has had the effect of making them still more shameless in their malpractices. The Official Secrets Act has had the effect of preventing the misdeeds of officials from coming to light. The English people praise Lord Curzon as an able man, but his ability has been displayed to the great detriment of the Indian nation.

Lord Curzon's administration.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 8th, 1904.

19. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th June, refers to the flourishing state of the Kavalappara estate which is now managed by the Court of Wards, and says that when the proprietor of the estate comes of age and takes upon himself the management of the estate it will be in a very prosperous condition, and if he continues to manage the estate in the same way as is now being managed by the Court of Wards, he will in course of time become a model jenmi of Malabar. But in order that the minor may, when he takes charge of the estate, be in a position to manage it properly and well, it is necessary that he should have a thorough knowledge of the estate, the conditions of its tenants and other matters connected with its administration. The minor should, in order to acquire this knowledge, be brought to his estate once every year and allowed to manage his estate under the supervision of the manager of the estate, so that he may make himself acquainted with the nature of the work which he will be called upon to perform when he comes of age. The article hopes that the Collector of Malabar will adopt measures to accomplish the object referred to above.

The Kavalappara minor to be trained in the management of his estate.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 4th, 1904.

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, June 7th, 1904.

A telegraph office to be opened at Parapanangadi.

20. A paragraph in the *Satyavadi*, of the 7th June, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of opening a telegraph office at Parapanangadi. The absence of a telegraph office at Parapanangadi, Tirurangadi or Tirur is very sorely felt by the people and the paper says that a telegraph office if opened at any of these places will be of great use to the local merchants and traders.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 1904.

The hardships to which village cartmen are subjected by the Mysore officials.

21. The *Suryodaya Prakasika* draws attention to the abuse of power which it says is prevailing in the villages in Mysore, in the matter of impressing into service for the use of Government officials the carts of the villagers which they use for conveying firewood and other things for sale into towns. These poor people, it appears, sometimes receive an inadequate hire for their carriages and sometimes receive nothing from the officials, but in any case they are pressed into service against the will of the owners, and without any regard being paid to the inconvenience and hardships they have to endure by being taken away from their homes for several days at a time. The paper speaks also of many other ways in which the ryots are plundered by the various revenue and police officers of all grades.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, June 1st, 1904.

Desirability of Government of Mysore encouraging Native enterprise in mining.

22. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 1st June (received only last week), says that since the Government of Mysore has now a staff of well-trained experts in its Geological Department, it should think of encouraging the local capitalists to invest a portion of their capital in gold mining, now that gold has been discovered about Vurthoor near Kadugodi. The paper thinks that if only Government would give a sort of guarantee that there would be no loss, capitalists would rush in and raise sufficient capital for starting a gold mining company.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, June 8th, 1904.

Corruption and bribery among the Travancore officials.

23. A leader in the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 8th June, complains of the prevalence of corruption and bribery existing among the officials in Travancore and invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the desirability of adopting measures to put a stop to this disgraceful practice. It suggests that the suspected officials should either be degraded or dismissed from service.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, June 9th, 1904.

Mr. Hankin at Hyderabad.

24. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 9th June, in connection with the termination of the period of the extension of the services of Mr. Hankin, the Inspector-General of Police at Hyderabad, observes that the conduct of Mr. Hankin had hitherto been very prejudiced, unpopular and unsympathetic. His policy was based on the influx of the Christian element in his department. Experience has shown us that the white-skinned officials, as they are the members of the Imperial nation, do not regard themselves as amenable to the local laws or regulations so long as they serve in any State, and think it beneath their dignity to remain subservient to the lawful authority of the brownish officials. The European officers are quite ignorant of the office work and a separate Translator's establishment is required for them, for the discharge of their official functions. In addition to the very high salaries paid to them, they are also paid all sorts of allowances. This unnecessary strain upon the coffers of the State is deplorable. The *Naier* adds that the term 'administration' cannot be better defined than in these words "the lavish expenditure of European officers and the reduction of the salaries of the low-paid servants." The *Naier* in conclusion observes that Mr. Hankin's services were not at all useful either to the State or to the Hyderabad public and it is therefore impolitic that foreigners should be appointed to any high posts in any Native State and be given preference over the able and qualified Natives.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

25. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 1st June, again writing under the heading "The degraded condition of India" attributes such a condition to the following causes, viz.:—(1) The opening of railways. This, according to the paper, has been the cause of taking away to foreign countries the grain grown in the country and of making the country subject to frequent famines. (2) The heavy taxes imposed on land which make the people sell away the produce of the land at a disadvantage to satisfy the tax-gatherer and leaves them nothing to live upon for the rest of the year. The paper also complains that the railway officers being entirely Europeans and Eurasians the Native passengers are subjected to untold misery. The article concludes by saying that one can imagine what must be the condition of the people when one knows that the revenue of India which 30 years ago was only 45 millions of rupees has now become Rs. 10,58,500,000 (*sic*) and this revenue is raised from a country where a labourer gets only two annas a day.

The degraded condition of India.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 1st, 1904.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

26. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 1st June, speaking of the proposal alleged to be in contemplation to establish a Pasteur Institute in Bangalore, says that in spite of the protest of the Hindus an institute for the cure of hydrophobia was established at Kasauli and thousands of cattle have been killed to the great detriment of agriculture and doing outrage to the feelings of the Hindus, and as if this were not enough, another hell of a similar kind is proposed to be opened at Bangalore. If it is allowable to kill living animals for the benefit of man, why should not the rich be sacrificed for the benefit of the poor? Is there no anarchism in the West? Are not Hindus being sacrificed for the benefit of the English?

Proposed establishment of a Pasteur Institute in Bangalore.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, June 1st, 1904.

27. The same paper writes thus: It is proposed by Government to construct a bridge across the Mulamotu (?) river near Poona and it is said that the bridge can be successfully built if a thousand children are sacrificed. Accordingly children are being stolen. There never was such a proceeding under the British Administration up to this time, and if this be a fact there can be no hope that the subjects will be happy under this Government.

Sacrificing children for the construction of a bridge in Poona.

[Issued 18th June 1904.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 18th June 1904.

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, June 17th, 1904.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th June, referring to the criticism passed by one Mr. Arnold Lupton, a great merchant of Leeds, on the British expedition to Thibet, observes:—For these and other reasons, Mr. Lupton condemns the present expedition to Thibet. The action of Lord Curzon in having sent an expedition to Thibet under the mistaken impression that the Thibetans would run away like so many sheep before the British troops, and could therefore be easily put down, is not at all worthy of his high statesmanship. As India has sustained loss in various ways during his administration, we have no reason to be grateful to him. Beyond his attempt to deceive us by smooth words, nothing substantially beneficial has been done to us during his time. Being imbued with a strong racial prejudice, he has always wished to see the Englishmen exercise dominion over the Indians. Nor does he respect the other European nations, such as the Russians and the Germans, whom he considers to be far inferior to his own countrymen. He seems to have some regard for the Americans; but this is probably out of respect for his wife who is an American lady. The Chinese and the Thibetans, of course, command no respect from him. Partly on account of this racial prejudice and partly perhaps in the hope that he may become the Marquis of Lahsa as Lord Dufferin became the Marquis of Ava by conquering the king of that place, Lord Curzon has undertaken this tremendous expedition. But unfortunately God has provided Thibet with natura lbarriers on all sides, and the climate of that country acts against the British invaders. The British troops are now able only to act in the defensive and to maintain their position. They can advance towards the capital of Thibet only after the arrival of reinforcements, which, however, the British Government is not in a position to despatch at once, as Lord Curzon never expected that the friendly mission to Thibet would so soon be converted into a serious expedition. Unless more forces are sent to Thibet in a few months, the rainy season will set in and the British troops will be subjected to unexpected troubles.

The British expedition to Thibet.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, June 18th, 1904.

2. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 18th June, has a paragraph which after animadverting upon the so-called invasion of Thibet and the slaughter of thousands of the innocent people of that country, says that the *Indian Daily News* gives currency to a rumour that an expedition is to be sent

The proposed expedition to Afghanistan.

into Afghanistan, but hopes that the lesson taught the English in previous expeditions to that country will not be lost and earnestly wishes that the Government would not rashly run the risk of another unpleasant war.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, June 13th, 1904.

3. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th June, contains a translation of an article in the *Al-Záhar* (an Arabic paper of Constantinople), of which the following are the notable facts:—"All Muhammadans, other than those who are subservient to the authority of the Sultan, are in a great predicament, are trodden down by their rulers, and are subjected to all sorts of excesses and atrocities. The Christian rulers disparage the Muslim religion and foolishly advise the Mussalman Ulamas to embrace Christianity. No one who has brain in his head will come forward to adopt false religions. The Christian missionaries, unaware of the fact that their attempts will result in utter failure, are now trying to wound the feelings of the Muhammadans of Egypt by publishing religious tracts and pamphlets containing severe attacks upon the Muhammadan religion, and distributing them in the bazaars and streets of Egypt. It is our duty to acquaint the Muhammadans of the world with the fact that the greatest aim of the Christians is to extirpate and uproot Islam. In fact Islam is openly condemned in indecent terms from pulpits, in intemperate speeches from platforms, and in incoherent language in the religious tracts of the Christians. These non-Muslims go round the Islamic kingdoms and try to propagate their religion by slandering and vilifying publicly the Mussalmans and their religion. The sinister motive of the Christians is as clear as day-light. They have not been and shall never be successful in their endeavours. We sympathise with those Muslims who are not under the shadow of the Sultan, for they have to put up with all sorts of excesses committed by the Christians, and we congratulate those Mussalmans who are the subjects of the Sultan."

The Muhammadans and their religion.

With reference to the above the *Shams* remarks that the Mussalmans of India lead a very peaceful and happy life under the shadow of the British Raj and have not got the slightest grievance to make. The British Government does not allow the disparagement of any religion within its territories, and the people of India are free from this evil.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th June. Anent the affairs in the Near East, the *Al-Muvayyid* of Cairo writes that the Balkan question is still hanging fire, and that the Ottoman Empire has become a hot-bed of intrigues and machinations. The foreign enemies of Turkey are constantly engaged in wire-pulling, and are striving hard to wrest Turkey from the Muhammadan yoke. Many biased Englishmen are making horrible speeches with a view to stir up their co-religionists to rise against the Sultan. Moreover the British have begun to interfere in the Balkan affairs. These facts clearly prove that the feeling throughout Christendom is very bitter against Islam, and it is this feeling which has blindfolded the conscience of Englishmen and others.

Affairs in the Near East.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, June 16th 1904.

5. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 16th June. The *Al-Minar* (of Constantinople) writes that the recent tour of Lord Curzon to Aden has led Muhammadans to believe that the eastern portion of Arabia will come into the sphere of the British influence and will become a prey to British diplomacy. The Muhammadans, in general, were surprised to find the chiefs of these tracts inclined towards the British authority in preference to the mighty Islamic kingdom of Turkey. But this delusion was dispelled when the chiefs themselves in reply to the speeches of Lord Curzon said that they are subservient to the authority of the Sultan of Turkey. If the Turks were to act judiciously and wisely, they would easily annex to their kingdom that portion of Arabia. The Sultan should have acted upon the well-known adage "Prevention is better than cure" and never allowed any European Power to interfere in his affairs. The Sultan has opened his eyes at a time when the British have swallowed the greater portion of Turkey, and have established their influence

Lord Curzon's tour to Aden.

in several countries. It is hoped that the present Sultan, who is the greatest statesman of his time and is relied upon by all Mussalmans of the world, will never allow the Arab tribes to be swindled by any foreign nation.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, June 11th, 1904.

Police corruption.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th June, referring to the conviction of Constable Krishnasawmi for receiving a bribe of 6 pies from a washerman, says that it is regrettable to let off witnesses giving evidence in favour of the guilty unpunished. "The Police Commissioner should not disregard the statement made by Constable Krishnasawmi that the income got in the shape of bribes is customarily distributed among all (the members of the staff) in the police station". Such a statement could not have been made unless there was such a *mamul*. It is very undesirable that the administration of the Police in the Presidency town, which should set an example to the *Mufassal* Police, should be so disgracefully conducted. The paper suggests that bribe-takers should be tied up to a post and whipped as in the days of the Magistrate Elliot.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, June 11th, 1904.

Increase of grave crimes in Malabar.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th June, referring to the frequent occurrence of crimes in Malabar is surprised to notice that in nearly 20 of the cases committed to the next Calicut Sessions the accused are charged with murder. It says that a large number of cases are not reported to the Police, while those reported are not sometimes entered in the crimes register maintained by the Police. Although dacoities are not too frequent, yet crimes such as house-breaking and theft and cattle-lifting, etc., are said to be on the increase. The article complains of the indifference shown by the Police and the Magistrates in the matter of investigating such crimes and bringing the offenders to book and remarks that if, on the occurrence of a crime, the superior officers take upon themselves the responsibility of enquiring into it, instead of entrusting the duty to their subordinates, the detection of such crimes would be very easy. The article goes on to say that most of the police officers believe that the increase in the number of crimes will be profitable to them and do not exert themselves to prevent their occurrence. The complaint is made that the district officials do not exercise proper supervision over the work of their subordinates and that since Mr. Fawcett, the late Superintendent of Police, Malabar, left the place, the police administration of the district has been in a deplorable state. The exercise of proper supervision by the District Magistrate, the Divisional Magistrates and the District and the Assistant Superintendents of Police over the work of their subordinates will certainly lead to a reduction in the number of crimes, and in this connection the article gives great credit to Mr. Tottenham for having successfully repressed the occurrence of grave crime in the Malappuram division. It is the crimes that are committed with the connivance of influential persons that remain undetected and it appears that a general impression prevails among the people that, provided they spend money, they can come out successful in any case, however serious it may be. The Ullanat Panikkar's murder case and the Nambudiri shooting case in the Ponnáni taluk, both of which are now under enquiry, are cited as instances in point, and it is reported that even in the enquiry into the shooting case the Police do not seem to be taking any special interest. Mr. Baudry, the present Superintendent of Police, is said to be well acquainted with Malabar and its people, but the article doubts whether he is capable of exercising proper supervision over the work of his subordinates. In conclusion, the article hopes that the Inspector-General of Police and the district officers will direct their attention to this matter and adopt proper measures to put a stop to the increase of crimes in Malabar.

A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 10th June, referring to the increase in the number of murder cases in Malabar, remarks that in the majority of cases the persons charged with the offence and committed to the sessions are acquitted by the Sessions Courts for want of evidence and this, it says, is due to irregularities in the preliminary enquiries made by the Police.

(c) *Jails.*

8. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th June, publishes a letter from one Sulapani Varyar of Varod desam in Chunangad amsam, Walavanad taluk, who writes that he was convicted by the Stationary Magistrate of Walavanad in Calendar Case No. 541 of 1904 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 100 and in default of payment of fine to undergo a further term of one month's imprisonment and that as the sentence was confirmed on appeal he was sent to the Cannanore Jail and registered there as No. 5404. The fine, it would appear, was at once paid by his relatives. The term of his imprisonment expired on the 28th May 1904, but he was released only on the fifth day after the due date. As he was made to undergo imprisonment for four days in excess of his sentence, he requests that the authorities concerned will direct their attention to the matter and redress his grievances.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 11th, 1904.

Complaining that a prisoner in the Cannanore Jail was not released on the due date.

A leader in the same issue of the paper, commenting upon the above letter, says: "If the allegations made by the correspondent are true, the authorities concerned should enquire into the matter and take steps to punish the jail officials. This is not the first time that such irregularities on the part of the jail officials have been brought to our notice and we hope that the authorities concerned will adopt stringent measures to prevent a recurrence of the same in future."

(d) *Education.*

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th June, referring to a notification lately published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, calling for applications from candidates for the next Salt and Abkári and Special Test examinations, observes:—It appears from this notification that even the candidates who appeared last year for these examinations will not be permitted to appear this year without payment of fresh fees. It is impossible to refrain from condemning the authorities entrusted with the conduct of these examinations last year, seeing that by their ignorance, indifference and foolishness, hundreds of young men had to suffer loss of time and money. It would have been the duty of a righteous Government to have these authorities at once dismissed from the public service, and recovering the loss from them, to grant compensation to the disappointed candidates. Can any Government having a sense of duty and responsibility omit to do this? Our impartial answer is 'none but the Government of Madras.'

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 17th, 1904.

The Salt and Abkári and Special Test Examinations for 1903.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th June, commenting on the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart-Stuart on the occasion of his opening the Industrial Exhibition at Conjeeveram, remarks:—There is something noteworthy in the statements made by the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart-Stuart in the course of his speech. He states that the Government has as yet no definite idea of the Indian methods of agriculture and, that after ascertaining them, attempts will be made at improvement. Should the ryots, he adds, not accept the instructions given by the Government in this matter, there will be no other go. It is strange that the Government has not yet ascertained the Native methods of cultivation and it is going to make experiments on this subject only hereafter. It is more

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 13th, 1904.

The Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart-Stuart's speech at the Conjeeveram Industrial Exhibition.

than 100 years since the British Government gained permanency in this country and, during all these years, the administration has been conducted only at the expense of the people. Though all sorts of devices have been employed to wring money from the ryots, the British rulers have not yet ascertained the means whereby the ryots can be made to pay their dues to Government without any difficulty. Is this the proper conduct of a wise and benign Government? There is no Government in the world which is so energetic as the British Government. But it is very dull and slow in utilizing the public money for the benefit of the people. It is because our rulers are strangers that they are so indifferent to our welfare.

(k) General.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 16th, 1904.

Desirability of sending a number of Indian students annually to Europe.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th June, discussing the desirability of the Government sending a number of Indians annually to Europe for the purpose of training them in the arts and sciences of the West, says:—In 1872 the Government of Japan sent a number of youths to Europe to study the several political sciences and institutions of the West, and on their advice, reconstituted the Japanese army and navy after the model of the German army and the British navy. As for the educational rules and institutions the Japanese Government adopted those of America. But instead of doing this, had the Japanese remained at home, and depended for their national progress on their own native institutions, they would most probably have been up to this day in the same backward condition as the Indians are in. Similarly, until a few years ago, the Phillippines were ill-treated by the Spanish Government. But America has now rescued them from the yoke of Spain, and, as the first step towards their amelioration, has resolved to train about 125 of them in the American schools every year. This is the type of a good administration; this is the way in which the rulers should treat the ruled. But let us turn to India and see how, during the last 150 years, the British Government has treated the Indians. All along this century and a half, the Government has invariably appointed Englishmen to the high offices in the State on the plea that the Natives are not competent for them. Seeing that 125 men are annually sent from the Phillippine Islands to America, it is but right and just that not less than 2,000 Indians should be sent to Europe every year, there to study the arts and sciences of the West. The British Indian Government will be acting wisely and justly only when it does this. But there is a vast difference between the rulers of India and those of Japan or the Phillippine Islands. The latter wish to promote the prosperity of their subjects, while the former care nothing for the poor Indians under them and want only to see their pockets full.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 11th, 1904.

European planters.

12. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th June, refers to the petition sent in by the European planters on the Anamalais complaining against Forest officers, and to the order of Government issued to the Collector of Coimbatore to enquire personally into the complaint, and remarks that "while it is of every-day experience that the ordinary ryots are caused much annoyance by the Forest officers, it is a mere dream to think of European planters being subjected to such annoyances". One may suppose that the Government has issued the above order to the Collector because the petitioners are Europeans. The paper asks, "Do not others send in similar petitions to Government"? "Since the Government does not take a similar action on their petitions, it affords the people opportunity to criticise the conduct of the Government in a variety of ways."

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, May 21st, 1904.

Karnam's batta.

13. The *Desabhimani*, of the 21st May (received on the 14th June 1904), referring to the batta of 2 annas sanctioned by Government to karnams when they are away from their homes in connection with the settlement operations in the

Kistna district, says that while the Tahsildar and the Sub-Collector had recommended a batta of 4 annas knowing, as they did, that the hotel-keepers charged 5 annas actually, the Collector recommended only 2 annas. The Government, says the paper, does not appear to have justly considered all the circumstances independently of the Collector's recommendation. It asks, "How did the Government come to think that a sum of 2 annas is sufficient for a man for one day's meals"? The orders of Government, it says, should be above criticism.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, June 15th, 1904.

Government and zamindars.

14. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th June, says that while the Government are at liberty to make rules for raising their land assessment, the zamindars are powerless to do so. While the Government can collect any amount from its ryot without previously tendering a patta and fixing the demand, the zamindars have no right to collect even a pie from their tenants without first tendering a patta within the prescribed time. All zamindari suits are subject to the provisions of the Limitation Act, while the Government can collect arrears for any number of years without any limitation as to time. From an impartial consideration of the matter, it is evident that one and the same set of rules should guide both the Government and the zamindars. The paper requests the rulers to see that the abovesaid differences do not exist any longer.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, June 11th, 1904.

The high-handedness committed by the sepoys at Cannanore.

15. A Cannanore correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th June, invites the attention of the Collector of Malabar to the high-handedness of the sepoys stationed at Cannanore and to the necessity of adopting measures to put a stop to their vagaries. It appears that since the Commanding officer, at the instance of the local inhabitants, prohibited the sepoys from entering a local temple, the latter have been assaulting and maltreating the people in various ways.

Manorama, *Calicut*, June 17th, 1904.

Enquiring why persons who received certificates of honour during the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward are not exempted from the operation of the Arms Act rules.

16. The *Manorama*, of the 17th June, publishes a correspondence enquiring why persons who have received certificates of honour on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward on the 1st January 1903 are not exempted from the operation of the rules under the Arms Act like those who received similar certificates of honour when Her late Majesty Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India on the 1st January 1877. If it is owing to an oversight that such privileges are denied to persons who received such certificates on the 1st January 1903, the correspondent hopes that the Secretary of State and the Government of India will reconsider the matter and allow them to enjoy the same privileges as the certificate-holders of 1877.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, June 9th, 1904.

Grievances of the Indian pilgrims to Mecca.

17. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 9th June, has the following in English: Muhammadan newspapers complain rather bitterly of the mismanagement of the Sheriff of Mecca regarding the pilgrim traffic. The most important of the charges made is the illegal realisation of an impost upon all pilgrims going to Medina, which, it is said, has put into the Sheriffian coffers as much as four lakhs. To add to this, the pilgrims complain of the oppression of the Bedouin bandits who pillage and rob the weary pilgrims on their way. It is said that the oppression over the Indian pilgrims is particularly marked and aggravating. We trust the Secretary of State will cause the matter of the grievances of the Indian pilgrims to be brought to the notice of the Turkish Government.

Jaridah-i-Rozgar, *Madras*, June 11th, 1904.

The Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic.

18. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 11th June, writes with great regret that no orders have yet been passed by Government for the grant of stipends to the bereaved ones of the late Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic and asks to know whether the delay is due to the mistake of Colonel Formby or

of any one else. It is a year since the demise of the said Begam Sahiba and the Government has yet taken no steps to grant pensions to the rightful claimants. It is requested that Government will direct its attention to this long-pending matter, and mete out justice in accordance with the G.O. of 1885, in which it has promised to distribute half the stipend drawn by the said Begam Sahiba amongst her people, and to contribute a moiety of her pension towards the Muhammadan charitable institutions.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, June 13th, 1904.

The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 13th June, writes that Mr. Hankin, C.I.E., of the Nizam's Government is the first person to accuse Native officers of His Highness the Nizam's Government of their dilatoriness in the disposal of State affairs, and observes that the case of the late Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic strikingly illustrates the extreme dilatoriness of an energetic officer of Colonel Formby's stamp. At the same time it is surprising to note that Government has not seen its way to grant pensions to the people of the late Begam Sahiba. The *Shams* observes that if the general attitude of the Government towards its people is judged, its conduct in this connection may be considered as a further indicator of that indifference, which, to say the least of it, is regrettable in one which should be the first to lend a helping hand when circumstances call for it. In short this delay is beyond all doubts due to nothing else than the dilatoriness of Colonel Formby. It is therefore requested that Government will do the needful in this matter at an early date.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

NADEGANNADI, *Mysore*, June 11th, 1904.

19. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 11th June (received only last week), says that the people residing in the Basavanagudi Extension of Bangalore have been greatly alarmed by the camping of soldiers in their neighbourhood for purposes of practice. This has put an end to the free going about of the women in the village, and the fear of being assaulted by the soldiers prevents them even from going to the temples to make their daily offerings to God. The stationing of a few policemen to look after the soldiers is of no use, because the sentiments of the Hindus are so strong on the matter that when a woman is insulted by a soldier, no subsequent prosecution or punishment of the offender will restore her honour in the estimation of the community. The paper therefore calls upon the Government to remove the camp at once from the neighbourhood of places inhabited by the Hindus.

The alarm caused to the inhabitants of the Basavanagudi Extension (Bangalore) by the camping of soldiers in the neighbourhood.

20. The same paper complains that the Municipal authorities of the Bangalore City having allowed the house-tax to accumulate for years have now suddenly made a demand upon the house-owners for the arrears. As this presses very hard upon the poor, the paper earnestly prays that the Dewan would interfere and ask the Municipal President to levy taxes by instalments as in the case of land revenue.

The Bangalore Municipality and arrears of house-tax.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, June 16th, 1904.

21. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 16th June, is very much dissatisfied with the way in which the Infant Marriage Prevention Act is worked in the Mysore Province. It appears that a large number of infant marriages are taking place in the villages but the cases prosecuted are so few and the penalty imposed upon the offenders is so trifling that they do not really act as deterrents. The paper therefore suggests that the punishment inflicted upon the offenders should be more severe and the village officers who conceal the fact of such marriages and the priests who officiate at them should also be severely punished, and calls upon the Mysore Government to modify the penal clauses of the Act accordingly.

The working of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act in Mysore.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

22. Both the *Nadegannadi* and the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 18th June, agree in saying that the appointment of a permanent Viceroy for India as suggested by Lord Curzon would do a great deal of harm to the country and hopes that the British people would not allow such a thing to take place.

A permanent Viceroy for India undesirable.

Nadegannadi, *Mysore*, June 18th, 1904; and Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, June 18th, 1904.

23. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th June, while giving the substance of the resolution of the Government of India regarding the appointment of Europeans and Eurasians in the public service, endorses the view expressed by Government in the resolution, but remarks that the appointment of Europeans and Eurasians who do not possess any educational or other qualifications to high and responsible posts will give rise to serious evils, as these officials will be entirely guided by their low-paid clerks.

Appointment of Europeans and Eurasians in the public service.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, June 11th, 1904.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 25th June 1904.

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Bharáta Késari, *Calicut*, June 23rd, 1904.

The correspondence which is alleged to have passed between the Emperor of Russia and ex-President Kruger regarding the Russo-Japanese war.

1. The *Bharáta Késari*, of the 23rd June, publishes some correspondence which is alleged to have passed between ex-President Kruger and the Russian Emperor regarding the Russo-Japanese war. Ex-President Kruger writes to the Emperor that he is very sorry to hear of the reverses which the Russian army have sustained at the hands of the enemy, but that he is confident that, in the end, the Russians will come out successful in the war. He writes that Japan is only a puppet in the hands of the English and that it is at their instigation that Japan has declared war against Russia. "England", he writes, "is jealous of the power and greatness of Russia. The British Government, which is the seat of injustice and oppression and which has recently wrested Transvaal from me and made me a wanderer on the face of this earth, is ever ready to assail the weak and the helpless. They are aware that your Majesty's Government is opposed to this policy. But these cowards dare not openly fight against your Majesty. It is on account of this that they have entered into an alliance with Japan and made it their cat's paw. England has promised to help Japan in every way. Moreover, the English who were anxiously waiting for this war, are now trying to conquer Thibet also. England and not Japan is your real enemy. If Russia declares war against England, she can count upon France and Germany to assist her. If the three Powers were to unite together, this insignificant England will submit to you like a beaten cur. Let there be no delay on your part. If you had assisted us during the Transvaal war, we would have humbled her pride. This is a lesson and a punishment to your Majesty for not assisting us then. What your Majesty should now do is to send an army to invade India. England will certainly then throw herself at your feet and India can thus be easily subdued."

In reply to this letter, the Emperor is alleged to have written that the reverses which His Majesty's army have sustained at the hands of the enemy were very insignificant and that ere long the Japanese will be completely defeated. Regarding the proposed invasion of India, the Emperor writes that Mr. Kruger is very much mistaken in the greatness and power of England, and that as the two Governments are on friendly relations with each other, there is no necessity at present for taking such a critical step.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 20th, 1904.

The British in Aden.

2. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 20th June, on the authority of the *Al-Minar* (an Arabic paper of Constantinople) writes that the Amir of Makla has given up his idea of a further attack upon Hajar, for he thinks that his expedition

would end in utter failure. The Amir's suicidal policy of burdening the people with increased taxation will give the British a plea for interfering with his affairs. The British have suspended their expedition to Somaliland, have sent back their troops to Aden, and are keenly watching the movements of the Mulla. The *Al-Minar* sincerely hopes that the Muhammadans will make the best use of the opportunity afforded by the British, and not allow them any chance of carrying out their plans. Several missionaries have arrived in Aden and are publicly vilifying the Muhammadan religion, and the British Government helps them in their work. The British should know well that the Arabs will never forsake their religion and become Christians, and hence the Christian missionaries should go to a place where they will have a fair chance of succeeding in their attempts.

Evacuation of Egypt.

3. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 23rd June, says that a correspondent of an Arabic paper writes on the authority of a "Kaweit" friend that so long as the Egyptians are averse to the Turkish suzerainty Egypt will never be evacuated. This aversion is due to the fact that during the time of Muhammad Ali Padsha, the Turkish Government thought of curtailing his powers and placing him on the same footing as the Governors of other Provinces. Muhammad Ali revolted and managed to escape the proposed change but the terror of his successor, Ismail Padsha, enabled certain European Powers to treacherously interfere. At present the Egyptians, who are increasing their friendship with foreigners day by day owing to the same fear, boast of what is outwardly freedom but inwardly slavery.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1904.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

House-breaking and theft at Ferok and the adjacent places.

4. The *Satyavádi*, of the 21st June, publishes an open letter addressed to Mr. Pinhey, the Collector of Malabar, in which the writer draws the attention of the Collector to the frequent occurrence of house-breaking and theft at Ferok and the adjacent places, and to the necessity of adopting measures to put the police on the alert and safeguard the life and property of the people. The writer says that the head-quarters of this band of burglars is at Meenchanta, a notorious suburb of Calicut, and that they have agents in the neighbouring places to give them the necessary information. The writer next draws the attention of the Collector to the inadvisability of retaining police officers in the same place for a long time, and in this connection the writer refers to two police officers—one a station-house officer and the other a head constable of Tellicherry, both natives of the place—who have been working in that station for a long time. In conclusion, the writer says that the number of the police stationed at Meenchanta should be increased and a Eurasian head constable appointed there. He also suggests that a few constables should be told off for beat duty on the railway lines also.

SATYAVÁDI, *Calicut*, June 21st, 1904.

Bribery and corruption among the Police officers.

5. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th June, says that it is owing to the corruption and bribery prevailing among the police officials that certain serious crimes are left undetected by them. It remains to be seen whether the adoption of the measures recommended by the Police Commission will bring about any improvement in the present state of affairs. If, on the occurrence of any serious crime, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents themselves conduct the preliminary local enquiries, the cases will be easily detected and the practice now in vogue among the police subordinates of charging innocent persons with the crime will be put a stop to. If the superior officers of the Police department exercised proper supervision over their subordinates, the bribery and corruption prevailing among them would diminish to a great extent; but in order that such officers may exercise efficient supervision, they must be well acquainted with the vernacular of the district.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 18th, 1904.

(*b*) *Courts.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 18th, 1904.

District satraps.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th June, states, with reference to the complaint regarding the theft of a jewel in the house of Gharanadar Rao Bahadur Ganapat of Murshidabad, that the police reported that the complainant had made a false complaint to wreak his vengeance. A 1st-class Magistrate, "after enquiring the case judicially, was of opinion that it was not a false one." But the District Magistrate, agreeing with the Police, quashed the judgment of the said 1st-class Magistrate and issued a notice to the complainant to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for making a false complaint. The complainant appealed to the High Court, who decided that the District Magistrate had no power to quash the judgment of a 1st-class Magistrate. Rao Bahadur Ganapat being an influential man was able to save his reputation by spending money and undergoing the vexatious trouble of seeking redress in the High Court. If he were poor, what would have been his fate? It is usual, adds the paper, for the Police to report cases which defy their detective and investigating powers to be false so as to avoid their being entered in the crime register.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 22nd, 1904.

European jurors giving favourable verdicts in cases in which their own countrymen are the accused.

7. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 22nd June, says that a case in which two military men were charged with theft, came for trial before the Sessions Judge of Ambala. Although the Judge was of opinion that there was strong evidence against the accused, the European jurors, without looking into the evidence, gave a verdict in favour of the accused. The High Court to whom the matter was referred by the District Judge, agreeing with the opinion of the District Judge, convicted and punished the accused. The paper, in commenting on the above case, remarks that it is to be regretted that the European jurors who are empanelled to assist the Judge in dispensing justice, invariably give perverse verdicts of the kind above referred to out of pure racial sympathy.

(*k*) *General.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, June 18th, 1904.

Plague punishment.

8. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 18th June, refers to the prosecution of Tippanna, a respectable merchant of Bellary, on the charge of re-entering a plague-infected and evacuated house without the Plague officer's permission, and states that he moved the High Court for a transfer of his case from Bellary to another district lest he might not get justice in Bellary. But Justice Davies who heard the motion said that if Tippanna were to be punished at all, he would be punished only with a fine, in which case he might appeal to the District Judge. But the District Magistrate of Bellary sentenced him to imprisonment for a month, and as no appeal lies against this sentence, Tippanna is now obliged to remain in prison side by side with murderers, thieves and others. Two of his servants were also sentenced to imprisonment for 25 days each. It is too heavy a punishment for the simple offence of having entered the once vacated house without the Plague officer's permission. The paper remarks that it is not surprising that the Bellary public is very much excited at the sentence passed.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 18th, 1904.

Printed receipt books to be issued to the village adhigaries.

9. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th June, invites the attention of the revenue authorities to the inconvenience which pattadars are sometimes put to owing to the fact that particulars regarding the payment, etc., of revenue are not properly maintained by the village adhigaries. He suggests that receipt books containing duplicate forms should be issued to the village adhigaries, in order that they may, when payments are made to them, enter the particulars in the book, and issue a duplicate form to the person who paid the amount, so that when occasion arises, they may ascertain the required particulars by a reference to the book.

10. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 23rd June, in a leader on the late Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic, wonders why no stipends have yet been continued to her unfortunate servants though nearly a year has elapsed since her death. The British Government, the editor says, is famous for the promptness with which it disposes of the cases of its poor subjects, but the present case shows the contrary and brings home an unpleasant charge of neglect of duty which deserves severe criticism.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1904.

The alleged delay in the continuance of stipends to the dependants of Her late Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic.

The editor proceeds to say that her allowance is continuable in full under the treaty engagements made between the late Nawabs and the Honourable East India Company. This fact has already been pointed out; but the authorities have, without paying any attention to it, adopted a shortsighted policy amounting to a breach of trust and casting a slur on British justice. It is rumoured that only a one-eighth part of the allowance has been recommended for continuance.

The editor further observes that Her late Highness being the shadi wife of the last Nawab of the Carnatic her dependants are entitled to better treatment than was extended to the dependants of the nikahi wife of the Nawab on her death. If it is urged that the shadi wife has left no heir the same remark would be applicable to the nikahi wife as well. Moreover it is incorrect to say that the dependants of Her Highness are rich; and, even if rich to a certain extent, their supposed affluence cannot debar them from getting any stipends. The editor is of opinion that the condition of the dependants of Her Highness deserves special sympathy.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

11. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 22nd June, writes that the idea of Mr. Hankin, Inspector-General of Police at Hyderabad, that the Natives of Hyderabad are incompetent and untrustworthy, is utterly wrong and foolish. It can be safely said that a Native Magistrate can handle the affairs far better than Mr. Hankin, whose administration is open to serious objection and censure. It is during his administration that dacoity has increased, and the dacoits have become so bold and daring that they have attacked the police several times, and the contingent force was on those occasions called on for help.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, June 22nd, 1904.

Mr. Hankin's administration.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd June, referring to the proposal of the Home Government to add another member to the Executive Council of the Viceroy, observes: It is the wish of the Congress and its symphathizers that at least one of the members of the Viceroy's Council and the Council of India should be an Indian. Although men like Lord Curzon consider this an impossibility, there are others who hope for a time when some Indians will occupy a seat in these Councils. From the existing arrangements, however, it appears that the Indians are destined only for low appointments in the public service of their country. But can they be expected to be content with this, their poor lot? Would they consent to be like slaves after having visited the independent states in Europe and America? In the same way, after having witnessed the present war between Japan and Russia and the way in which the Japanese have, in recent battles, defeated the mighty Russians, would not the Indians wish to rise like the Japanese in the estimation of other nations? Seeing that new cravings and aspirations have thus been generated in the minds of the Indians in consequence of the last so many years of British rule in India,

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1904.

Indians in the public service.

will they be quiet if they are now told that they are fit only for low appointments in the State and that the higher offices are the monopoly of the Anglo-Indians? Men like Lord Curzon, whose minds have been perverted by racial prejudice, may for a time throw obstacles to the Indians realizing their aspirations, but it is not possible for them to do this for ever. According to the present rules of the Indian Government, however, the higher appointments in the Civil Service are open only to those who have passed the competitive examination held for the purpose in London. As regards the other offices in the public service, the Indians have been excluded as incompetent. The present rulers of India have thus created two castes as regards the public service, one lower and the other higher, the Anglo-Indians being considered as belonging to the higher, and the Indians to the lower, caste. That the Indians are not competent for the higher offices in the public service is a false story invented by the Anglo-Indians and not at all founded on truth. The Natives have acquitted themselves creditably in all the offices conferred on them and in no instance have they been found inefficient or incompetent. If the Government think that the scientific knowledge of the Indians is not up to the requisite standard, what prevents the ruling authorities from raising it? Is not this one of the primary duties of a Government? In what other Government will the rulers venture to set aside the claims of the Natives on the ground of incompetency and encourage foreigners, without taking steps to educate and train them up to the required standard?

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 18th, 1904.

A permanent Viceroy for India.

13. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 18th June, referring to the suggestion made by Lord Curzon in a speech delivered by him in England that a permanent Viceroy should be appointed for India, says, that there is a diversity of opinion among the people and the press regarding such an appointment, but the majority are of opinion that the appointment of a permanent Viceroy will not be conducive to the welfare of the people unless the person appointed possesses the necessary administrative talents and capacity for work. It is true that according to the present system more than half the term expires before the newly appointed Viceroy becomes conversant with the wants and requirements of the country and consequently he finds it impossible to do any permanent good to the country although he may have the will to do so. A Viceroy requires a longer period than five years to get acquainted with the affairs of the country and to enable him to introduce any beneficial measures. As it is generally very difficult to find able and competent persons to fill this high appointment, it is not advisable to make any change in the present system. Perhaps it is due to Lord Curzon's unwillingness to forego the splendour and dignity of this high and exalted office, that he has made such a suggestion. There is no doubt that His Lordship is an exceptionally able and clever person and it is doubtful whether there are many persons who can compare with Lord Curzon in ability and administrative talent. But it cannot be said that all his actions have met with popular approval, as for instance the Delhi Darbar and the Thibet Mission. If the Viceroys are given a free hand in such matters, it will be detrimental to the welfare of the country and for these reasons the suggestion of Lord Curzon is not acceptable.

The *Bharata Kesari*, of the 23rd June, referring to the same subject supports the suggestion made by Lord Curzon, and remarks that as the responsibilities attached to the office of a Viceroy are very great, it is not possible that all the actions of the Viceroy, however able he may be, could be expected to meet with universal approval; and Lord Curzon cannot be blamed for the unfavourable remarks which have emanated from certain quarters regarding his administration. Although there are shortcomings in his administration, it cannot be said that His Lordship is to blame for them. The paper is of opinion that unless the Viceroy's term of office is extended to a longer period so as to enable him to carry through the reforms initiated by him, the administration of the country will not be beneficial to the people.

14. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 23rd June, in approving of the suggestion of Sir Lepel Griffin as regards the improvement of Indian manufactures made at a meeting of the East India Association in London, doubts whether Government would approve on the ground that British trade with India which mainly depends on Government aid and sympathy would suffer if the people of India carry out their manufactures according to the proposed system. Hence Government has not rendered aid to the proposal for establishing schools of arts and manufactories in this Presidency.

Sir Lepel Griffin and Indian manufactures.

Naier-i-Asifi, *Madras*, June 23rd, 1904.

15. The same paper has an extract from the *Riaz-ul-Akhbar*, an Urdu paper of Northern India, which records with great pleasure the hearty and right royal reception accorded to Lord Curzon on his arrival in London; but, in disapproving of his suggestion as regards making the Viceroyalty of India permanent, says that the British policy in this respect is based on sound principles. The Viceroy of former Emperors of India became rulers of the places they were in; and although it would be foolish to ascribe such a motive to a British Viceroy yet administrative policy does not even demand any lengthening of the Viceregal term of office. However the *Riaz* is of opinion that if such a desire be entertained by any member of the Royal family, it would be welcomed by the people of India.

Lord Curzon and the permanent Viceroyalty of India.

[Issued 2nd July 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 27 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 2nd July 1904.

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No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1904.
	ENGLISH.			
	Quarterly.			
1	"Madras Review"	Madras	550	November 1903.
	Monthly.			
2	"Indian Review"	Madras	1,500	April, May and June 1904.
3	"Patriot"	Chittoor	250	April, May and June 1904.
	Bi-monthly.			
4	"Indian Progress"	Madras	1,000	1st and 15th April; 1st and 16th May; and 1st and 15th June 1904.
	Weekly.			
5	"South Indian Mail"	Madura	400	7th, 11th and 21st April and 12th May 1904.
6	"United India"	Madras	600	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th June 1904.
7	"Travancore Times"	Nagercoil	300	12th April; 31st May; and 21st and 28th June 1904.
8	"Native States"	Madras	500	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th April; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May 1904.
9	"Northern Circars"	Rajahmundry	Between 400 and 500	1st and 15th April; and 10th, 17th and 24th June 1904.
10	"Times of Malabar"	Tellicherry	100	2nd, 16th, 23rd and 30th April 1904.
11	"East Coast News and Advertiser".	Visagapatam	500	7th, 21st and 28th April; and 9th and 30th June 1904.
	Bi-weekly.			
12	"West Coast Spectator"	Calicut	680	2nd, 6th, 9th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th April; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, and 28th May; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th June 1904.
13	"Muhammadan"	Madras	500	4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th April; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th May; and 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th June 1904.
14	"Western Star"	Trivandrum	600	6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th April; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th May; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th June 1904.
	Tri-weekly.			
15	"Evening Mail"	Bangalore	300	5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th and 30th April; 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th, 28th and 31st May; and 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 28th and 30th June 1904.
	Daily.			
16	"Hindu"	Madras	2,190 (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly included.)	Issues of all the dates of April, May and June 1904, Sundays and holidays excepted.
17	"Madras Standard"	Do.	About 3,000 (Daily and Tri-weekly included).	
18	"Daily Post"	Bangalore	400	
19	"Malabar Daily News"	Kóttayam	(A newly started paper; circulation not known.)	Issues of all the dates of June 1904, Sundays and holidays excepted.
	VERNACULAR.			
	TAMIL.			
	Monthly.			
20	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	600	April, May and June 1904.
21	"Yathartha Bhaskaran"	Do.	350	March, April, May and June 1904.
22	"Gramathikari Gazette" .. .	Do.	500	April, May and June 1904.
23	"Gnana Bhodhini"	Do.	500	February, March, April and May 1904.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1904.
	TAMIL—*cont.*			
	Monthly—cont.			
24	"Viveka Bhanu"	Madura	..	June 1904.
25	"Bhuloka Vyasan"	Madras	250	April and May 1904.
26	"Vivakara Bodhini"	Tiruvarur	..	February 1904.
27	"Prajanukoolan"	Trichinopoly	..	April, May and June 1904.
	Bi-monthly.			
28	"Satyavarthamani"	Pasumalai	450	1st and 15th April; 1st and 15th May; and 1st and 15th June 1904.
29	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini" ..	Bangalore	77	1st and 15th April; 1st and 15th May; and 1st and 15th June 1904.
30	"Prapancha Oopakari"	Madras	150	1st and 15th April; 15th May; and 1st and 15th June 1904.
31	"Chennai Varthamani"	Do.	..	1st and 15th April; 1st May; and 1st and 15th June 1904.
	Weekly.			
32	"Vikata Dutan"	Madras	1,200	9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June 1904.
33	"Lokopakari"	Do.	1,700	31st March; 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th April; 6th, 13th and 21st May; and 3rd and 10th June 1904.
34	"Prapancha Mitran"	Do.	1,500	1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd April; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th June 1904.
35	"Dravida Varthamani"	Do.	1,000	31st March; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd June 1904.
36	"Prapancha Tharakai"	Do.	500	2nd, 9th and 16th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June 1904.
37	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	225	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th April; 4th, 12th and 25th May; and 1st, 8th and 15th June 1904.
38	"Nilalochani"	Negapatam	250	11th April; 30th May; and 13th June 1904.
39	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	290	2nd, 9th, 23rd and 30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th and 25th June 1904.
40	"Dakshana Dipam"	Salem	1,450	9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June 1904
41	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	1,000	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June 1904.
42	"South Indian Varthamani" ..	Do.	630	31st March; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd June 1904.
43	"South Indian Mitran"	Dindigul	450	2nd, 9th, 16th and 30th April; 7th May; and 4th and 11th June 1904.
44	"Yathartha Vachani"	Tanjore	..	28th April 1904.
	Bi-weekly.			
45	"Hindu Nésan"	Madras	600	2nd, 6th, 9th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th April; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th May; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd and 25th June 1904.
46	"Sarva Jana Mitran"	Palamcottah	..	2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th April; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th and 21st May; and 4th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, and 25th June 1904.
	Daily.			
47	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	Daily 800; Tri-weekly 850.	Issues of all the dates of April, May and June 1904, Sundays and holidays excepted.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
48	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	5,000	April, May and June 1904.
49	"Kalavati"	Rajahmundry	300	February and March 1904.
50	"Kalpalata"	Vizagapatam	Not known.	April, May and June 1904.
51	"Savitri"	Cocanada	Do.	Jan., Feb., March, April and June 1904.
52	"Hidusundari	Ellore	Do.	March and April 1904.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1904.
	TELUGU—*cont.*			
	Bi-monthly.			
53	"Kistna Patrika"	Masulipatam	500	1st and 15th April; 15th May; and 15th June 1904.
	Weekly.			
54	"Desabhimani"	Bezwada	250	2nd and 30th April and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May 1904.
55	"Ravi"	Cocanada	750	31st March; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th and 16th June 1904.
56	"Desopakari"	Ellore	250	27th March; 3rd, 10th and 24th April; 1st, 8th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June 1904.
	Bi-weekly.			
57	"Andhraprakasika"	Madras	600	30th March; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th April; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th May; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th June 1904.
58	"Sasilekha"	Do.	500	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th April; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 31st May; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th June 1904.
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
59	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Mysore	3,520	31st March; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd June 1904.
60	"Mysore Star	Do.	1,200	28th March; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th April; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th May; and 6th and 13th June 1904.
61	"Suryodaya Prakasika"	Bangalore	700	30th March; 6th and 20th April; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th May; and 1st, 8th and 15th June 1904.
62	"Nadegannadi"	Mysore	960	29th March; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th April; 3rd, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 22nd June 1904.
	Bi-Weekly.			
63	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	200	30th March; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 27th and 30th April; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th May; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th and 22nd June 1904.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
64	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	180	1st, 11th and 21st April; 1st, 11th and 21st May; and 1st, 11th and 21st June 1904.
	Weekly.			
65	"Satyavadi"	Calicut	..	29th March; 5th, 19th and 26th April; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st May; and 7th, 14th and 21st June 1904.
66	"Kerala Sobhini"	Ottappálam	380	27th March; 6th and 27th April; 7th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 14th and 21st June 1904.
67	"Manorama"	Calicut	500	28th March; 4th, 11th, 22nd and 29th April; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th May; and 3rd, 10th and 17th June 1904.
68	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	660	30th March; 6th, 20th and 27th April; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th May; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd June 1904.
69	"Kerala Patrika"	Do.	650	2nd, 16th, 23rd and 30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th and 18th June 1904.
70	"Malayali"	Tangasséri	1,127	26th March; 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th and 18th June 1904.
71	"Nazrani Dipika"	Kóttayam	500	23rd and 30th March; 13th, 20th and 27th April; 4th, 11th and 18th May; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd June 1904.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the second quarter of 1904.
	MALAYALAM—*cont.*			
	Weekly—cont.			
72	"Kerala Panchika"	Trivandrum	1,000	26th March; 2nd, 16th and 23rd April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th and 18th June 1904.
73	"Bharata Kesari"	Tellicherry	290	24th and 31st March; 7th and 17th April; 5th May; and 16th and 23rd June 1904.
	Bi-weekly.			
74	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,430	23rd, 26th and 30th, March; 2nd, 6th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th April; 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th May; and 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th and 18th June 1904.
	HINDUSTANI.			
75	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Madras	500	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th April; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th May; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th June 1904.
76	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Do.	800	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th April; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th May; and 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June 1904.
77	"Tilism-i-Hairat"	Do.	250	25th April; 15th May; and 5th and 15th June 1904.
78	"Alhami"	Do.	120	1st, 16th and 24th April; 1st and 24th May; and June 1904.
79	"Mukhbir-i-Dakhan"	Do.	1,000	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th April; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th May; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th June 1904.
80	"Naier-i-Asifi"	Do.	400	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th June 1904.
81	"Aftab-i-Dakhan"	Do.	200	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th April; 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th May; and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th June 1904.
82	"Qasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	600	4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th, 28th and 30th April; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 30th May; and 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th June 1904.
83	"Jam-i-Jamshid"	Hyderabad	..	3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th April; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th May; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June 1904.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Muhammadan, *Madras*, June 27th, 1904.

Selections from the *Al-Movaiyyid*, *Al-liwa*, *Alzahar*, etc., Arabic journals of Cairo and Constantinople.

The Anglo-French Agreement and the Ottoman Empire.

1. "The Foreign Ministers of England and France made a great political mistake by not taking the Turks into their confidence while settling Egyptian matters. They were quite at liberty to do whatever they liked with respect to Morocco or their own Colonies, but it was their duty to ask the advice of the Porte in Egyptian matters. Everybody knows that Egypt and its dependencies belong to Turkey. They make an integral part of the dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan and are politically, economically and religiously under His Majesty's control. No agreement between England and France or England and any other Power can seriously be taken into consideration unless signed by the Sultan of Turkey.

"As soon as His Majesty got information that France and England were discussing matters concerning Egypt, the Ambassadors at Paris and London were instructed to keep a strict watch over the negotiations in order that nothing against the Turkish interests may happen. The Turkish rights must be respected by both the contracting parties. It is the duty of His Majesty to put his claims and satisfy a demand from both the Powers. France played at bluff by putting Egypt and its dependencies under the protectorate of the British, as if they belonged to her. When she herself cannot claim a share in the property, how can she give it to some one else?

"As soon as the Porte got information of this agreement, it changed all its policy with regard to Egypt. His Majesty formerly never looked upon the British occupation of Egypt with disfavour, but since he came to know the contents of this treaty, he feels a great sorrow for the whole business. His Majesty ordered the Ministers of State to consider over the treaty and asked them to adopt a course to nullify its effects against Turkey.

"All the inhabitants of Constantinople wonder how France agreed to abandon her status all in Egypt. There is no hope that she will ever demand the evacuation of Egypt from the British. The Ottomans can only press the demand for the fulfilment of repeated promises. The English occupied Egypt only to help the authority of the Khedive and restore order in his dominions. They have done their duty and have no excuse to stop any longer. The Egyptians themselves do not want them any further. Some other Power as Germany will certainly help Turkey in her demand of evacuation. The Turks will be quite right in their demand, for it is their duty to take their own property back to themselves. It is very sad that France who ever did what she said and was always with the right seems to have adopted the policy of bluff and self-seeking. She seems to have clean forgotten all her solemn promises with regard to the Valley of the Nile. England gave her to understand that she will not come across her way in Morocco and she should leave her hand free in Egypt. Although she is well acquainted with the British character, she did not ponder over the future and thought it enough if she is allowed to make her own researches and keep her own schools as if these are very great political achievements. Both the Turks and Egyptians quite clearly see the mistake of the contracting parties in not including the Turks in their agreement. The Foreign Minister of England and Lord Cromer now think themselves quite free to do whatever they like in Egypt but they must now count with the Turks. The Turks

are masters of Egypt, its inhabitants, its army, in short everything is under the control of the Sultan. No change can easily be made in the old state of things. The Turks are likely to put every hindrance in the way of this agreement. (*Al-Falah.*)"

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

2. "A correspondent writes:—What is the Town Police station coming to? A friend of mine went there this morning with a complaint, but could not find the station-house officer or any body to whom he could make his complaint. He was advised to go and find a head constable. He went in search and found one named Sabjee. The latter consoled him by offering to send over a constable to-morrow. Alas, it is always 'to-morrow' with the Calicut Police!"

The Calicut Police.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, June 29th, 1904.

(*c*) *Jails.*

3. "Some time ago one Soolapany Variar, a native of Walavanad, was sentenced in a certain case by the Walavanad Magistrate to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The fine was paid into court and the man was taken to Cannanore to endure his term of imprisonment in the Central Jail there. He now writes to a local vernacular paper to say that he was detained in jail for four or five days above the term for which he was sentenced. It is an extraordinary case, and appears to be deserving of the closest investigation, more so as popular reports of jail administration in Cannanore have not been very favourable of late. If the man was detained beyond the term of his imprisonment, he deserves to be compensated in some way, and surely somebody ought to be hanged, drawn and quartered for the over-detention."

Detention of a prisoner in the Cannanore Central Jail beyond the term of his imprisonment.

Malabar Daily News, *Kóttayam*, June 16th, 1904.

IV.—Native States (Travancore).

4. "There is a general complaint made that sufficient number of hands are not employed in the different branches according to requirements. It is hoped that the Superintendent will see if there is any truth in the complaint, and, if so, that he will represent matters to the Diwan."

The Government Press.

Travancore Times, *Nagercoil*, June 28th, 1904.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, June 25th, 1904.

Manufacture of arms in Lhassa.

5. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 25th June, learns that although the Thibetans had never been a warlike people and never had learnt the manufacture of arms, yet they have now been driven to learn both these arts and seem to have learnt the lesson well enough, so much so that they now manufacture rifles which can shoot to a distance of upwards of 1,000 yards. If this is so, the paper says, the sooner the English advance to Lhassa and bring the war to a termination the better; otherwise the Thibetans will have time to be prepared for more violent resistance, and will become dangerous neighbours even after the termination of the war.

The cost of war in Thibet.

6. The same paper, in another paragraph, says that in their attempt to render hostile the peaceful inhabitants of Thibet, the Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 46 lakhs up to the end of March and since then the expedition has been costing no less than 4½ lakhs every month. The people of India, says the paper, are very much pained at seeing the money wrung from the poor ryots thus wasted in a fruitless war.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, June 27th, 1904.

The Christian feelings towards the Mussalmans.

7. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th June. The *Al-Liva* (an Arabic daily of Cairo) writes that the religious prejudice of the Christians in Europe has reached its climax. The Dutch Government has strictly prohibited the Mussalmans of Java from wearing Turkish hats, and that a Mussalman of Java was even fined for the infringement of the said rule. This clearly proves that the Christians have a bitter hatred against the Mussalmans and their religion. It is therefore advisable that the Muhammadans should act upon this maxim "union is strength," and follow in the wake of the Japanese. With reference to the above, the *Shams* observes that if the above allegation is true, then it can be safely said that the Dutch Government is really acting very foolishly. It ought to take a lesson from the British Government. Men of different castes and religions enjoy perfect peace and liberty under the British Raj, and they are in every way happy and well-contented. All, whether they be Europeans or Hindus or Mussalmans, are treated alike by the British Government and thus it is that every one in India is ready to sacrifice his life and property for the British Government.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Satyavadi, *Calicut*, June 28th, 1904.

An allowance to be paid to the jurors and assessors of this Presidency.

8. A sub-leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 28th June, referring to the resolution of the Bengal Government regarding some allowance to be granted to the jurors and assessors, says that it is highly necessary that similar allowances should be granted to the jurors and assessors of this Presidency. It suggests that the selection of persons to serve as jurors and assessors should be entrusted to a competent official and in the event of village adhikaries making the selection as heretofore, some responsible officer, such as the Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar or Inspector of Police, should certify that the persons recommended possess the necessary educational or other qualifications.

9. The *Qasim-ul Akhbar*, of the 30th June, has the following in English: In fact, so glaring is the injustice done to the Muhammadan interests that even Hindu newspapers cannot shut their eyes to it. Bengali papers too, which have never cherished friendly feelings for Mussalmans, have expressed themselves rather strongly on the question. For instance here is what the *Indian Mirror* says:—"It was felt that an Indian, preferably a Muhammadan vakil or barrister, might have been appointed to succeed Mr. Amir Ali, and we believe that if an Indian had not been appointed in the present instance, a strong protest would have gone up to the Government from the Indian public associations of Calcutta. We heard of a memorial to this purpose being actually drawn up a few days ago for presentation to the Government of India. The appointment of Dr. Ashutosh Mukerji as additional Justice of the High Court of course renders such a protest now unnecessary. We cannot say that this arrangement is quite in the fitness of things. It is impossible to think that in the whole of the Calcutta Bar, there was not one Indian barrister found worthy to be elevated to the High Court Bench. For ourselves we could name at least half a dozen, any of whom would have been an ornament to the Bench. We think the Calcutta Bar has a just complaint against the present arrangement by which its claims have been ignored. There is another ground on which exception may be taken to the appointment of Dr. Mukerji. The Muhammadan community have every reason to complain that they have at present no representative on the High Court Bench. The place of Mr. Amir Ali should in the usual course of things have been filled by a Muhammadan barrister or vakil. A seat on the High Court Bench is the highest appointment that is at present open to an Indian; and it is but proper that at least one such appointment in each High Court should be reserved for the Muhammadan community. We Hindus have no quarrel with our Muhammadan fellow-subjects; our interests are identical, and we therefore take the same interest in their welfare as we do in our own. We should have been exceedingly glad if this additional seat on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court had been offered to a Muhammadan barrister or vakil. There is certainly no dearth of talent among the Muhammadan gentlemen who practice in the Calcutta High Court. We mentioned the name of Moulavi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur as a fit successor of Mr. Amir Ali and we are sure his appointment would have given universal satisfaction to Hindus and Muhammadans alike."

Mr. Justice Amir Ali's successor.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, June 30th, 1904.

(*d*) *Education.*

10. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th June, invites the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the difficulties which the school-mistresses of the Government girls' school at Calicut undergo owing to the delay in their salaries being disbursed to them. These mistresses have not been paid for the last three months for want, it seems, of pay bill forms and the correspondent adds that they are being harassed by the bazaarmen who have supplied them with provisions.

Inconvenience to the school-mistresses of the girls' school, Calicut, as they are not paid regularly.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, June 29th, 1904.

11. A correspondent in the same issue of the paper brings to the notice of the Director the desirability of making hygiene a compulsory optional subject to be brought up by the students of the second standard.

Hygiene to be made a compulsory optional subject for the second standard.

(*k*) *General.*

12. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 25th June, referring to the malpractices of the village officers such as bribe-taking and to the support they receive at the hands of the Revenue Inspectors, states that the latter should be made to see that the

Village administration.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, June 25th, 1904.

karnams maintain correct cultivation accounts. The cultivable lands under each source of irrigation are divided into single and double crop lands. The former should be assessed more than at present, as a very large quantity of water is taken for them. The karnam failing to note down in his accounts the precise source of irrigation, the Government does not realise the full assessment that is properly due. The Revenue Inspectors, who are the inspecting officers, connive at these faults of the karnams. When rains fail or crops wither, the Government grants remission, and a fourth or a sixth of the amount remitted goes into the Revenue Inspector's pockets. So long as the Revenue Inspector gets this illegal gratification, he will report favourably of the ryot to the Government, and so long as the village officers feel secure under the Revenue Inspector's support, they will not give up their malpractices. They can be put an end to only by raising the village officers' pay and providing proper supervision. If Revenue Inspectors discharge their duty more efficiently than now, both the Government and the ryots, says the paper, will be benefited.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 1st, 1904.

Districts in the Madras Presidency.

13. The *Sasilekha*, of the 1st July, after referring to the proposed trifurcation of the Gódávari and Kistna districts, states generally that the division of the various provinces of India into districts is not based upon any uniform system or rule. In fixing the number of districts for each province, due attention does not appear to have been paid to its area, population and revenue. Although the revenue derived from this Presidency is very large, the Government of India does not allot a sufficient amount for its efficient administration. The chief causes are the great distance of this Presidency from the seat of the Imperial Government and the utter lack of men to emphatically represent its wants. The paper then compares the several provinces, quoting figures for their area, population, revenue and the number of districts into which each is divided, and opines that the Madras Presidency should be divided into still smaller districts. But it fears that the cost of its administration will then increase. It asserts, however, that it is improper to raise the already heavy taxes under which the ryots are groaning. It believes that the cost of the Indian administration will diminish greatly, if all the Indian provinces are reorganised on a uniform scale by fixing definitely once for all what area each should comprise, what population each should contain, and what revenue each should yield.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, June 28th, 1904.

Comments on the circular issued by the Collector of Malabar regarding the form of communications to the Collector by the noblemen of Malabar.

14. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 28th June, while commenting upon the circular issued by the Collector of Malabar, regarding the form in which communications addressed to the Collector and other officials by the nobles and other persons in Malabar should be couched, says that it would have been much better if the Collector had devoted his time to other important matters affecting the welfare of the people instead of wasting it in issuing such silly circulars. The circular states that all communications to the Collector and other officials by the inhabitants of Malabar including the Zamorin should be in the form of petitions. The inclusion of the Zamorin in the category of ordinary persons is certainly objectionable. Hitherto, whenever the Zamorin had any matters to bring to the notice of the Collector, he used to do so by means of letters and not petitions. There was no necessity for any change being made in the time-honoured custom acquiesced in even by such able Collectors as Mr. Robinson and others. The circular further states that in official correspondence the form of address to the Zamorin and others should be "Raja Manya Raja Sri" and not "Maha Raja Manya Raja Sri" which was in use hitherto. The article says that considering the fact that "M.R.Ry." is an abbreviation of "Maha Raja Manya Raja Sri" and that it is used by Government when addressing Gazetted officers, it is absurd on the part of the Collector to have passed such an order. It is stated further in the circular that the Zamorin

and the Eralpad of the Zamorin's family and the senior members of the Royal families of Malabar should alone be addressed as "Rajas" while the junior members of those families should be addressed simply as "Tamburans." As the people regard with greater honour the word Tamburan than the word Raja, there is nothing to be said against this order.

15. Referring to the same subject, a correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 29th June, after dwelling at some length on the subject, says that it was very indiscreet on the part of the Collector to have decided that the word "Raja" should not be used when addressing the junior members of the Royal families of Malabar. The correspondent adds that this rule cannot be applied to members of the Arrakkal Raja's family as they cannot, according to the usage of the country, be addressed as Tamburans, they being Muhammadans.

Disapproving of the use of the word "Tamburan" to the junior members of the Royal families in Malabar.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, June 29th, 1904.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

16. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 25th June, after drawing attention to the fact that nearly Rs. 25 lakhs worth of gold is being carried away from the mines in the Province, and that the 50 lakhs of people in Mysore derive no sort of compensation for this rapid drain of the wealth of their country, urges the desirability of establishing a mining school in Kolar so that the people might derive some benefit from the existence of the mines in the State.

The desirability of establishing a mining school in Kolar.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, June 25th, 1904.

The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 29th June, also has an article to the same effect and goes further and says that young men should be trained as electricians at the Cauvery works.

17. The same paper after pointing out that the abandonment of houses when plague breaks out in a town or village gives facilities to burglars and dacoits, and observing that the police are powerless against these depredators, suggests that the respectable inhabitants of every town or village should be allowed to keep fire-arms either without a license or with a free license and to learn to use them. The very knowledge that householders keep arms and are able to protect themselves will tend to frighten the burglars and dacoits, and serious crimes against property will soon become rare.

The desirability of giving free licenses to respectable persons to keep arms as a protection against dacoities.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th June, says:—Lord Curzon recently stated in one of the meetings of his Legislative Council that none of the Western Powers have treated their subjects so equitably and magnanimously as the British Government is treating its Indian subjects. He says that though History tells us that the Romans treated their subjects very kindly, they cannot be compared to the British nation. In his opinion, the great Powers of Russia, France, Holland and other countries are treating their subjects like slaves, without granting them freedom or attempting to improve their material condition. Although Lord Curzon has thus boasted of his own country, his words will not go unchallenged and the Indian journals have regarded them as vain and untrue. As Great Britain rules over India, so Russia rules over Central Asia, and France over Algeria and Pondicherry. Holland has control over Java, and the United States of America over the Phillippine islands and Cuba. If Lord Curzon's statements are true, then it follows that these States are all oppressing their subjects. But the truth is otherwise. The Russian Government has appointed several Muhammadans and Armenians to the high and responsible offices of Commanders of regiments, Governors of Provinces,

How does England treat India?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, June 30th, 1904.

Ministers and the like. Has the British Government conferred a single appointment like these on an Indian? The people of Algeria and Pondicherry have the right of electing certain members of the French Parliament. Has the British Government granted a similar right to the Indians? Until this is done, how can we say that the British Government is like the French Republic? It is not six years since the island of Cuba fell into the hands of America, and yet the people of this island have secured all political privileges. Similarly, the Phillippine islands also recently came into the possession of America, which is now considering whether the privilege of self-Government cannot be conferred on the people of these islands. The vain boast of Lord Curzon that there is no parallel to the British rule in India is, therefore, untrue and unacceptable. On the other hand, it may well be said that as a result of 100 years of British rule, the Indians have lost all their masculine powers and have so far degenerated as to be an object of contempt to other nations.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, July 2nd, 1904.

The maintenance of the Christian Church in India by the State.

19. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 2nd July, has an article headed "The sense of justice among the Christian ministers" in which it observes thus:—India is spending Rs. 18 lakhs annually to maintain an Ecclesiastical establishment to minister religion to the European residents in India. All this money comes from a people who are themselves not Christians. Is it in the fitness of things that the money earned by the hard work of the people should go to the ministration of religious comfort to foreigners? Even in European countries people are contending that the State should not maintain the Church. How can Hindus, Muhammadans, Buddhists and others acquiesce in the spending of their revenues for an alien religion? They are obliged to submit quietly to this high-handed policy simply because they are a subject race. How many hungry people could be relieved if this money wrung from them were not expended for the pleasure of the Europeans. To our rulers whatever is possible is right. What is worse is that these Christian ministers who are maintained at the expense of the heathens are not satisfied with the pay they have been getting but are clamouring for more, and our very accommodating Government has decided to increase their salaries from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and from Rs. 500 to Rs. 650. The more the clergy are paid the better will be their religion! The Christians in India seem to set a money value on their religion. When the Mysore or any other State maintains a school exclusively for the higher classes these very Christians set up a howl and condemn the sectarian spirit, but they see no incongruity or injustice in devoting a large portion of the State revenue on a religion which is foreign to the people. We should like to know how the English people would like the maintenance of Hindu temples and Mussalman mosques in England from the revenues of that country and yet how would it be different from what is going on in India.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 28 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 9th July 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Muhammadan, *Madras*, July 4th, 1904.

Selections from the *Al-Moraiyyid*, *Al-Liwa*, *Al-Zahar*, etc., Arabic journals of Cairo and Constantinople.

20,000 soldiers to oppose the teachers in Egypt.

1. "Mr. Dunlop as usual has started for England and has left a bad story behind him. He told the teachers that he would bring a large army to punish the teachers in Egypt, simply because some of them refused to undergo an examination in arithmetic on the ground that it was beneath their dignity to present themselves for such an insignificant test.

"The journal *Ahram* says that Mr. Dunlop assembled all the teachers and inspectors and addressed them thus: 'I am the all-powerful authority here. I can do whatever I like. I give you orders which I receive directly from Lord Cromer and the Khedive knows this fact fully. The British can keep their authority by the sword. Although Lord Cromer at the present moment has only 3,000 soldiers to back him, he can call 20,000 of them at any time he likes. Nobody in Egypt can resist our proposals. I advise you to be ever obedient. We do not care for anybody in the whole world.'

"We are very much afraid to write these words.. We do not think that any sensible Englishman will pour these words out of his mouth at the banks of the Nile. If they are spoken at the Himalayan summits, there cannot be much objection to them. The Thibetans have better understood them and do accordingly. It would not be out of place if the same words be repeated in the Somali plains in order that Mullah Muhammad Bin Abdullah may take an opportune note of them and thus keep back from the carnage on which he seems to have been bent against the British forces.

"If these words were spoken in Egypt as there seems no doubt, it shows that the speaker was quite out of temper at the time of his speech. It is no reply to the objection raised by the mathematical teachers who consider it below their dignity to undergo an examination in arithmetic. They have long been in the Egyptian service and they are much better qualified than those Englishmen who draw twice their salaries and have half their knowledge. Why does Mr. Dunlop take the trouble of calling 20,000 soldiers to his aid from England, the teachers will most probably resign their posts and receive twice their pay in some other department. Does he want to encroach upon their personal freedom or has he something else in his mind?

"The Government will do well if they explain this confusing anomaly to the public. An ordinary 'yes' or 'no' is not a thing we want, but we require a full explanation.—*Al-Liwa*."

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Malabar Daily News, *Kóttayam*, July 1st, 1904.

A missing Christian girl.

2. "A British Cochin correspondent writes to us:—Nothing has come out of the agitation set on foot by the aggrieved party to find out the whereabouts of a Christian girl of 26 years who was forcibly removed from her house on the night of the 1st of December 1903. It is reported that two policemen of British Cochin are also implicated in this daredevil removal of an innocent

girl, who is supposed to remain a close prisoner in the house of an influential Christian of British Cochin. Such an instance, if happens in Bulgaria, may cause no surprise; but in British territory it would seem incredible. Most of the men who joined in this nefarious act appear to be natives of Native Cochin. Will not the Diwan join hand in hand with the Collector of Malabar to bring to book these offenders who seem to have taken an undue advantage of the Police inefficiency in British Cochin?"

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 6th, 1904.

Lord Curzon's recent speech in support of the British expedition to Thibet.

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th July, says:—His Excellency Lord Curzon has recently delivered a speech in support of the British expedition to Thibet, wherein he seems to have said that the first and the most important duty of the Viceroy is to safeguard the British possessions in the frontiers against the attacks of the other European powers. It is alleged that this expedition is due to several causes, the chief of them being that the British people feared that the safety of the frontiers was in danger, that the people of Thibet contravened the provisions of an agreement made in connection with trade fifteen years ago, and that they attacked the British people while the latter wanted to have an amicable settlement. But it is evident that none of these is the real cause, and that all of them are urged as such simply to justify the unwarranted entrance of the British people into Thibet and to remove the slur cast upon them in consequence. The fact is that this expedition is nothing but the outcome of a fear that the Russians might advance upon India and of a desire to safeguard the frontiers against such a possible contingency. In the course of his speech, His Excellency Lord Curzon has also said, though without any relevancy to the subject in hand, a few words regarding the paramount sovereignty of the British people and the responsibility on the part of his successors to maintain it. It is to be regretted that His Excellency has not yet understood that nothing will occur to mar the British sovereignty in this country.

The *Prapanchathárakai*, of the 9th July, also dealing with this subject, has expressed similar views.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th July, further observes that the military and other Anglo-Indian officers in India desire to encourage the war with Thibet, while the Liberal Party and the Indians in particular, who are to bear the burden of the expenses of this expedition, are not for it. This paper remarks that the war with Thibet, which will in the end be of no practical good, will only lead to the Conservatives losing the support and confidence of the people, as they have already earned a bad name in having contracted enormous debts and conducted several wars, such as those in South Africa, China and Somaliland.

The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 6th July, also dealing with this subject, observes that if India is to be saddled with an expenditure of at least ten lakhs of rupees every month in connection with this expedition, which is of little or no benefit to her people, the increase of her poverty is inevitable and that it is very improper on the part of the British to harass the Indians in this manner.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Drávidavarthamáni, *Madras*, July 7th, 1904.

Delay in publishing the complete report of the Police Commission.

4. The *Drávidavarthamáni*, of the 7th July, referring to the inordinate delay in the publication of the full report of the Police Commission notwithstanding the completion of their enquiry, observes that this is much to be regretted, as it is caused by the Secretary of State for India.

(*b*) *Courts.*

5. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th July, invites the attention of the authorities to the difficulties to which the Commissioners appointed by Civil Courts are put as they are paid their batta only after the final hearing of the case for which they are appointed. It complains also of the inadequacy of the remuneration given to them and remarks that as they do not get remuneration for their work, they do not scruple to take advantage of their position and gain money by unlawful means. The article suggests that if qualified persons are appointed as Commissioners on a fixed salary in each court, it will prove a source of profit to Government and give no room for complaints in future.

Commissioners appointed by Civil Courts put to great difficulties owing to the inadequacy of the remuneration given to them and to the delay in payment thereof.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 6th, 1904.

(*d*) *Education.*

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th July, stating that the Government should devote larger sums of money for the improvement of primary education and sit to work actually rather than pass orders on paper and make speeches on the subject, suggests that in order to promote primary education and popularise it among the masses, the Government should introduce changes in the subjects taught in primary schools. Two-thirds of the Indian population live by agriculture. So, these people naturally like to see their sons taught agriculture and trained in it. If the needful is done in this direction, boys will join primary schools in larger numbers and the present indifference towards primary education will gradually disappear. The paper adds that primary schools should be opened at such convenient places as can secure the attendance of the ryots' boys, as in the Central Provinces, where such a system is attended with great success. As there is an "additional allotment of eight lakhs of rupees for education in this Presidency in the recent Provincial Contract," the paper hopes that a greater portion of it will be spent on primary education.

Primary education.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 6th, 1904.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

7. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 9th July, says that the Municipality of Bangalore ought to exercise some control on vendors of articles of food, who now freely sell all kinds of stale and unwholesome articles besides adulterating such as can be adulterated with noxious ingredients.

Vending of unwholesome and adulterated articles in Bangalore.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, July 9th, 1904.

(*h*) *Railways.*

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th July, referring to the inconvenience and difficulties the passengers on the South Indian Railway are put to for want of sufficient accommodation in the carriages, suggests the desirability of the Government of India making a liberal contribution to this Company, which does not receive so much aid from the Government as the other Railway Companies in this country, such as the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, as the small contribution it now receives from the Government is hardly enough to meet even its unavoidable expenses.

Recommending the grant of a liberal contribution to the South Indian Railway Company.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 7th, 1904.

9. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 9th July, is informed that the Southern Mahratta Railway Company are overworking their employees with a view to increasing the profits of the Company, and that, therefore, there is great discontent among the men. Many people are afraid that the guards who work beyond their strength

Overworking of the employees on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, July 9th, 1904.

might naturally grow careless when they are tired, and serious accidents might happen to the trains in their charge. The Government of Mysore, says the paper, would be quite justified in interfering and would only be doing their duty by calling upon the Company to increase the staff and take all necessary precautions against accidents, for the people of Mysore are more interested in this railway than the people of any other country.

Proportion of Europeans and Indians in Railway service in India.

10. The same paper compares the number of Indians and Europeans and Eurasians employed on the various railways in India in a statement showing the number of each class on salaries ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 3,000, and shows from it that there are few or no Indians in the highly paid appointments. The Indians are to be found only in the lowest ranks such as coolies, clerks, etc. The Railway Companies are chiefly dependent upon the Indians for their maintenance and profit and yet they give them no share in the higher appointments.

(*k*) *General.*

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, July 2nd, 1904.

Negligence of the Revenue Inspectors.

11. The *Desabhimani*, of the 2nd July, regrets to find that, though the salaries of the Revenue Inspectors have been raised from Rs. 20, 25 and 30 to Rs. 35 and 40 with a view to secure educated men who have passed the required Revenue test and who can do justice to their work, they do not personally enquire into the complaints of the cultivators but allow themselves to be guided as a rule by the karnams, who, being in the good graces of these Inspectors, act according to their whims and fancies without paying any consideration to the grievances of the poor cultivators.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 9th, 1904.

Constitution of the British Parliament.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th July, writes:—Though the British administration is now in the hands of the Conservatives, the Liberals succeed in getting their own representatives elected at the by-elections. If the Liberals set aside all differences among themselves and work earnestly at the election, the Conservatives are sure to lose their power. The English people will have no confidence in the British Ministers, unless the Conservatives cease to have any power. Though India may not be much profited by the Conservatives losing their ascendancy and the Liberals gaining it, the expedition to Thibet might be stopped and a Viceroy from among the Liberal party might be sent to India. Thus, if the general election takes place and a change of Ministers is brought about, India will prosper.

BHARÁTA KÉSARI, *Calicut*, June 30th, 1904.

A hospital to be opened at Kavvai.

13. A Kavvai correspondent to the *Bharáta Késari*, of the 30th June, invites the attention of the authorities concerned to the hardship suffered by the inhabitants owing to the absence of a hospital at the place. The nearest hospital is, it appears, twelve miles distant from the place and the inhabitants find it extremely difficult to get timely assistance when any accident or other serious case occurs among them.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 6th, 1904.

Some postmen of Alathur and Kazhalmannam to be retired from service.

14. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 6th July, brings to the notice of the Postal authorities the desirability of retiring on pension some postmen of Alathur and Kazhalmannam as they are too old to discharge their duties satisfactorily.

A post office to be opened at Melarkot.

15. Another correspondent in the same issue of the paper complains of the inconvenience suffered by the inhabitants of Melarkot, owing to the absence of a local post office. It appears that the local inhabitants are ready to meet the cost for six months of an experimental post office, if one is opened there.

16. A correspondent to the *Satyavadi*, of the 5th July, writes that a purse belonging to a Nambudiri passenger was stolen by a Brahman waterman at the Ferok railway station and although the Magistrate of Tirurangadi, the village adhigari and some police officers were present at the place, no action was taken in the matter and the person who abstracted the purse was allowed to go scotfree. It appears that while the Nambudiri was sitting on a bench at the railway station, with the purse by his side, the Brahman waterman came to him, conversed with him for a few minutes and left the place. Immediately after, the Nambudiri missed his purse and an alarm was raised. As nobody except the Brahman waterman had come near the Nambudiri, suspicion naturally pointed to him, and on being questioned, he confessed having taken the purse and said it was done in joke. The Magistrate and other officials who were present there left the station without taking any further action in the matter.

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, July 5th, 1904.

The Magistrate and other officials not taking any action in the case of a theft which occurred in their presence at the Ferok railway station.

17. The *Alhami*, of the 1st July, writes with great surprise that the case of the stipends of the late Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba's servants, etc., is still pending disposal by the Government. This unusual delay in the disposal of important matters casts a great slur on the authorities concerned. The stipend enjoyed by the late Nawab Begam Sahiba is such as should be continued to her servants and dependants without any deductions. It is not clear why Government is so slow in disposing of the case and feels reluctant to fulfil the terms of the treaties made with the Nawabs of the Carnatic. Since Government had distributed half the stipend enjoyed by the late nikah wife of the last Nawab of the Carnatic, it is advisable that it should accord the similar, nay better, treatment to the dependants and servants of the shadi wife of the said Nawab. If it be argued that the said shadi wife left no heirs, then the same argument holds good in the matter of the nikah wife as well. Government is presumably led to believe that the dependants of the late Nawab Begam are rich and well-to-do persons. Though this statement be true to some extent, still the Government has nothing to do with those matters. It is not fair that Government should withhold the grant of stipends to the several rightful servants, etc., of the late Begam Sahiba, on the mere presumption that they are rich.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, July 1st, 1904.

The late Nawab Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th July, dwelling at length on the alleged mismanagement of affairs in the Government Press, Madras, observes that it is not proper for the Government to allow the obstinate and self-willed Superintendent of this Press to have his own way, inasmuch as his attitude has entailed on the State an additional expense of nearly Rs. 45,000 which might have been utilized in several useful ways, and that, though the Government has done no good to the poor workmen of this Press, whose services have been dispensed with, it might at least adopt measures for setting matters right, in consideration of the enormous expense incurred in consequence of the strike.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 6th, 1904.

Mismanagement of the Government Press.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 29 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 16th July 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Malabar Daily News, *Kóttayam*, July 16th, 1904.

Pick-pockets at railway stations.

1. A traveller writes under the 14th July:—"It has become very unsafe for railway passengers on the platforms of the Calicut, Ferok and the Tellicherry stations owing to the audacity with which pick-pockets ply their trade at these places. Every now and then, one hears of a daring case of pick-pocketing and the police on duty appear to be unequal to the task of suppressing this form of crime. Will the railway authorities be pleased to make a representation in the proper quarter? Some years ago, there used to be a constable at Calicut railway station who earned notoriety by leaguing with bad characters in order to fleece and molest travellers. It would appear that the men on duty at the stations above-named are scarcely better than this particular bobbie and a sweeping charge seems to me to be necessary."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 11th July, publishes a translation of an article in the *Al-Zahar* (of Constantinople), of which the touching points are summarised below:—"Europe is still cherishing its prejudiced feelings though centuries have elapsed since the Crusades took place. The Muhammadan kingdoms are an eye-sore to treacherous Europe. We were quite mistaken in our idea when we supposed that only very few persons such as Gladstone and Bismark were highly prejudiced. Christian prejudice is rapidly increasing day by day. It seems that Italy also has joined with England and France in making a fuss about the Armenian massacre and in threatening the Porte. What right has England or France or Italy to coerce the Sultan for trifling matters? What has become of their sympathy and why have they shut their eyes to the general massacre of the Jews? It clearly proves that the movements of the Christians are merely based upon blind prejudice and nothing else. Christian prejudice alone cherishes feelings of ill-will in the Muhammadan hearts."

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, July 11th, 1904.

The Christian prejudice.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

3. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 13th July, refers to the conviction and punishment by the Deputy Magistrate of Sidhout in the Cuddapah district, of the thief who stole jewels from the house of Mr. Kota Mukundu Naidu in Madras, and states that the landlord of the house complained to the City Police of the theft in time and offered a reward of Rs. 500 to any person that might detect the thief. Nevertheless the police, declaring that there was no theft, refused to proclaim the reward. The police adopted this step probably to avoid accounting for non-detection. It is regrettable, says the paper, that the City Police did not take into consideration whether such a respectable gentleman as the complainant would unnecessarily and falsely lodge such a complaint.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, July 13th, 1904.

Lost property recovered.

(*b*) *Courts.*

4. A leader in the *Kerala Sobhini*, of the 5th July, says that a certain Nambudri Brahman, who is the owner of the Killurussi temple near Ottapálam, was charged by the police before the local Stationary Magistrate for beating drums during the late Púram festival in that temple, and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 2. The article, after dwelling at some length on the unfairness of this conviction, remarks that the action of the police and the Magistrate being a violation of the principles of religious neutrality observed by Government, the Collector and the Superintendent of Police should take serious notice of the conduct of the officials concerned in the matter.

Kerala Sobhini, *Ottappálam*, July 5th, 1904.

Disapproving of the interference of Government servants in religious matters.

(*d*) *Education.*

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th July, says:—Though the British Government has very often expressed its anxiety in regard to the progress of the education of the Indians, yet this anxiety is not found to be real. The Government does not desire to spend a sufficiently

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 14th, 1904.

Progress of education under the British rule.

large amount on general education, and the people are still to a very great extent ignorant and uneducated. That the Government has not till now directed its attention to the imparting of instruction in science and industrial arts is a well-known fact. Why should not the Government accept cheerfully the generous gifts made by benevolent persons and establish colleges, adding to these gifts whatever contribution it can make, though it may be reluctant to promote education wholly at its own expense? Mr. Tata has, for the purpose of giving instruction in science, left a legacy of thirty lakhs of rupees, yielding an annual income of nearly Rs. 1,15,000. But to carry out his object Rs. 2,25,000 are required. The Maharaja of Mysore has promised to make an annual contribution of Rs. 30,000 and the Government is prepared to pay another Rs. 30,000. But where are we to go for the rest? It is a matter for great surprise that the Government of India, which, whenever it pleases, appoints an Anglo-Indian officer and pays him annually Rs. 60,000 or more, thinks it too much to contribute an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 for carrying out a scheme which will be highly conducive to the people. How can we, in these circumstances, believe that the Government is really anxious in this matter? Lord Curzon desires to convert the college, proposed to be established at Bangalore from the gifts of Mr. Tata and the Maharaja of Mysore, into a Government college, and to place it under the supervision of the Government, while Mr. Tata really wanted to keep it under the management of a committee consisting of some Indians, with independent powers to appoint Professors, to concert measures for its improvement, and to administer it in accordance with the wishes of the Indians, apart from the restrictions of Government. It is highly desirable that Mr. Tata's object should be fulfilled without being hampered by the interference of the Government.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 9th, 1904.

Deplorable state of primary education in Malabar.

6. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 9th July, referring to the present deplorable state of primary education among the indigent and backward classes in Malabar, regrets to observe that the Local Boards and Municipalities in the district do not pay adequate attention to the matter. The article notices with pleasure that Mr. Madhava Rao, the present Diwan of Travancore, is endeavouring to afford all possible facilities for the spread of primary education among the backward classes in that State and remarks that the authorities in Malabar will do well to follow the example set by Mr. Madhava Rao.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 13th, 1904.

Grievances of teachers of primary schools in Palghat Range.

7. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 13th July, invites the attention of the President of the District Board, Malabar, to the unusual delay in disbursing the salaries of teachers of primary schools in the Palghat Range. It appears that in some of these schools the salaries for March and April were disbursed only in June while those for May and June are still in arrears.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 15th, 1904.

Houses in Triplicane.

8. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 15th July, stating that there are many houses in Triplicane, Madras, which have neither sufficient light nor ventilation and which are not even ten feet broad, requests the municipality to see what can be done with such "denlike" houses.

(*g*) *Forests.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 12th, 1904, and PRAPANCHA MITRAN, *Madras*, July 15th, 1904.

Stringency of the Forest rules.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th, and the *Prapancha Mitran*, of the 15th July, dwelling at length on the stringency of the Forest rules and the hardships to which the poor people are subjected by the petty officers of the Forest Department in enforcing them, complain that the increase in large numbers of offenders against these rules is not due so much to their intentional commission of

offences as to the unusual severity of the rules, and to the fact that the places which are adjacent to the wet and dry lands and which are indispensably necessary for the cultivators, are as a rule declared forest reserves to the great inconvenience of the people.

(*h*) *Railways.*

10. The *Sasilekha*, of the 15th July, hopes that the "Committee to be appointed by Government to enquire into the working of the Railway Companies" will also enquire into the grievances of third-class passengers.

Third-class passengers.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 15th, 1904.

11. The *Desopakari*, of the 10th July, states that third-class passengers when they once alight from their carriages at any station find it difficult to recognise them again, as the carriages are all of the same colour. As the train often leaves the station before passengers can make out and get into their compartments, the paper suggests that the carriages may appropriately be distinguished by such marks as will enable the ignorant passengers to go straight to their compartments.

Carriages for third-class passengers.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, July 10th, 1904.

(*i*) *Public Works.*

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th July, referring to the appointment by Government of District Board Engineers from among the Europeans and Eurasians, observes with regret that, as these people do not know the language of the country, the Local Fund works are not carried out satisfactorily. This paper asks "What necessity is there for the Government to appoint these foreigners as District Board Engineers, while Indians well qualified for these posts are available in large numbers?"

Appointment of Europeans and Eurasians as District Board Engineers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 11th, 1904.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th July, referring to the apprehensions of the people in the south that by the freshes in the Cauvery and the Coleroon, the most valuable arable lands on their sides might sustain serious damage, invites the attention of the Government to the urgent necessity for strengthening the banks of these rivers, as it has become a custom with the Public Works Department to attend to such works only after the lands of the poor ryots have been filled with sand washed down by these rivers and spoiled.

Desirability of strengthening the banks of the Cauvery and the Coleroon.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 13th, 1904.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th July, referring to the enormous profits the Government derives from the sale of liquors and intoxicating drugs, observes that the health, wealth and other comforts of the people vary in inverse proportion to the income of the Government from these sources, and that the money thus collected is made up mostly of the wages earned by the lowest classes of the Indians, which would have been spent usefully but for the sale of these intoxicating articles. This paper remarks that the policy of the Government is only to look to its income without considering the poverty of the people.

Sale of liquors and intoxicating drugs.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 11th, 1904.

(*k*) *General.*

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th July, observes that the Government is not justified in granting a pension of Rs. 750 to the widow of the late Government Astronomer, Mr. N. Pogson, for his special knowledge, as such favours are not usually shown to the families of several Indians who are known to possess similar knowledge.

Grant of a pension to the widow of the late Government Astronomer, Mr. Pogson.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 11th, 1904.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 12th, 1904.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th July, writes:—We cannot understand why the rulers have no confidence in the Indians, though India has been under English reign for more than a century, and Lord Lytton and several other Viceroys have recognised the existence of loyalty in the Indians. Perhaps the Great Indian Mutiny of 1858 is still fresh in the minds of the Anglo-Indians, and it is this thought that prevents the English from having any confidence in the Indians and appointing them to higher and more responsible offices under the Government. As a matter of fact, it is not unknown to the English that this rebellion was raised only by some sepoys, and that the people, without taking any part in it, rendered all possible assistance to the English in suppressing it. Several other instances can be adduced to show that the Indians are a loyal people. This want of confidence in us on the part of our rulers is not conducive to the State; for, how can they expect us to have confidence in them, while they have no confidence in us? Does it not appear that they keep us at arm's length because they are concerting measures prejudicial to our interests? Why should not the Indians be admitted into the Executive Councils, either of the Governors, the Governor-General or the Secretary of State for India? No Indian has, up to this time, been given the opportunity of conducting an army independently into the field and winning a victory, even though the Indians were praised to the skies on several occasions for their unrivalled skill in military tactics. The Government has resolved that all appointments in the Civil Service should be conferred only on Anglo-Indians, and that the Indians are not qualified for them. What necessity is there for imposing restrictions of this kind upon the Indians? If the English people and the Indians desire to be closely connected with each other until the end of the world, neither of them should suspect the other. For, what are the Indians going to gain if they do not love the English reign, but hope for its downfall, by rebelling against it? Can they again establish the Muhammadan or Hindu sovereignty at Delhi? Even granting that this is possible, will it be easy for a Muhammadan or Hindu sovereign to co operate with the people and guard the country against the foreigners? But for the British rule, India can never enjoy independence for any length of time; she must sooner or later fall a prey into the hands of either the Russians or the French. Then the position of India will be one of slavery. Such being the case, the Indians will not, even in their dream, hope for any evil to the British reign. They strongly believe that the British Government, if it lasts long, will one day or other recognise the real talents of the Indians and treat them properly.

Why should the rulers suspect the Indians?

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 13th, 1904.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th July, dwelling at length on the unsatisfactory condition of the minor irrigation works under the Revenue officers, does not consider it expedient to allow these works to be supervised by these officers, because with a view to get the favour of their superiors, they only oppress the poor cultivators and collect the kist from them to the last pie, turning a deaf ear to their complaints, and have little or no experience to see whether there is sufficient water in a tank for purposes of irrigation and what repairs are required to it in order that it may retain a large quantity of water.

Inexpediency of placing the minor irrigation works under the Revenue officers.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, July 10th, 1904.

18. A correspondent to the *Desopakari*, of the 10th July, refers to the grievances of karnams thus: First, they are subordinated to the village munsifs who are generally uneducated and often mischievous, and are held responsible by the Revenue officers for many things concerning the village, while the munsifs are accountable only for the collection of Government revenue. Secondly, the karnam is punished for not reporting cases of encroachment on Government lands made with the knowledge and connivance of the village munsif during

Karnams' grievances.

the karnam's absence at the taluk office. The correspondent asks "Why should not the village munsif be held responsible in such matters, when the karnam's duty is the preparation of village accounts? If the village munsif is incompetent, why should the karnam be made subordinate to him?" Thirdly, the village munsif prohibits the village servants from attending on the karnam 'even once' without his permission and they naturally disobey the karnam. Delay consequently ensues in the measurement of cultivated fields, and the karnam is punished for it. Fourthly, as *mányams* granted to karnams by ancient rajas are assessed by the Government, who pays them instead small salaries, the karnams are driven to borrowing money and suffer the evil consequences thereof. Fifthly, karnams being unnecessarily detained at the taluk office for six months in the year, incur heavy expenses. Their health also is affected on account of unwholesome meals. If during this long stay, they absent themselves for a single day to observe any religious ceremony, they are sent to Stationary Sub-Magistrates for enquiry and punishment. Hearing with pleasure that after His Excellency the Governor's visit to Kistna, *batta* has been sanctioned to karnams in that district during their absence at the taluk office, the correspondent prays that a similar sanction may be accorded to the other districts also for the relief of poor karnams.

19. The *Ravi*, of the 14th July, states that income-tax is levied on incomes which are really less than the taxable minimum. For those who were earning Rs. 500 before the passing of Act XI of 1903, are now reported as earning Rs. 1,000. So, those who paid an income-tax of Rs. 10 before, are now made liable to pay Rs. 20. The assessing officers and their subordinates are wholly responsible for this state of affairs. They assess heavily in order to get into the good graces of their superiors and to secure promotion. Government officials are the only persons who have been benefited by the Act, as they get fixed salaries. The paper hopes that the Government will devise measures so as to extend the benefit of the Act to all sections of the community at large.

Income-tax.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, July 14th, 1904.

20. The *Alhami*, of the 8th July, on the authority of the *Zamindar* (of Lahore), writes that two European gentlemen took off their hats when they came in contact with a Muhammadan bier passing through a road of Lahore, and observes that Lord Kitchener's treatment of Mahdi's corpse whether intentionally or unintentionally was no doubt due to hard-heartedness or error.

Lord Kitchener's treatment of Mahdi's corpse.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, July 8th, 1904.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

21. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 16th July, in a short article headed "The poverty of India," says: In India there is a great deal of poverty. The Hindu proverb says "The industrious husbandman is never poor," but this is not true of the present Indians, for although the cultivators here are industrious enough they do not enjoy the fruit of their labour. That is snatched away by the foreigner. The Indian ryot is no longer the old prosperous man. He was then free and independent. If he were still in his old state no country would have been richer than India. Under the British rule we are not free. We do not work for ourselves, and do not ourselves enjoy the fruit of our labour as in ancient times. We work for the British soldier and the British Civilian. When we are hungry we are obliged to satisfy ourselves with the coarsest and insufficient fare. We cannot dream of being like other nations. Our cry is a cry in the wilderness. We are helpless. When will the British begin to practice their moral rule "Look upon thy neighbour as thyself."

The poverty of India.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, July 16th, 1904.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Manorama, *Kóttayam*, July 8th, 1904.

Exhorting the members of noble families in Malabar to represent their grievances to the Collector in the matter of a recent circular issued by him.

22. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 8th July, referring to the circular issued by Mr. Pinhey, the present Collector of Malabar, disallowing the junior members of the different noble families in that district the right to the title 'Raja' in official communications, has occasioned great heart-burning to the members of these families. The article presumes that the issue of such a circular might be due to the mistaken idea entertained by Mr. Pinhey regarding the status of these noble families and the formalities used to be observed between them and the Collectors, and remarks that if they unanimously represent to him the impropriety of this circular, they would, in all probability, get their grievances redressed.

[Issued 23rd July 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 30 OF 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 23rd July 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, July 20th, 1904.

The Malabar Police.

1. "A correspondent points out that the Station House officer of Kollengod is a brother of the Inspector in charge of the Division—a very undesirable arrangement."

Malabar Daily News, *Kóttayam*, July 23rd, 1904.

The Mappillas of Malabar.

2. "Among the Mappillas of Malabar, religious fanaticism is almost always at the highest pitch and it gives vent in different ways during the Ramzan period. The police used to do their level best to keep them in check, but reports received of the kidnapping of three Hindu girls from Ottappalam and Karimpoya would show that things are drifting from bad to worse and we hope the authorities concerned will pay immediate attention to this."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th July, dwelling at length on the British Expedition to Thibet, says:—The British people have already started for Lassa, the capital of Thibet, and the residence of the Grand Lama. They turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the people and the press that it is unnecessary for them to proceed to Lassa and that this expedition should be stopped. They will unhesitatingly go not only as far as Lassa, but even farther, so long as the expenses of this expedition are to be paid from the Indian Treasury and not from the British Exchequer. The Indians have not the power either to question the British people as to the propriety of this course, or to ask them to explain the advantages that India will derive from this expedition. The Indians are bound only to pay the taxes imposed upon them, and they cannot suggest to Government the ways of utilizing the money collected from them. They should sit quiet without murmur, while the Government spends their money as it pleases. Is it not desirable that the representative members of the Legislative Council should have the right of compelling the Government to call a meeting of that Council whenever any Act or resolution, which is not conducive to the good of the country, is to be passed, and of putting questions in the meetings of the Council thus called, so that the proposed Act or resolution may be cancelled or similar action prevented in future? It is only when these members obtain the privilege of pointing out to Government the impropriety of its Acts or resolutions that the country can be said to prosper. Else, of what use is the rule permitting interpellations in these Councils by the representative members? Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for India, has recently said that India should bear the expenses of the British Expedition to Thibet. The Government of India, when placing the budget estimate for 1905-06 before the Imperial Legislative Council at the meeting to be held in March next, will quietly announce to the members of the Council the amount of these expenses, and some of the representative members will no doubt come forward boldly and object to India being burdened with these charges. But as a discussion at that stage will not produce the desired effect, the representative members should cry out against this injustice now in the meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 20th, 1904.

The British Expedition to Thibet.

The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 23rd July, also dealing with this subject, expresses similar views.

4. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 15th July, referring to the disabilities of the Indian tradesmen and labourers in Transvaal, says that when Transvaal was annexed by the British Government after the Boer war, the Indians had hoped to enjoy the same freedom as other British subjects. But the article regrets to observe that so far as the Indians residing in Transvaal are concerned, the treatment accorded to them by the British Government is in no way different from that they had experience at the hands of the Boers before the war. The article, after dwelling at some length on the subject, invites the attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to the matter and hopes that the authorities will intercede in season on behalf of the Indians in Transvaal and obtain for them a redress of their grievances.

Manorama, *Calicut*, July 15th, 1904.

Grievances of the Indians in Transvaal.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, July 18th, 1904.

5. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th July, has translation of a very long article from the *Al-Zaher* (an Arabic paper of Cairo), in which the *Al-Zaher* praises the Sultan of Turkey for according equal treatment to all his subjects alike without distinction of caste or creed but, among others, finds fault with the British Indian administration, saying that the people here have not got more than one meal a day, and that thousands of them die on account of starvation, plague and cholera.

The *Al-Zaher* of Cairo and the British Indian administration.

The *Shams*, in disapproving of this statement of the *Al-Zaher*, says that the British Government is not to blame as the starvation in India is due to the fact that the people are sluggish and are devoid of all art and literature—the means of now-a-days development. As to the existence of contagious diseases here, it remarks that their spread is mainly due to the hatred of the people against sanitary principles, which, when enforced, are opposed.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, July 21st, 1904.

6. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 21st July. The *Gulzar* (an Urdu paper of North India), in expressing astonishment at the reported passing of some Russian vessels through the Dardanelles, says that the grant of such a permission would be injurious to British interests. The *Gulzar* in recapitulating the several instances at which the British Government saved the Ottoman Empire from destruction advises the Sultan to try to strengthen the bonds of friendship between himself and the British Government more firmly.

The reported passing of Russian vessels through the Dardanelles.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*b*) *Courts.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 18th, 1904.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th July, inviting the attention of the High Court to an order lately issued by Mr. Pinhey, the District Magistrate of Malabar, directing that in warrant cases no bail should be taken from the accused after charge sheets have been framed, requests that Court to issue the necessary instructions on the subject to the Magistrates, who want to administer justice like the Nawabs of old days. This paper asks whether it is wrong for the people of Malabar to think that the order passed by Mr. Pinhey in this case was beyond his power.

An order issued by the District Magistrate of Malabar regarding bail from the accused in warrant cases.

(*d*) *Education.*

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, July 20th, 1904.

8. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th July, in a long article headed "Western Civilization" first of all proves that Western civilization is entirely material, and says that the contention of the missionaries that Christianity is the cause of the material prosperity of the Western nations is unfounded inasmuch as the Western nations never conform to the teachings of Christ. Then the article goes on to show that wherever the English go they try to appropriate all the good things to themselves, and in India Lord Curzon has thought fit to discourage higher education lest the people should get a scientific education and thereby come in the way of the English exploiters of the country. He also hopes that by encouraging the introduction of religious education in schools the people will become more and more spiritually inclined and leave the Englishmen to enjoy the material wealth of the country free from any competition on the part of the Natives. In conclusion the article exhorts the people of India to devote themselves more and more to those sciences and arts which are calculated to increase the wealth of the country.

The object of the British Government in discouraging higher education and in encouraging the introduction of religious instruction.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

9. A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 19th July, says that Mr. Pinhey, the President of the Malabar District Board, has informed Mr. Oswald Rozario, the District Board Engineer, that his services will be dispensed with at an early date. It is not known why Mr. Rozario who is a capable, conscientious, and hardworking officer should be removed from service. The action of the President in thus dispensing with the services of an able officer is unjustifiable and high-handed. Mr. Rozario does not belong to the class of easy-going officers who entrust their work to their subordinates. He enters into every detail of the department and supervises all work himself. Moreover, the sum allotted by the Board is spent by him in the most useful way and he is very careful that the Board is not put to loss on any account. Whatever may be the reason which prompted Mr. Pinhey to adopt this extreme measure in the case of an officer holding such a conspicuous position, it is hoped that he will reconsider the matter and do justice to him.

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, July 19th, 1904.

The services of the present Malabar District Board Engineer not to be dispensed with.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th July, commending the policy of the Government advancing loans to agriculturists for the purpose of digging wells in wet lands under cultivation, suggests the desirability of reducing the assessment fixed upon lands irrigated from wells, seeing that such reduction will result in good both to the Government and to the agriculturists, as the former will not then be driven to the necessity of making frequent remissions of taxes, and the latter will be encouraged to dig a larger number of wells than at present and to cultivate their lands profitably.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 15th, 1904.

A suggestion to reduce the assessment on lands irrigated from wells.

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd July, writes:—Three reforms are indispensably necessary in the settlement of land revenue. The first is with regard to the fixing of the rates of assessment. It has been laid down that the assessment should not exceed half the net produce of the land, after deducting the expenses of cultivation. But this rule is not strictly observed, as the actual expenses of cultivation and the commutation prices of grain are not correctly calculated. In consequence of this, the Government share invariably becomes larger and the ryot's share smaller. Besides this, certain other cesses are also collected from the ryots, such as the road-cess, the water-cess and the village service cess, and the amount thus collected is from 10 to 16 per cent. of the land-tax. How can we say then that the tax paid by the ryot is not more than one-half of his income from the land? The second reform is with reference to the collection of these taxes. In a year of bad harvest, when the officers of Government think that the ryots are not in a position to pay their taxes, it is usual for the Government to postpone the collection of taxes to the following year, if that is a year of good harvest, and to collect the taxes due from them for both the years at the same time. The hardship to which the poor ryots are subjected by this procedure is very great, for the profit they may get in years of good harvest has to be spent in discharging the debts they have already contracted and in paying the taxes. Several districts and provinces have been ruined by this policy. The collection of land-tax should not therefore be postponed on any account. If it is a bad year, the assessment should be reduced to one-half or one-fourth of the usual rate, and collected at once or completely remitted if it is found that the ryot is still unable to pay it. The third reform is the establishment of a Court with power only to decide appeals preferred to it by ryots, when they think that the rates of taxation fixed by the officers of the Settlement Department are not in accordance with the regulations.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1904.

Necessary reforms in the settlement of land revenue.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 22nd, 1904.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd July, referring to a petition submitted to Government by the Tanjore District Association requesting that separate pattas should be issued to the several ryots holding lands under a joint patta, observes that the order passed by the Government on this petition is ridiculous, as the Government refuses to interfere in the matter unless the ryots concerned get their respective shares determined in Civil Courts. This paper asks whether it is the duty of the Revenue officers or of the Civil Courts to apportion the lands among the several ryots who hold them under a joint patta.

Regarding the issue of separate pattas to ryots holding lands under a joint patta.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 19th, 1904.

13. The *Sasilekha*, of the 19th July, says, with reference to the Jamabandi report for fasli 1312, that the order requiring the submission of petitions for remission within the appointed time causes much incovenience to the ryots of the Nellore district. On account of delay in the submission of these petitions, a sum of Rs. 1,471, which ought to have been remitted, has not been so remitted. As the ryots are illiterate and ignorant, the Government will do well to excuse them if they fail to submit them in time. The paper recommends the grant of remission even when no petitions are submitted. Adverting to the increase of Rs. 24,785 in the collection of prohibitory assessment, it draws the attention of the Revenue officers to the decision of the High Court which declares the imposition of such assessment as illegal. The paper then states that the excess demand and collection of Rs. 3,09,039 from ryots in the year in question is due to mistakes in karnams' accounts, and remarks that the Divisional officers, Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors should see that such mistakes are not repeated in future.

Jamabandi report for fasli 1312.

(*k*) *General.*

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, July 15th, 1904.

14. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 15th July, states that, according to one of the Government regulations, each taluk in a district should supply two calves per month to hospitals for obtaining vaccine lymph. It has been the practice of Village Munsifs to purchase and supply calves and then receive from the authorities Rs. 2-8-0 for each calf supplied. But calves may not always be available. Even when they are available, they may not be had at such a low rate. When there are 200 villages in a taluk, each Munsif may be expected to have his turn once in nine years. But still it seems he has to supply them twice or thrice during this period. The paper asks, how can he get calves, worth at least Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 each, for Rs. 2-8-0? The Village Munsif of Dintakurru village in the Gudivada taluk, Kistna district, was required by the Tahsildar to supply a calf, but being unable to get one, he submitted an *arzi* stating that he had supplied a calf only a short time ago and that he would send another if two or three months' time were allowed him. Thereupon the Tahsildar endorsed on his *arzi* "You cannot escape sending the calf. If you do not send it immediately, you will be severely punished. Is it difficult to supply a single calf after eighteen months?" The poor Munsif was not able to supply the calf immediately as it was not available, and the Deputy Collector suspended him for one month on the report of the Tahsildar. The paper remarks that most of the Government officials are now-a-days bent on securing the good graces of their superiors but do not mind the hardships the public are put to, and adds "our own officials are our enemies."

Grievances of Village Munsifs.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 20th, 1904.

15. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 20th July, referring to the appeal petitions submitted to the Board of Revenue against Collectors' orders dismissing Government servants and village officers and imposing "unnecessary taxes", says that the Board endorses on them that it cannot interfere in the matter. When the petitioners "intend to appeal" to Government on such orders, "they are informed that no appeal lies to the Government and that they must be content with the Board's decision." But the Board does not give

Petitions to the Revenue Board.

reasons for its non-interference as the Civil Appellate Courts do. The petitioners are thus put to unnecessary trouble and expense. The paper suggests that it would be well if an Honourable Member of the Legislative Council should ask the Government how many appeals against Collectors' orders of the kind referred to above were submitted to the Board and how many of them were quashed by it during the last five years.

16. The *Sasilekha*, of the 19th July, states that the future Gódávari district will consist mostly of Agency tracts. Three taluks have been added to the two Agency taluks already existing in the district. It requests that a Civilian Divisional Officer may be appointed for those tracts, which are now in charge of a Salt Officer who has no experience in civil, magisterial or revenue matters.

Agency tracts in the Gódávari district.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 19th, 1904.

17. A correspondent to the *Satyavadi*, of the 19th July, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of opening a new Sub-Registry office at Edakkara which is situated in the Registration sub-district of Quilandy. It appears that the number of documents presented for registration at the Quilandy Sub-Registry office is steadily on the increase every year and that that office is unable to cope with the work; the parties are, therefore, put to great inconvenience. The correspondent adds that if some of the amsoms from the jurisdiction of the Quilandy Sub-Registry office are transferred to Edakkara and an office is opened there, it will be a great relief to the inhabitants who have now to go to Quilandy at great inconvenience for presenting documents for registration.

A new Sub-Registry office to be opened at Edakkara in Malabar.

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, July 19th, 1904.

IV.—Native States.

18. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th July, condemning the proposal of the Darbar of Mysore to give a loan of twenty-five lakhs of rupees to the Government of India out of the balance of one hundred lakhs in its Treasury at the end of last month, observes with regret that this amount may be spent in several other useful ways in that State, such as establishing agricultural banks and advancing loans to the people to enable them to improve their lands. This paper states that everything is done with a view to gain the good will of the superiors and not out of true regard and affection for them.

A loan to the Government of India from the Mysore Darbar.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 15th, 1904.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

19. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 23rd July, writing on the amount spent by different Governments for the encouragement of agriculture in the different countries of Europe, points out that Russia devotes £48,00,000 to the improvement of agriculture in the land, France, Austria, Hungary each spends £17,00,000 for the same purpose. Thus every civilized country devotes a portion of its revenue for the improvement of the cultivation of land. But the ryot in India pays his taxes by raising money on the security of his lands, but he has none to look to for the relief of his wants. If ever the Government wishes for the prosperity of its people it should do what is necessary for improving their lands. The frequent famines in India are due to the indifference of the Government to the condition of the ryots.

Government and agriculture.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, July 23rd, 1904.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

20. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th July, while expressing its joy at the title of K.C.I.E., which has been lately conferred upon Sir P. M. Mehta by His Majesty the King Emperor of India, observes that, though His Majesty desired to honour Sir Mehta in appreciation of his extraordinary

Title of K.C.I.E. conferred upon Sir P. M. Mehta.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 19th, 1904.

abilities and the zeal and earnestness with which he has worked for the public good, it was possible for Sir Mehta to get only a nominal title and not an appointment in which he would be of practical good to the country, and that, if the British people had governed India impartially, Sir Mehta would have been by this time the Legal Member of the Government of India, or holding some high position where there would be scope for the exercise of his deep knowledge and mature consideration in all the attempts of Government to do good to the people. This paper concludes with the remark that his not being raised to such high position should be counted as a defect in the British rule in India.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 16th, 1904.

The cost of the Thibetan Expedition.

21. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 16th July, referring to the statement made in Parliament by the Secretary of State for India that the expenses in connection with the Thibetan Expedition will have to be borne by the Indian Government, remarks that if the expedition was undertaken in the interest of India, such a decision would have been fair on the part of the Secretary of State. The article after dwelling at some length on the futility and expensiveness of the expedition attributes the whole blame to Lord Curzon.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, July 21st, 1904.

The British Indians in South Africa.

22. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 21st July, bitterly complains that the hardship of the people of India in South Africa increases daily, and that the late Boer Government did not exhibit such hatred towards them as is now done. After the successful termination of the last Transvaal war, hopes were entertained that matters would be mended, but unfortunately the new Government are proving themselves worse than the former in this respect. As the grievances of those people there increase, it is presumed that the present Government intend to expel them from that country.

[Issued 30th July 1904.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 30th July 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Muhammadan, *Madras*, July 25th, 1904.

1. "Many missionaries have come to Aden with the intention of converting the Arabs. They preach against Islam and the Government takes no notice of the fact. We denounce this policy which shows the utter ignorance of the customs of the Arabs on the part of the English. The Arabs can never be converted to Christianity and it is beyond possibility to conceive that they can ever succeed in their mission. They had better do something more useful.—*Al-Manai*."

Christian Missionaries at Aden.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*. July 26th, 1904.

2. "It is reported that last night, at about 8 P.M., four drunken soldiers caused quite a disturbance in Lang's Road, Pudupet (Madras City). These soldiers, it would appear, molested some passers-by, who, on appealing to some Pariah residents in the neighbourhood, had the satisfaction of escaping from further molestation. It would appear there was not a single constable on beat duty at the time. The authorities concerned will do well to enquire fully into the matter."

Drunken soldiers.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th July, dwelling at length on the seizure of the British ships by the Russians in the Red Sea and other troubles caused by them in the Pacific Ocean, observes:—We shall now see what has led the Russians to give these troubles to the British ships. Russia suspects that Japan has begun the war with her, at the instigation of Britain. While she is labouring under this impression, will not the British expedition to Thibet increase the hatred of Russia towards Britain? It is Lord Curzon that has caused the displeasure of Russia towards Britain. He was, from the beginning, envious of the influence of Russia in Central Asia. Even when he was Assistant to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he objected to Russia taking hold of Port Arthur. However, as he had not much influence then, his objection was not heeded. But now it is otherwise. The British Ministers have not the boldness to contradict him in any matter concerning India or Asia. The British expedition to Thibet, the proposal of Lord Curzon to construct a railway as far as Seistan, and his Persian Gulf tour must have greatly wounded the feelings of Russia and caused these disturbances in the Red Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 29th, 1904.

Lord Curzon's responsibility for the troubles given by Russia to the British ships.

4. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 30th July, writing on the subject of the Thibet Mission, says that the Government protest that this Mission has no other object than the prevention of the growth of Russian influence in that country, and therefore it is for the maintenance of the prestige of the British Empire that the Mission was undertaken. It is therefore very regrettable that the cost of the Mission should have been charged to the Indian revenues. Further, when the English reach Lassa and dictate their own terms there, it would be necessary to maintain an English Resident in that country to see that the treaty is not broken, and this would necessitate the stationing of troops to guard the Residency. This, the paper learns, is now in contemplation.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, July 30th, 1904.

The Thibet Mission.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

5. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd July, says that the number of grave crimes is daily increasing in South Malabar and that it is attributed to the inefficiency and incapacity of the District Police officers and their staff. The article observes that a series of murder cases have occurred in that district within a year and that most of them have not yet been detected. It therefore invites the attention of the Collector to the desirability of recommending to Government the appointment of a capable detective officer, either European or Native, from other districts from whom the young Police Inspectors in Malabar could acquire knowledge and experience in the matter of detecting crimes.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 23rd, 1904.

Inefficiency of the Malabar Police.

A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th July, and a correspondent in the *Satyavádi*, of the 26th July, also complain of the conduct and inefficiency of the Malabar Police in the matter of enquiring into and detecting the crimes. The *Kerala Sanchari*, after dwelling at some length on the

subject, condemns the present practice of putting incompetent constables and head constables of lower grades in charge of important stations such as Calicut, Cannanore, Alattúr, etc.

(b) Courts.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 28th, 1904, and HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, July 30th, 1904.

Apology tendered by the Town Sub-Magistrate of Trichinopoly to the District Superintendent of Police.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th July, and the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 30th July, invite the attention of the Government to a recent case in Trichinopoly, in which the Sub-Magistrate of that town was forced by the District Magistrate to tender an apology to the District Superintendent of Police in the public Court for having made certain remarks, which were believed to affect the reputation of the police, especially the Superintendent, in the course of an enquiry into a case of criminal trespass brought by them. These papers remark that, in this case, the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly has cared more for the feelings of the Superintendent of Police than for the honour of the Magistrates in general, and that it would have been better if the Sub-Magistrate had been asked to tender his apology to the Superintendent by means of a letter and transferred to another place.

(d) Education.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, July 27th, 1904.

Desirability of establishing industrial schools.

7. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th July, has an article in which, after expressing approval of the policy pursued by Government in giving instruction in various industrial arts to prisoners in jail, the editor says that it would be far better for the Government to establish industrial schools for the teaching of similar industries to honest men, as this will prevent many from going to jail by teaching them a way of earning their livelihood honestly.

(e) Local and Municipal.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, July 27th, 1904.

Insufficient lighting of roads in Calicut Municipality.

8. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th July, complains that owing to the insufficient lighting of roads at Mankavu, a suburb of the Calicut Municipality, people are put to great inconvenience. He further invites the attention of the Municipal Council to the insanitary condition of certain parts in Mankavu and also to the desirability of establishing a public latrine in that locality, the want of which is much felt by the local inhabitants.

(h) Railways.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, July 26th, 1904.

Wanted a railway station for Tummapudi.

9. A commercial correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 26th July, says that although railways are intended for the convenience of the public and although a small cess of a quarter of an anna per rupee is levied from ryots in certain districts for constructing them, some of the stations on the lines were built at inconvenient places with no traffic there. The inhabitants of Tummapudi have been for the last three years requesting the Railway authorities to open a station in their village, declaring that the traffic there is much greater than at Duggirala and Peddavadlapudi stations. They have even undertaken to guarantee a larger income to the Company and to meet the cost of establishment at the station, promising to erect a rice factory in the village and to see that the traffic by rail is secured. But the Railway authorities replied that they could not have a station at Tummapudi as it is within three miles of Duggirala and Peddavadlapudi stations and as there are already six stations between Bezwada and Tenali. The correspondent argues that if there is sufficient traffic, there may be six or even ten stations and refers to a railway rule according to which stations may be opened at every third mile. There being no roads from Tummapudi

and adjacent villages to Duggirala and Peddavadlapudi, goods are now carried by canal boats from Tummapudi to Bezwada to be booked there. Under these circumstances, he asks the authorities why they should not open an experimental station at Tummapudi and see whether it cannot work profitably.

(*k*) *General.*

10. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th July, referring to the formation of a Provincial Agricultural Association with its branches in the Central Provinces by Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the good which these associations have done to the people in serving as a medium for exchanging the views of the Government and the agriculturists, thinks it highly desirable that a similar association should be formed in the city of Madras, with a branch for each district in this Presidency, and that officers of the Revenue and Agricultural Departments should be appointed as the President and the Secretary of this association.

Desirability of forming Agricultural Associations in the Madras Presidency.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, July 25th, 1904.

11. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th July, refers to the imports during the last year of cotton goods and sugar valued at 1,960 and 594 lakhs of rupees, respectively, and remarks that these articles could have been to a large extent manufactured in India alone with advantage. So also the 335 lakhs worth of petroleum imported into India from foreign countries might have been obtained from Burma. It says, "if we had been blessed with a Government which has the welfare of the country at heart and which endeavours to develop its agriculture, India would have been prospering day after day."

The Indian agriculture.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, July 27th, 1904.

III.—LEGISLATION.

12. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd July, referring to the Game and Fish Preservation Bill, says that such a measure will be welcomed by all as its introduction will tend to preserve the rare kinds of birds, beasts and fishes in India which are now indiscriminately destroyed by sportsmen. The opinion is expressed that the fee proposed for a license in the Bill should not be varying but should be uniform in all cases. It is suggested that as the persons appointed under the Act to grant licenses have several ways of oppressing the people, special attention should be paid to the selection and appointment of such persons.

The Game and Fish Preservation Bill.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 23rd, 1904.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

13. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 30th July, complains that many Political Agents make themselves very happy at the expense of the Native Princes whose welfare is entrusted to their hands. They spend their time in sports and pastimes, enjoying the hospitality of the Princes who have to court their favour and in receiving welcome addresses and free supplies from the people of the towns they visit. Some of them, under the pretence of helping the Princes, procure English articles for them from English firms, of course not without themselves receiving a commission from those firms, and thus besides enriching themselves in this questionable way also do a disservice to India by depriving the Indian merchants of the patronage which they would otherwise receive from these wealthy Princes. The Princes, of course, are ever ready to comply with the least wish of Political Agents and have not the courage to say nay when the latter give them any advice even in matters unconnected with the administration of their States.

Questionable doings of Political Agents.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, July 30th, 1904.

14. The same paper, after dwelling upon the importance of primary education in India, points out a number of obstacles in the way of its progress in Mysore. For the removal of these the following remedies are suggested :—

Primary education in Mysore villages.

(1) the time-table and the subjects taught should be revised so as to suit the circumstances of the villagers ;

(2) the subjects taught must be such as would be useful to the ryot population and are connected with their occupation ;

(3) the position of the village schoolmasters should be improved ;

(4) they must have a longer period of training for their work than they now have ;

(5) the buildings in which the schools are held should be suitable ;

(6) the number of inspecting officers should be increased so that each of them may have a limited number of schools to look after.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 23rd, 1904.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd July, exulting in the idea that the people of the Transvaal in South Africa are to have from the beginning of next year a Parliament consisting of their own representatives to govern them, observes :—Several countries like the Transvaal have obtained the right of self-government. It is said that America will allow the Philippine Islands in the Pacific Ocean to have a Government of their own. It is only India that is yet in a condition of slavery. We cared more for our caste differences and had not the fire of patriotism burning in our hearts. Thus we lost our independence and submitted ourselves to foreigners. The British people have at the beginning made several promises to do good to us, but taking advantage of our ignorance and weakness, have not fulfilled them. Are not we, Indians, fit to have the right of self-government ? Do we not constitute a wise and enlightened nation on the face of the earth ? From our experience of the British people for over a hundred years, have we not learnt to rightly exercise some of the political privileges granted to us ? Unless a Parliament is established in India, as in several other countries, the thirty crores of Indians will ever be miserable. "Oh, blind people, open your eyes : oh, dumb persons, speak : oh, weak men, display your activity. You can advance only by your own exertions."

Necessity for the establishment of a Parliament in India.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, July 25th, 1904.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th July, observes :—His Excellency Lord Curzon has recently delivered a speech in England, wherein he spoke of the prosperity of India and the growth of loyalty among the Indians. Though we ought to be thankful to His Excellency for his admission of loyalty in the Indians, yet we do not believe that he has made this remark in earnest. For, if he had really regarded the Indians as a people faithful to their rulers, he would not have been so very anxious to pass the Official Secrets Bill. There is no use merely in saying that India is growing more loyal and faithful to her sovereign. It must be clearly manifested by deeds. In the course of his speech, His Excellency said that the people of the East should be governed with sincere love. If Lord Curzon strongly protests, as it is highly desirable that he should, against the proposal of Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for India, to burden this country with the expenses of the British expedition to Thibet, he will be rightly considered as ruling the people of the East with sincere love.

Remarks on a speech recently delivered by Lord Curzon in England.

17. The same paper, commenting on a speech recently delivered by Lord George Hamilton in London, writes :—In the course of his speech, Lord George Hamilton has said that thousands of Indians can be found possessing a fair knowledge of military tactics like the British

Lord George Hamilton's recent speech in London.

and very often excelling them in wisdom. Lord Curzon cannot but accept the truth of this statement. Yet, has he on any occasion in his Viceroyalty, while appointing men for high and responsible offices under the Government, taken the trouble of going in for a Native? Before finding out whether competent Indians are available, is His Excellency justified in concluding that they are not qualified to hold responsible offices and in appointing foreigners on higher salaries? Is there any reason to believe that the Indians have not got the required qualifications? Lord Curzon might have studied the history of India, at least after he became the Viceroy, and learnt that the Indian kings, their ministers and officers were not wanting in any respect. And His Excellency is not unaware of the fact that many Indians have, during the hundred years of British rule in India, established a reputation for their extraordinary talents. In these circumstances, to think that the Anglo-Indians alone are divinely born with all administrative capacities and excel the Indians in all respects, and to treat the Indians as mere slaves, is a great dishonour to the Indians.

[Issued 6th August 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 32 OF 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 6th August 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States (Travancore).

Malabar Daily News, *Kóttayam*, Aug. 6th, 1904.

1. "A correspondent from Devikulam writes: 'There was recently a death in the local hospital. The Government is to be held responsible for the frequent mortality in this small hospital, as they have not supplied proper wards for the in-patients. The present one is a small room, something like a railway compartment. It is hoped that Government will soon provide comfortable quarters for the purpose near the hospital.'"

A death in the Devikulam hospital.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

The Patriot, *North Arcot*, July 1904.

2. "The unpopular management of Karvetnagar estate by the Court of Wards is showing itself in the severe treatment accorded by the ryots to the village monegars and other tax-gatherers. Instances of the ryots assaulting and beating these unfortunate officials are increasing in number and the Court of Wards do not adequately help these officers in prosecuting the offenders."

Maltreatment of the Court of Wards' officials.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

3. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 6th instant, says in a short paragraph that there is no doubt that there will be a further slaughter of the innocent Thibetans, but what do the English expect to gain from the expedition? It is better for them to patch up a treaty and return as soon as possible.

The Thibet expedition.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Aug. 6th, 1904.

The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the same date, writing on the same subject also, says that Lord Kitchener chose for sending the expedition a very opportune moment, when the attention of the Russians was occupied elsewhere, and the English troops were therefore able to gain easy victories, and Colonel Younghusband will soon be able to dictate his own terms at Lassa. But what is the use of all this? The Russians will begin their mischief again on the borders of India as soon as they can turn their attention away from Japan. Will the Thibetans then observe the terms which they may now be compelled to agree to? Will the Chinese, who exercise a paramount power over Thibet, continue to remain indifferent as they are now? Will the Government of India or that of Britain derive any real benefit from the victory that is now bought at the expense of so much blood and money? Lord Curzon ought to ponder over these questions well.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

4. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th July, referring to the recent visit of the Inspector-General of Police to Malabar, says that it is a matter for great satisfaction that the Inspector-General came to the district to make personal enquiries at a time when there is a loud cry that crimes are increasing in South Malabar and the Police are inefficient to repress them. The remark is made that if the Inspector-General had stayed for a longer time and visited the interior of the district he would have been convinced that the complaint made against the conduct of the Police is true. The opinion is expressed that Mr. Baudry, the District Superintendent of Police, is an honest and good-natured officer, but it is doubtful whether he has the capacity for exercising proper control over his subordinates. The article suggests that if, as is reported, Mr. Baudry is to be transferred from Malabar, Mr. Wilkinson, who is well acquainted with the district, should be appointed in his stead as the latter proved himself very efficient in repressing crimes while he was the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malappuram.

The inefficiency of the Malabar Police.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, July 30th, 1904.

(*b*) *Courts.*

5. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st August, referring to the departmental enquiry into the charges against the "Avanigada Magistrate", remarks that it is quite improper to allow him to continue in his appointment while the case against him is *sub judice* and thus give him an opportunity to influence witnesses in the case. That the authorities have not

Charges against the Avanigada Magistrate.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 1st, 1904.

suspended him even after some ryots have openly given evidence against him on oath, betrays imprudence on their part. The paper hopes that the Collector will immediately suspend him during his trial.

(*d*) *Education.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1904.

Improvement of primary education.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd August, referring to the contribution of eight lakhs of rupees made by the Government of India this year to the Local Government for promoting primary education in this Presidency, observes that with this aid the officers of the Educational Department propose to introduce certain changes in regard to primary education, one of these being the increase of the number of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools. This paper remarks that the hope of the Government and of the Educational authorities that the condition of the primary schools will be improved by the appointment of more Sub-Assistant Inspectors is but vain, and suggests that, instead of increasing the number of these officers, Supervisors of primary schools may be brought under the Educational Department and made to work wholly under the orders of Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, July 30th, 1904.

How to improve primary education in the country?

7. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th July, referring to the backward state of primary education in Malabar, remarks that unless Government increases the rate of results grants given for these schools and takes upon itself the management of such schools which is now vested in Local Boards and also improve the present staff of supervisors appointed to inspect such schools and give proper instructions to the teachers, any innovation introduced by Government in the matter of improving and spreading primary education in the country would be quite futile.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 3rd, 1904.

Hygiene to be made a compulsory subject in primary schools.

8. A paragraph in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd August, referring to the favourable reply given by the President of the London Board of Education to the memorial submitted by 14,700 medical men in England stating that hygiene should be made a compulsory subject in primary and high schools in the country, remarks that it would be beneficial in more ways than one if hygiene is also made compulsory in primary schools in India.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1904.

Lease of land in the People's Park to the South Indian Athletic Association.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st August, criticising the resolution of the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras at their meeting of the 29th July regarding the lease to the South Indian Athletic Association of eleven acres of land in the People's Park for a period of 25 years, observes that this resolution was passed against the opinion of the President. This paper hopes that the Government will see the impropriety of the resolution, and that, if the Government considers it desirable to lease the land to the said Association, it will prescribe a condition that the land should be surrendered to the Municipal Commissioners on a notice of twelve months being given to the Association.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1904.

The Gódávari District Board.

10. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 5th August, referring to the intended appointment by the Collector of the Treasury Deputy Collector as Vice-President of the Gódávari District Board, remarks that the system of Local Self-Government inaugurated by Lord Ripon is waning instead of gradually developing to perfection. He is at a loss to know how the subjects can be trained in Self-Government if Government officials are appointed as Vice-Presidents of District Boards and as Chairmen of Municipalities. He requests the Government to disapprove of the Collector's proposal.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

11. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th August, writes:—The jamabandis conducted by the Revenue officers seem to be more for the recreation of these officers than for the benefit of the ryots. The object of these jamabandis is to fix the amount of assessment which the ryots have to pay in a certain fasli for the lands cultivated by them. It is a pity that they are conducted after all the taxes due to Government have been collected. Hence the ryots have no knowledge of the exact amount they have to pay and the Revenue officers collect from them more than their actual dues. Thus, in the jamabandi report for fasli 1312, a sum of Rs. 3,09,039 is said to have been collected from the ryots in excess of their dues for that fasli. Why should not arrangements be made for entering in the pattas held by the ryots, the instalments to be paid by them, together with the months in which they become due, and the total amount payable? How is the object of these jamabandis realized, if they are held after the time fixed for the collection of taxes?

Jamabandis conducted by the Revenue officers.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1904.

(*k*) *General.*

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st August, suggests the desirability of appointing Mr. Venkayya, M.A., the Assistant Epigraphist, as Government Epigraphist for the Madras Presidency, in the place of Dr. Hultzsch, who has resigned his post, as the Government knows that he possesses vast experience and skill, and he has been recommended by Dr. Hultzsch himself as the most competent person for the place.

The vacant appointment of Government Epigraphist.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1904.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th August, referring to the Viceroyalty of Lord Ampthill, observes:—His Excellency Lord Ampthill does not feel the responsibility of a permanent Viceroy as he is to hold that office only for a short period. If His Excellency has distinguished himself as a member of the Civil Service and gained sufficient experience in the Viceregal Council, he would act boldly. As Lord Curzon is a person of haughty temperament and presumes that he knows everything, and as Lord Ampthill is aware of this, the latter thinks that his independent action will end in difficulties, and he is therefore indifferent. It is possible that Lord Curzon has, on his departure, given instructions to Lord Ampthill to be merely signing the papers placed before him until his return.

The Viceroyalty of Lord Ampthill.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 5th, 1904.

14. The *Ravi*, of the 28th July, referring to the petitions submitted to the Collector, the Revenue Board and the Government by the residents of the Rámachandrapuram taluk and the Managing Committee of the Gódávari District Association, requesting to include the said taluk in the Cocanada division instead of grouping it with Peddápuram taluk so as to form with it a division of the future Gódávari district, remarks that it will be troublesome and expensive to the residents of Rámachandrapuram to go to Peddápuram on business, whereas it is much easier to go to Cocanada, at a cost of an anna or two, and without fear of thieves, too, on the road, for it is nearer to Rámachandrapuram and the canal also is navigable for 11 months in the year. The route to Peddápuram is partly by road and partly by rail, and it will cost a man not less than Rs. 2 for going to and returning from it. It is not just to put him to such a heavy expense while he can travel the whole distance to Cocanada at a trifling cost. The Government also will gain by the arrangement proposed, as it will not then have to pay heavy travelling allowances to the officers and the members of the Taluk Board. The paper hopes that the prayer contained in the said petitions will receive due consideration.

Grouping of taluks in the Gódávari district.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, July 28th, 1904.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 1st, 1904.

15. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 1st instant, takes objection to the issue of bronze coins on the ground that bronze is too brittle and the coins made thereof are liable to be broken when by chance they fall to the ground. If the Government thinks that the change would prevent false coinage they are mistaken, as there seems no reason to suppose that bronze coins would be more difficult to make than copper ones. Moreover it will take at least twenty years more for the coins now in circulation to go out of currency.

Bronze coins.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, July 28th, 1904.

16. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th July, admits that British rule has afforded many advantages to the people of India such as were scarce during the Moghul rule, but these advantages have been obtained at an enormous cost, and in drawing a contrast between the past and present rules, says that people were more contented and happy then than they are at present owing to the fact that high appointments were conferred on Natives and Indian money remained in India which is not the case now.

The past and present rules in India.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1904.

17. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st August, in commenting on the delay in the continuance of stipends to the servants and dependants of Her late Highness the Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic, mentions on the authority of the book called Tuzak-i-Wallajahi that the rulers of the Carnatic were friendly and obliging to the Honourable East India Company, had great regard for its interests at critical times, rendered pecuniary help and granted jaghirs, but it observes with regret that the rulers fell victims to the annexation policy and lost their Crown and State in lieu of which they got pensions. Under these political rights the late Begam had an allowance. The editor complains that nearly a year has elapsed since her death, no stipends have yet been continued to her servants and dependants whose starvation far exceeds that of Jesus Christ and hopes that the British Government, owing to whose generosity the Afghans and the Nepaulese, etc., get subsidies, will kindly continue stipends continuable to them under treaty engagements and thus relieve them from starvation, straitened circumstances and misery.

The delay in the continuance of stipends to the late Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba's servants and dependants.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 2nd, 1904.

18. The *Sasilekha*, of the 2nd August, stating that Native Chiefs and Princes are anxious to maintain large bodies of Imperial Service troops, remarks that as the Government itself has a large army for the protection of India and its Native Rulers, it will be well if they spend the money required for the maintenance of their armies on the education of their subjects.

Native Chiefs and Imperial Service troops.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 1st, 1904.

19. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 1st August, complains that almost all the important officials in Mysore are influenced by one chief desire, viz., that of providing appointments in the State to their own kith and kin, and as the higher officials are mostly Brahmans the other castes have no chance of entering into public service and of holding the position which by their proportion to the total population they ought legitimately to hold. The paper therefore desires that His Highness the Maharaja will pass a rule that in the distribution of official patronage a due admixture of castes should be kept in view. Unless this is done there is no chance for non-Brahmans.

Nepotism in Mysore.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, July 30th, 1904.

20. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th July, says that the Committee appointed under the presidency of the Prime Minister has expressed itself against the proposal of the Postmaster-General, India, for the amalgamation of the Hyderabad Post office with the Imperial Post office, and hopes that the Nizam will concur with the opinion of the Committee in accordance with the wishes of the public in general.

The amalgamation of the Nizam's Post office with that of the British.

The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 3rd August, also concurs with the above opinion.

Naier-i-Asifi, of the 4th August, has under the 'Hyderabad news' the following:—At present the Hyderabad public has directed its attention to the post office question and wants to see how far the Prime Minister, who has proved himself a well-wisher of the State, unravels the matter. Our State is not obliged to accept implicitly whatever the Resident says. Nobody can do anything if action is taken with wisdom and courage. Our State is really loyal and friendly to the Indian Government. It is far from the just British Government to do any harm to such a loyal State. We must not even give this a thought. It is only to commemorate themselves that British officers get such proposals approved by inducement or threats, without the knowledge of the British Parliament. The Parliament will never allow this sort of behaviour in consideration of the fact that, owing to this State, the British set their foot firmly in India. The Resident can do nothing if the proposal is refused. Its approval alone will embolden the Resident to make fresh demands. The opinion of Mr. Walker in this respect has spread discontent in the State.

21. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 1st August, reproduces a letter from the *Paisa Akhbar*, of Lahore, which complains that for the last 20 years the treaty engagements made with Native Chiefs and the Proclamation of Her late Majesty the Queen have been ignored, and that the States have been interfered with, some of them have been reduced and some made powerless. The correspondent insists that no adverse decision against a State should be arrived at on the mere reports of Political Agents without a fair investigation, and thinks that unless the rulers are allowed to represent matters directly to the Government even the rules proposed by the Secretary of State for India in this respect will be null and void.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 1st, 1904.

Political Agents and Native Chiefs.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th August, referring to a speech recently delivered by Lord Curzon in England, says:—In the course of his speech, Lord Curzon has remarked that there will be dissensions among the Indians, if the British sovereignty be not established in India. We are at a loss to know what has led him to make such an assertion. We do not approve of his statement that the British remain in India only for the purpose of protecting the Indians. The fact is that they remain in India and do not like to lose her, for their own profit and for the honour of the British sovereignty. Lord Curzon has also said that the Parliament should not interfere in matters relating to the Indian Government. It is but natural that the Viceroys and the Secretaries of State for India, who desire to exercise unrestricted powers in the administration of the country, arrogate to themselves powers as supreme rulers, and do not relish the idea of the Parliament's interference with the affairs of India. If the Parliament had not interfered in administrative matters concerning India, whenever irregularities therein were brought to its notice, the several Viceroys and Secretaries of State for India, who never cared for the interests of the Indians, would have administered the country according to their whims and fancies, and the Indians would have been in a position worse than that of slaves, without any of the privileges they are now enjoying.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, [Aug. 5th, 1904.

Lord Curzon's recent speech in England.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 33 OF 1904.

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for the Week ending 13th August 1904.

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Aug. 3rd, 1904.

1. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 3rd August, fears that English soldiers will find the temptation to plunder the rich temples and the wealth of Lassa irresistible, especially as the people are quiet and inoffensive and too weak to resist the plunderers. Now that Lassa has been entered in spite of the earnest entreaties of the emissaries of the Lamas, it is hoped that to save the good name of the English Government Colonel Younghusband and other English Chiefs will do all in their power to prevent their men from committing outrages upon the inhabitants and entering and plundering their sacred places of worship.

Thibet Mission and temptation to plunder.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Aug. 6th, 1904.

2. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th August, writes that it is surprising that the man who shot and killed one Paratayal Nambudri in Ponnáni taluk has not yet been detected and brought to book. It is still more surprising that no clue as to who perpetrated the crime was obtained, even though the District Superintendent himself went to the scene of offence and investigated the matter. It appears that the head constables and inspectors who conducted the preliminary enquiry in the case have not honestly and conscientiously discharged their duties. The correspondent is therefore of opinion that if inspectors who do not take bribes are deputed for the enquiry, the case will be detected; and for this purpose he suggests the names of Police Inspectors Khan Bahadur Chekkutti of Vandur and Nhanaprakasam Pillai of Angadipuram, who are said to be not only clever detective officers but are also free from corruption.

Apathy of the Police in enquiring into a murder case.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Aug. 12th, 1904.

3. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 12th August, hearing that the High Court intends to transfer the Cocanada Sub-Court to Ellore and place the taluks of Tanuku, Narasapur, Bhímavaram and Yernagúdem under its jurisdiction, remarks that neither the Government nor the High Court has called for the opinion of the officers and the leading gentlemen of the district in this matter. It suggests that the Sub-Court may remain where it is, and that the four taluks named above may continue to be under the jurisdiction of the Gódávari District Court as now. There is direct canal communication between these

Cocanada Sub-Court.

taluks and Rajahmundry, whereas there are no convenient roads to Ellore. As the Government has not consulted the leading men of the place concerning the proposed trifurcation, great dissatisfaction is felt.

4. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th August, has the following in English:—We have pointed out again and again that the appointment of a European Judge in place of Mr. Justice Amir Ali, and the elevation of a non-Muslim to the chair of Additional Judge in the Calcutta High Court are strongly exercising the Muhammadan public, and that other Indian papers—Muslim or otherwise—have expressed their disapproval of this injustice to our community. The irritation generated among the Muhammadan public is borne witness to by the comments of Muslim newspapers. For instance, the following remarks are from the vakil:—"We did not make any complaint when Mr. Bannerji was made Judge to replace Mr. Justice Mahmud, nor did we grumble at the elevation of Mr. P. C. Chatterji to the Bench of the Punjab. We have been suffering these grievances without uttering a word of complaint, and now find no Muhammadan Judge in Bengal, the United Provinces or the Punjab. We do not think it proper to use impudent language towards Government to attract its attention or to obtain high posts. But we cannot understand the principle of administration on which Government is now proceeding."

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Aug. 8th, 1904.

The Calcutta High Court Judgeship.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th August, observes that it does not see the reason why the Government has passed an order requiring the District Boards and Municipal Councils to obtain its sanction in each case for making contributions in aid of the Industrial Exhibition held at Madras, instead of authorising these local bodies by a general order to pay the contributions promised by them.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 11th, 1904.

Contributions to the Industrial Exhibition by District Boards and Municipal Councils.

(g) *Forests.*

6. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 4th August. The *Cawnpore Gazette* thanks the Government of Madras for their order allowing inhabitants of the Madras Presidency to graze their cattle in Government forests during famines.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Aug. 4th, 1904.

The Government Order regarding grazing of cattle in Government forests.

(k) *General.*

7. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th August, draws the attention of Government to the want of proper latrine accommodation in the museum at Madras and to the inconvenience caused thereby to the visitors.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1904.

Want of latrines in the Government Museum, Madras.

8. The *Desopakari*, of the 31st July (received on the 8th August), regrets to hear that the name of the Kistna district is now to be changed into Masulipatam district. As the district will be called by different names by different persons, such as Masulipatam, Machilibunder and Bunder, much confusion will arise when these different names are used in public and private correspondence and documents. It will therefore be quite appropriate, it says, to call the district after the river Kistna which flows through its whole length, instead of calling it by the name of Masulipatam which lies in a corner of the district.

Desopakari, *Ellore*, July 31st, 1904.

The naming of the new districts.

9. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 3rd August, suggests that Government should establish banks in various places to lend money to people, to build healthy houses to live in as is done in Norway where people build houses with the money borrowed

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Aug. 3rd, 1904.

Loans for building houses.

from the banks on the security of the houses at 3½ per cent. interest and have to repay the loan within 42 years after which the house becomes the property of the builder or his heirs. The editor says that by this means alone the sanitation of the villages can be improved and the large mortality caused by the people living in unhealthy and ill-ventilated and overcrowded houses can be prevented.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 6th, 1904.

Telegraph offices to be opened at Parappanangadi and Tanur.

10. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th August, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of opening telegraph offices at Parappanangadi and Tanur as the local merchants who export fish in large quantities to other districts are put to great inconvenience and loss for want of an office at each of these places. The correspondent adds that by opening these offices Government will not be put to any extra expense.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Aug. 5th, 1904.

Unsatisfactory administration of Malabar under Mr. Pinhey.

11. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 5th August, gives the substance of an article published in a recent issue of the Hindu criticising the administration of Malabar under Mr. Pinhey, the present Collector of the district, and remarks that those who know the real state of affairs are of opinion that Mr. Pinhey is not to be held responsible for the slur which has been cast on his administration, but it was the high-handedness and improper advice of a certain European gentleman as well as the wrong impression which was created in Mr. Pinhey's mind regarding the noblemen of the district that has made his administration so very unsatisfactory and unpopular.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 4th, 1904.

Suggestion of Lord Kitchener as regards the concentration of the Indian army on the frontier.

12. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 4th August, approves of the suggestions of Lord Kitchener as regards the concentration of the whole Indian army on the frontier and says that there is no necessity now for keeping the army scattered all over the country, and hence the suggestions are laudable and, if carried out, would save time and expense at any emergency.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Aug. 8th, 1904.

The proposed nickel silver coins.

13. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th August, states that one and two anna pieces are to be shortly coined of nickel silver and put into circulation in India and observes that people will suffer thereby.

QASIM-UL-AKHBAR, *Bangalore*, Aug. 8th, 1904.

Muhammadans and the Congress.

14. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 8th August, has the following in English:—Among the questions agitating the people of the Bombay Presidency in connection with the meeting of the "National" Congress to be held there next winter is that of the attitude of the Muhammadan community towards the body. And, as usual, attempts are being made to show that the Indian Muslims view the progress of the Congress with sympathy and approval. The *Bombay Gazette* publishes a letter from Munshi Ahmed Beg, who admits that in the past the attitude of the Muhammadans was decidedly against the Congress all over India, though some leaders of the Muhammadans were in it. For instance, in the Bombay Presidency, except Mr. Budruddin Tayebji, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani and the Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi, almost all the leading and enlightened Mussalmans were anti-Congress and held anti-Congress meetings. But the writer contends that since then a great change has come over Muhammadan sentiment, and we are afraid there is some truth in the reason which he has given for this change. It is a well known fact that recently the Local Governments as well as the Supreme Government often and often gave the Mussalmans to understand what they ought not to expect any partial treatment at the hands of the Government officers, and that no special favours would be shown to them. This was not empty talk, the Government of India acted accordingly. Therefore what actually happened was that the Muhammadans found themselves in a position of splendid isolation. They were chucked over by the Government on the one hand, and they were neglected by the Indian National Congress party on the other.

15. The same paper has the following in English:—According to Mr. Romesh Dutt (India in the Victorian Age, pages 356—59), Lord Curzon lacked some of the qualifications of a successful administrator. A staunch and ardent imperialist, he neither appreciated self-government nor believed in popular co-operation. Brilliant, young and ambitious, he evinced a high regard for British power and prestige, British interests and trade in the East; but he did not evince the same anxiety for material improvement and the political advancement of the great eastern nation whose destinies were placed in his hands. An autocratic rule was his ideal. Self-government in districts and villages has not improved. Representative institutions in India, started under Lord Ripon's administration between 1880 and 1884, have found little encouragement since. The educated classes, who looked forward to a larger share in the administration of their country under British rule, have been disappointed. The great mass of the agricultural population of India have fared no better. Tenant right has not been strengthened. State demands and State enhancements have not been limited by definite rules. The power of alienating holdings has been restricted in Punjab and Bombay. The water-rate has been made compulsory in Madras. Budgets henceforth showed a surplus. The cultivators of India had the first claim of relief from that surplus. The cesses on land, which had been imposed in addition to the land revenue since 1871, required to be withdrawn. There has been no such repeal; the cultivators have obtained no relief.

Lord Curzon's administration as Viceroy of India.

IV.—Native States.

16. The *Jam-i-Jamshid*, of the 7th August, mentions on the authority of its correspondents that the Native Press complains that schools and offices were not closed and festive ceremonies were not held on the birthday of His Highness the Nizam at Amraoti.

Jam-i-Jamshid, *Hyderabad*, Aug. 7th, 1904.

The annexation of the Berars to the Central Provinces.

As a result of the annexation of the Berars to the Central Provinces the people have been burdened with the income-tax. This has created a great sensation in the province.

The paper called the *Nizam* admits that owing to the British rule the population and trade of certain towns in the Berars have increased, but regrets to say that misfortune has overtaken Illichpur, once a principal town in the province. Its buildings are being ruined and inhabitants, especially Mussalmans, become poor day by day.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th August, observes:—The hope of the people of India is that Lord Curzon will not return to this country as its Viceroy, as he has done several acts which are universally condemned. Throughout India the people are panic-stricken at the King-Emperor's approval of the recommendation made by the Secretary of State that Lord Curzon should be re-appointed as the Viceroy of India.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 10th, 1904.

Re-appointment of Lord Curzon as the Viceroy.

[Issued 20th August 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 34 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 20th August 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Malabar Daily News, *Kóttayam*, Aug. 19th, 1904.

Emigration to Natal.

1. "It is very desirable that the authorities in the Malabar district should pay a little more attention to the doings of recruiting agents engaged in collecting coolies to be sent to Natal. This recruiting question has more than one important aspect. In the first place, it is incumbent on the authorities to satisfy themselves that emigration does not produce an injurious effect upon local industry. The low country of Malabar is largely depended upon for labour by the neighbouring plantations and in the low country itself; it has yet to be shown that the supply of agricultural labour is in excess of the demand. If it is not, we need hardly say that emigration should be kept well within bounds. In the second place, it is necessary to ascertain whether intending emigrants are clearly made to understand, in every case, whither they are bound and what are the actual conditions by which they will be governed. Thirdly, if stories that are current are not altogether fictitious, it is very necessary that the authorities should take the trouble to satisfy themselves that intending emigrants of both sexes are properly treated at the various depôts where they are collected. This is a very serious matter, and we consider it necessary to invite the attention of the Collector of Malabar to it."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th August, observes:—The statement made by Mr. Brodrick at the last meeting of the British Parliament, held for passing the Indian Budget, that the expenses of the war with Thibet should be wholly borne by India, on the ground that it was begun for the improvement of commerce on the Indian frontiers and that the interests of the British sovereignty were in no way involved in it, is altogether inadmissible. This gentleman himself has said on a former occasion that the main cause of the war was the intrigue on the part of Russia and not commercial interests. Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon have also referred to the intrigue of Russia as being the cause of this war. Granting, however, that commercial interest was the real cause of the war, it is imprudent to waste crores of rupees in conducting the war for the purpose of trade with an uncivilised and poor country like Thibet, which cannot benefit the English even to the extent of a lakh of rupees per annum, nor is it desirable that a feeling of hostility should be entertained towards a country which the British look to for commercial gain.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 15th, 1904.

The war with Thibet.

3. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 20th August, after giving a long description of Lassa and of the entry of British troops into it, remarks at the end that the Hindus look upon the invasion of Lassa, the sacred place of the innocent Buddhist rishis, as nothing less than sacrilege and highly improper.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Aug. 20th, 1904.

The Thibet Mission.

4. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar* of the 11th August. The *Watan*, an Urdu paper of Northern India, says that a correspondent writing to the *Al-zahar*, an Arabic paper of Egypt, states that Christian Powers and not the Sultan of Turkey are bigoted and prejudiced. Whenever they gain some power they practice oppression on Musalmans and ruin their countries. The correspondent, in attributing the emigration to Turkey of the Churkis of Russia and the Musalmans of Java, etc., to the tyranny of Russia and Holland respectively, observes that so long as Egypt was under the Ottoman Government, it flourished and was famous for wealth, trade, art and manufactures, but since British occupation its manufactures have decreased. Soudan, which was once its integral part, has been severed therefrom, and the Egyptian trade with it has been stopped, though the British officers in Soudan receive their expenses from the Egyptian treasury. The correspondent winds up his letter with the remark that the object of the above statement is to show that the Christian Powers, who profess to be sympathetic and declare others barbarous and tyrannical, practice tyranny and thus ruin their non-Christian subjects.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Aug. 11th, 1904.

The Christian Powers and the Sultan of Turkey.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

5. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 20th August, referring to the recent case in which the Sub-Magistrate of Trichinopoly was directed by the District Magistrate to apologise to the District Superintendent of Police in the public court for having made certain remarks in the discharge of

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1904.

Separation of judicial and executive functions.

his duty as a Judicial officer, says that miscarriage of justice is the inevitable result of one and the same person being the District Magistrate and the Collector, and suggests the desirability of making the District Judges heads of the Judicial Department, and of placing the Sub-Magistrates directly under their control, the Collectors being restricted to the exercise of functions relating to revenue and other matters. This paper hopes that the Madras Government will see its way to give effect to this suggestion as the High Court is also in favour of it.

DESOPAKARI, *Ellore*, Aug. 14th, 1904.

Robbers on the Ellore road.

6. The *Desopakari*, of the 14th August, states that Mr. Rajanna Pantulu, a member of the Ellore Taluk Board, while on his way to Ellore to attend a meeting of the Board, was waylaid by ten robbers at Pentapadu on the 12th instant and the cartman was beaten with sticks. Remarking that robbers again infest this road, the paper requests the Police Superintendent of the district to see that the road is cleared of such robbers.

(*b*) *Courts.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Aug. 10th, 1904.

Some cases to be transferred from the file of the Sessions Judge of South Malabar to that of North Malabar.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th August, referring to the usually heavy file of sessions cases in the District and Sessions Court of South Malabar and to the consequent inconvenience and trouble to which parties and jurors are put owing to the delay in the disposal of their cases, invites the attention of the High Court and the Government of Madras to the desirability of transferring some cases to the file of the Sessions Judge of North Malabar. The article further suggests that in case the Sessions Judge of North Malabar cannot find time to take up such cases, the Subordinate Judge of South Malabar should be given the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1904.

The railway-cess levied by District Boards.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th August, agrees with the newspapers of the Bengal Presidency which protest against the compulsory levy of a cess by the District Boards from the ryots for opening railways, as it is absolutely impossible for the poor ryots to pay this cess while they are already groaning under a heavy land-tax to meet which they find the produce of their lands quite insufficient.

(*k*) *General.*

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Aug. 15th, 1904.

Naming of the new districts.

9. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 15th August, is glad to hear that the Government "has consented to retain the existing name of Kistna district for the proposed Masulipatam district." But, this paper, as well as the *Sasilekha*, of the 16th instant, and the *Desabhimani*, of the 6th instant, request the Government to call the two proposed districts of Bundar and Guntúr North and South Kistna districts on the analogy of the North and South Canara districts.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 20th, 1904.

Abolition of competitive examinations in Bengal.

10. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th August, writing on the abolition of competitive examination for the selection of men for Deputy Collectors' appointments in Bengal, says that this is sure to weaken the administration by giving room for favouritism, and what is worse the selected men will care more for securing the favour of their patrons by subserviency than for doing their work well.

11. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th August, invites the attention of the Postal authorities to the desirability of appointing an additional postman in the Chalappuram post office, as the work in that office has of late very much increased. It appears that the two postmen now in the office find it very difficult to cope with the increased work and consequently the people are put to great inconvenience as they do not get their letters, etc., regularly. The article hopes that the authorities concerned will turn their attention to the matter.

An additional postman to be appointed in the Chalappuram post office.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Aug. 13th, 1904.

12. A paragraph in the *Satyavadi*, of the 16th August, complains that out of the 117 village karnams newly appointed in the Walavanad taluk, only 17 are allowed to draw the enhanced rate of pay, while the others are paid only at the old rate, on the ground that they have not passed the Survey Examination. The work of both the passed and unpassed karnams is the same and as such it is very unjust that such distinction should be made in the matter of their remuneration. The article hopes that the Collector of Malabar will reconsider the matter and redress the grievances of the poor karnams.

Some village karnams of the Walavanad taluk not paid at the new rate.

Satyavadi, *Ottappálam*, Aug. 16th, 1904.

13. A correspondent to the same paper, in an open letter addressed to the Collector of Malabar, invites the attention of that officer to the desirability of adopting measures to suppress the corruption and bribery prevailing among the Subordinate Magistracy of that district. He next complains of the inefficiency and corruption of the Malabar Police and is surprised at the large number of serious crimes left undetected. The inconvenience and hardships which some Native contractors suffer at the hands of certain Local Fund overseers is another matter which is brought to the notice of the Collector, and the correspondent remarks that these overseers who were very courteous and civil towards the European contractors, have now, on the abolition of the A system contract, begun to oppress and harass the Native contractors in various ways. The correspondent, in conclusion, remarks that if the District officers, when on circuit, take the trouble of enquiring of the prominent local inhabitants concerning the state of the people and the conduct of the local officials, these latter will be very careful to discharge their duties properly and conscientiously.

An open letter to the Collector of Malabar.

III.—Legislation.

14. The *Ravi*, of the 18th August, after expressing its high appreciation of the legislative steps taken by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda to fix the marriageable age of boys and girls in his State at 12 and 16 years, respectively, requests the other Native Governments to legislate in a similar way in their own respective States for the well-being of their subjects. It requests the British Government also to similarly put an end to infant marriages among Hindus by legislation without any scruples of religious neutrality.

The Baroda Marriage Law.

Ravi, *Cocanada*, Aug. 18th, 1904.

IV.—Native States.

15. A correspondent to the *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th August, in reply to the writings in the *Mysore-Standard* against Diwan Sir P. N. Krishnamurthi Rao, says that Mysore can hardly get another man more competent, more devoted, and more experienced for the Diwanship. The present Diwan has the further advantage of being a native of Mysore and a zamindar having a great stake in the province. In England men continue to be prime-ministers even at the ages of 70 and 80. But Sir Krishnamurthi is comparatively young and his health and strength are unimpaired. It is therefore highly desirable, adds the correspondent, that his term should not be ended so soon.

The desirability of extending the term of Diwan Sir Krishnamurthi Rao.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Aug. 20th, 1904.

16. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th August, in reviewing the annual report of the Agricultural Chemist of Mysore, expresses great disappointment at the results shown. It says that the theoretical investigations and conclusions arrived at by Dr. Lehman are of no benefit to the people unless it is practically shown that an increase of produce does result from the processes recommended. Dr. Lehman has been holding office for upwards of five years and a very large sum of money has been expended by the Government on the laboratory and the establishment, and Dr. Lehman has obtained a further extension of appointment for five years on an increased salary. But the good he has done to agriculture is not yet apparent. If he had increased the produce of the country by at least a tenth of the amount spent on his salary, the money might have been considered well spent.

The work of the Mysore Agricultural Department.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 17th, 1904.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th August, writes:—The British rulers reserve to themselves all the higher appointments and privileges and treat the Indians like slaves. When the Natives clamour against this deplorable state of things, the rulers assert that the Natives are incompetent to exercise certain privileges and to hold high appointments. It is also alleged that the education received by the Indians for the last fifty years has not made them fit for this purpose. Are we to understand from this that the colleges and universities established by the Government have been of no practical good to the Indians? The object of the authorities in making such a sweeping assertion as this is to shut out the Natives from the privileges and appointments sought by them.

Incompetence of the Indians for certain privileges and appointments.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1904.

18. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 20th August, referring to the Imperial Institute in London, for the construction of which twenty-five lakhs of rupees have been given from the Indian Exchequer, besides a monthly payment of about Rs. 2,000 by the Government of India, observes with surprise that, when Mr. Bhownagree said that two or three Indians should be admitted in the said institute, Mr. Brodrick replied that the conveniences required for the admission of the Indians into it were wanting. This paper therefore asks: "Of what use is such an institute to India, if the Indians cannot be admitted into it, and given the benefit of the instruction therein, while India has contributed so much for it?"

The Imperial Institute in London.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Aug. 20th, 1904.

19. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 20th August, writes:—Lord Curzon in his Guildhall speech said that India should be ruled "through the heart." But, says the paper, it is very doubtful if the Englishmen responsible for the administration of India bestow as much thought on the welfare of the Indians as they bestow on their cricket and other sports. Lord Curzon himself has ruled India for five years, but has not evinced much anxiety for the prosperity of the people or to win their hearts. His term has been extended now by two years, and it is hoped that he will win the gratitude of the people by really doing something during these two years at least which will win him the gratitude of the people.

Lord Curzon's Guildhall speech and his administration.

[Issued 27th August 1904.]

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REPORT

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 24th, 1904.

The Thibet Mission.

1. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 24th August, says that though crores of rupees have been wasted and a large number of lives sacrificed, no advantage is likely to accrue from the Thibet Mission. There is not much of mineral wealth in that country. Even foodstuffs are difficult to obtain. And the Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal head of Thibet, is not to be found anywhere. Under these circumstances, says the paper, the Mission will do well to return as soon as possible.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1904.

Great Britain's foreign policy.

2. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd August, quotes a translation of an article in the *Al-Muvayyid* of Cairo, of which the following is a summary :—Great Britain has been studiously working for the preponderance of her influence in Thibet and the Persian Gulf. But the scheme of conquest has at times proved a failure. The Russo-Japanese war has given the British no fresh hopes. The problem of Afghanistan also has formed a subject of controversy in the houses of Parliament. The Amir has been invited to Calcutta and has accepted the invitation. Such visits, would, in all probability, bring the whole of Afghanistan from Herat to Peshawar under the zone of the British influence. Russia has been strenuously endeavouring to develop her commercial interests in the Persian Gulf, and a day will come when her endeavours will bear the desired fruit. The British with a view to counteract the designs of Russia sent a Mission to the Persian Gulf under Lord Curzon who succeeded in coming to an understanding with the Shaik of Koweit. The British not being content with the expansion of their influence in Muscat are trying to extend their influence in the southern portion of Arabia also, which is a sandy and barren tract of land.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Aug. 26th, 1904.

The Magistracy and the Police.

3. The *Sasilekha*, of the 26th August, applauds His Excellency the Governor for so promptly punishing those who were responsible for the recent scandal in Trichinopoly where the Sub-Magistrate had to apologise to a Station-house officer in open Court in the presence of the local police. It is sure that His Excellency's name will, like that of the Duke of Buckingham, be remembered long by the people of Madras. Such scandalous events will, however, continue to happen, it says, as long as the executive officers are allowed to exercise judicial powers.

(*k*) *General.*

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd August, referring to the enactment that has been recently passed by Parliament for the appointment of a new Member in the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy to look after the promotion of trade, commerce and industry in the place of the Member who has been in charge of all matters relating to the Department of Public Works, observes that Lord Curzon has, as usual, exerted his influence to get this enactment passed, as it will be of immense good to the British merchants whose interest he has always at heart. This paper concludes by saying that it remains to be seen whether this new Member will, after he assumes his office, direct his attention to the improvement of the weaving industry in India, which requires much encouragement, or devote his time solely to matters relating to the interests of the Englishmen.

Appointment of a new Member in the Executive Council of the Viceroy.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 22nd, 1904.

5. The *Sasilekha*, of the 23rd August, states that the ryots dry cowdung, use it as fuel and the worthless ashes thereof as manure for fields. Such a manure has no fertilising properties in it. For some years past forests have been strictly reserved, so much so that ryots have found it hard to obtain fuel, and consequently have recourse to the use of dried cowdung in its stead. The paper requests the Government to consider this fact and make such arrangements as will enable the ryots to obtain the leaves and branches of trees from forests for fuel freely and without difficulty.

Manure for fields.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Aug. 23rd, 1904.

6. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 20th August, stating that a sum of Rs. 42,000 has been sanctioned by Government for the erection of the Wesleyan Church in Madras, asks why the Government should not similarly grant a sum of money for the erection of the proposed Hindu temple in London.

Hindu temple in London.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 20th, 1904.

7. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th August, says that the number of lepers in the Calicut town is increasing daily and that as they are allowed to go everywhere freely, the inhabitants of the town are put to great inconvenience. It appears that there are some lepers engaged as provision vendors in the town and that certain shopkeepers allow the lepers to handle the provisions kept for sale in their shops. The article says that it is high time that something were done to put a stop to such things and it suggests that the poor lepers should be sent to the Leper Hospital at Chéváyúr and maintained there at the expense of the Municipality and Government. The attention of the Collector and the Municipal authorities is invited to the matter.

Lepers in Calicut.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Aug. 20th, 1904.

8. A correspondent to the same issue of the paper complains of the hardships suffered by the tenants of Malabar at the hands of their janmis and invites the attention of the Malayali members of the Madras Legislative Council to the desirability of adopting some measures to redress the grievances of the poor tenants. The correspondent says that the tenants in the Walavanad and Ernad taluks are the greatest sufferers in this respect and remarks that they are compelled to pay, besides the enhanced assessment, large sums to the janmis at the renewal of leases, etc., and that after the payment of these various demands, they find it impossible to make both ends meet.

The janmis and tenants of Malabar.

9. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 18th August, says that Ghafur-un-nisa Begam Sahiba has performed the annual ceremony of her (step) mother and paternal aunt, Her late Highness Nawab Kair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba, on a very elaborate scale. It observes that the Government had no regard for this rightful heir's honour and dignity, and expresses a

The late Begam Sahiba of Carnatic.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Aug. 18th, 1904.

hope that it will fully recognise her claims, and will continue an allowance for the expenses of the tomb of the late Begam and of the prophet's mantle at Pallávaram.

IV.—Native States.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Aug. 17th, 1904.

The Nizam's Postal Department.

10. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 17th August, referring to the negotiations that are going on regarding the transfer of the Nizam's Postal Department to the British Government, says that though such a transfer is not viewed with favour by many people, it is extremely improbable that the authorities who in order to win the good graces of the Viceroy made over the Berars to the Government of India will retain the Postal Department.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Aug. 27th, 1904.

The report of the Mysore Educational Department for 1902–03.

11. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 27th August, in reviewing the report of the Mysore Educational Department for 1902–03, remarks that the report which was due in July 1903 was submitted only in January 1904 without any reasons being given for the delay. Further, Mr. Bhabha has resolved not to send copies of the report or even to sell them to such newspapers as critize his actions and expose his shortcomings. Seeing that Mr. Bhabha acts in such an irresponsible way when he is only the head of a department, it is difficult to imagine what he will not do if his ambition to become a Councillor were to be realised. It is regrettable that while the Government of India and the Education Commission are for encouraging private schools as much as possible, Mr. Bhabha should try to put down private institutions. During the year under review, the number of private schools fell from 1,700 to 1,646.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Aug. 17th, 1904,

Chickaballapur Light Railway.

12. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 17th August, says both the Madras and the Southern Mahratta Railway Companies, apprehending that the goods traffic from Cuddapah and other places now passing through their lines will be diverted to the Chickaballapur Light Railway when it is completed, have applied to the Government of Mysore to make over the line to them. It is very rarely that the natives undertake such enterprises, and if when they do come forward to do so they are denied the opportunity of bringing such undertakings to a successful issue, what little enterprising spirit the natives now have will entirely vanish. The paper therefore strongly urges the Mysore Government not to hand over the Light Railway to any European Company.

Malayali, *Tangasséri*, Aug. 20th, 1904.

The Diwan of Travancore and the Legislative Council.

13. A leader in the *Malayali*, of the 20th August, says that the reply given by Mr. Madhava Rao, the Diwan of Travancore, to the memorial submitted to him regarding the recent constitution of the Travancore Legislative Council, has created a good deal of dissatisfaction among many sections of the population and that it is a pity that he has himself stirred up a good deal of bad blood by his impolitic and unstatesmanlike reply.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 19th, 1904.

Extravagant expenses of Lord Curzon.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th August, writes:—Lord Curzon has squandered the public money in various ways. He has spent a large portion of the State revenues on the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi. He has created several offices on high salaries and appointed Englishmen to them. He has unnecessarily appointed various Commissions, such as the Indian Universities Commission and the Police Commission, at an enormous cost. The Ministers of His Majesty the King-Emperor have, during Lord Curzon's tenure of office as Viceroy, raised the military expenditure and caused it to be borne by the Government of India. The expedition to

Thibet is another matter on which several lakhs of rupees belonging to the poor Indians are wasted. As Lord Curzon takes delight in pompous shows, he has a great mind to mark his period with high-sounding events, and it is this desire in him that has induced him to drain the coffers of Government by unnecessary expenses such as those mentioned above. His desire is not yet gratified. He has obtained the sanction of His Majesty the King-Emperor to hold the office of Viceroy for two more years and he will return to India shortly, though his return is not much wished for by the Indians and also by several of the Anglo-Indians.

Lord Curzon's speech at Derby.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Aug. 22nd, 1904.

15. The *Mysore Star*, of the 22nd August, after giving the text of Lord Curzon's speech at Derby, remarks that the allegation made by Lord Curzon that as there are very few persons in India who are sufficiently well qualified by their education and other attainments to be entrusted with the administration of the country, the Government of India is obliged to import men from England even for ordinary appointments is irreconcilable with his attitude while in India. If he were really desirous of fitting the natives to take a larger share in the administration of the country, he would not have thrown obstacles in the way of higher education by passing such measures as the Indian Universities Act. Further, the statement of Lord Curzon that India is growing richer under British rule, though intended to throw dust in the eyes of the masses of the British public who know nothing of India, can hardly mislead any one who is acquainted with the true state of affairs here. The very fact that glassware and plated articles are taking the place of solid gold and silver things even in the houses of princes and other rich persons is itself sufficient to disprove Lord Curzon's statement. It is difficult to understand how India can be growing richer when its money is being wasted on costly darbars and fruitless missions and when foreigners carry away its wealth in the shape of huge profits on trade and of high salaries.

[Issued 3rd September 1904.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 3rd September 1904.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1904.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st August, dwelling at length on the British Expedition to Thibet, observes that the British should understand, at least now, that all their high hopes regarding Thibet were vain, and that they cannot be much benefited by trade with that country. This paper therefore says that the British should no longer remain unnecessarily at Lassa but return to India, after concluding a treaty, under any circumstances, with the people of Thibet, before the winter season begins to show its severity and it becomes impossible for them to ford the Brahmaputra during its freshes.

The British expedition to Thibet.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Aug. 25th, 1904.

2. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 25th August. "The *Al-Bayán* (place of publication not known) writes on the authority of the Russian semi-official journal *Novo Vremya* that the naval power of Japan is decidedly superior and that neither England nor her ally America can out-manœuvre her. Certainly England ought to take a lesson from the Japanese in the art of naval warfare. Japan is all powerful to humble down the proud foreign powers."

The naval power of Japan.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Aug. 29th, 1904.

3. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th August, has the following in English:—The present Viceroy's period of office, short though it will be, for the appointment is only an acting one, will be notable in connection with the Thibet Mission. The policy that has been carried out in the past few months, it is true, is Lord Curzon's entirely; but some of the responsibility has rested nevertheless on Lord Ampthill's shoulders. And it is during his actual tenure of office that the veil of mystery which has for so long hung over Lassa has been lifted.

The Thibet Mission.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1904.

4. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 31st August, referring to the dismissal without enquiry of the first-class Police Inspector Ramanujiah of Chittoor, on the ground of certain irregularities in a murder case, says that although he requested the authorities to take his personal explanation, neither the District Superintendent nor the Inspector-General of Police nor his Deputy did so. In the absence of any such enquiry, and in the face of the Sessions Judge's remark that "there is no evidence in the record for taking action against him, and that oral evidence is not sufficient, it is illegal

Dismissal of a First-class Police Inspector in Chittoor.

and unjust that the Local Government should deprive Ramanujiah (who has put in a service of 26 years) of his pension just on the eve of his retirement." Now that he has appealed to the Government of India, the paper requests that Government to interfere and render justice to him.

(*b*) *Courts.*

5. A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 30th August, invites the attention of the Government of Madras and the High Court to the desirability of adopting some measures to relieve the hardships suffered by the overworked officials in the Munsifs' Courts in North Malabar. It appears that owing to the transfer of the Sub-Court from North Malabar and to the withdrawal of the Small Cause powers of the District Court, the work in the Munsifs' Courts has of late very much increased. The transfer of the Payyóli Munsif's Court to Nadapuram and of the Panur Munsif's Court to Kúttaparamba and the redistribution of amsams under the jurisdiction of the Munsifs' Courts in North Malabar have not brought about any relief to the hard-worked officials. The article remarks that the only remedy to lighten the work in the Munsifs' Courts is to increase the number of Munsifs' Courts in North Malabar or to re-open the Sub-Court that has been transferred from the place.

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, Aug. 30th, 1904.

Some new Munsifs' Courts to be opened in North Malabar.

(*d*) *Education.*

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st August, referring to the theft of question papers set for the Special Test Examinations held in October last, says:—Fraud in these examinations has been practised for a series of years, and it is not ordinary men that have been abetting the theft of question papers in all these years. This theft has been rendered possible by the negligence and incapability of the highly paid officers of Government. The Government should take into consideration the waste of time, energy and money to which the candidates are put by these frequent frauds. Merely blaming the Indians as being fraudulent and overlooking the negligence of the officers of Government will not screen from the eyes of the public the existing irregularities in the present system of holding these examinations.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1904.

The Special Test Examination frauds.

The *Dakshana Deepam*, of the 3rd September, also dealing with this subject at some length, considers it necessary that the Government should, at any cost, bring to book the persons who have been supplying or abetting the supply of question papers to the accused in the case which was recently tried by the High Court.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

7. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 2nd September, says that when the appeal presented by Mr. Rozario, District Board Engineer, Malabar, was considered at the meeting of the Board, Mr. Pinhey, the President of the Board, neither allowed Mr. Rozario to defend himself by counsel nor did he allow Mr. Rozario his counsel or the reporters of newspapers to remain in the room when the question was discussed by the Board. The article remarks that as Mr. Pinhey was the officer who ordered the dismissal of the Engineer, he ought not to have attended the meeting and sat in judgment over his own order. The charges brought against the Engineer by Mr. Pinhey are, in the opinion of the paper, of such a trifling nature as not to justify the dismissal of such a high official. As the non-official members of the District Board are nominated by the Collector and are rich landlords, they dare not go against the wishes of the Collector and it is therefore no wonder that the majority of them voted for the dismissal of the appeal preferred by Mr. Rozario.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 2nd, 1904.

Remarks on the dismissal of the appeal presented by Mr. Rozario, District Board Engineer, Malabar, from the order dismissing him from his office.

A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 30th August, referring to the same subject, condemns the procedure adopted by Mr. Pinhey in this case and hopes that Government will do justice to Mr. Rozario when his grievances are placed before them.

(*k*) *General.*

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Aug. 31st, 1904.

Abolition of competitive examinations.

8. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 31st August, remarks that Lord Curzon has abolished the competitive examinations at one stroke of the pen without consulting the opinions of the people or of the various public bodies which represent the people. After pointing out the evils of leaving the choice of responsible Native officers to the sweet will and pleasure of the heads of departments, it goes on to say that the people of India have only the right to pay taxes and none to enquire how the revenues are utilised, and remarks that men nominated by Government for responsible posts under Government will have no independence but will be servile and think only of how to please their benefactors. It will further make really competent men discontented, and ultimately the confidence of the people in their rulers will be diminished and that good feeling between the rulers and the ruled which is essential for good government will disappear. Altogether, says the article, it is for the good of the country that the best talent in the country should be utilised for its administration and not left to run to waste and mischief.

III.—LEGISLATION.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Aug. 31st, 1904.

Special Test Examination frauds case.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 31st August, referring to the Special Test Examination frauds case, hopes that the Government will take immediate steps to give effect to the rider added to the verdict of the jury at the recent High Court Sessions.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, Sept. 3rd, 1904.

Hardship to the people of Mysore arising from the existence of gold mines in Kolar.

10. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 3rd September, has a paragraph in which it shows that the gold mines of Kolar have become a source of great oppression to the people of the province, for apart from the painfulness of contemplating the fact of the drain of the mineral wealth of the country, they are exposed to the annoyance of having their houses searched by the police on suspicion of having concealed stolen gold and of having their ornaments taken away for examination. The paragraph says that a movement is on foot for making a strong representation on the subject in the next Representative Assembly, and if that fails to secure relief they intend to present a monster petition to His Highness for a redress of the grievance. "We are sure", says the paper, "that in no country would such oppression be allowed."

Indifference of the Mysore Government in respect of plague.

11. The same paper complains that although plague has been devastating the province for the last six years, no steps have been taken by the Government to prevent it by sanitary improvements, and the Government does not even supply the poor people with materials to build huts outside the villages to live in when obliged to evacuate their dwellings.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1904.

Agricultural classes in India and Russia.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st September, discussing at some length the comparative prosperity of the agricultural classes in India and Russia, regrets to observe that in both these countries the agriculturists

are overburdened with heavy taxation, and that the taxes collected from them, instead of being utilized for their advancement, are spent in paying high salaries to the officers of Government and in meeting the extraordinary military charges.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd September, writes:—Whenever an opportunity has presented itself, Lord Curzon and his friends have spoken in eulogistic terms of the extraordinary talents of the Anglo-Indian officers. They have gone the length of saying, without any reason, that these officers in India have no equals in their administrative capacity and have gained the full confidence and love of the Indians. Their object in thus constantly extolling the Anglo-Indian administration is simply to create in the minds of the British people a favourable impression about these officers and to justify their appointment to high and responsible offices under Government in preference to Indians. By this false praise, they wish to screen the high-handed acts of the Anglo-Indians from the eyes of the British people, and to prevent the Parliament and other bodies in England interested in the prosperity of India from interfering with the administration of this country. If, however, the Parliament makes a closer and a more conscientious scrutiny into the affairs of India, it will be found that Lord Curzon's eulogies are quite undeserved and his real attitude will come to light.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 2nd, 1904.

Lord Curzon's praise of Anglo-Indian officers.

14. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 1st September, after giving an account of this incident and of the punishment dealt out to the various officers, remarks that the Government of Madras has won the highest approbation of the people by the way it has dealt with the various officers concerned and has made it impossible in future for a Magistrate to bring the administration of justice into contempt and for the Police Superintendents and District Magistrates to abuse their power.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Sept. 1st, 1904.

The Trichinopoly Magistrate's apology to the Police.

[Issued 10th September 1904.]

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1904.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th September, referring to the British Expedition to Thibet, writes: — Reports reached England that the English troops and officers having been attacked on their way to Lassa by the Thibetans, killed many of the latter, demolished their houses, took possession of many valuable articles and writings showing their past history which were found in them and sent some of these to their residences at Darjeeling. Thereupon Sir M. Bhownagree asked Mr. Brodrick if these reports were true and requested that, if they were, instructions might be issued to the Government of India to put an end to such ravages. Mr. Brodrick promised to do so. But, even if he fulfils his promise, it is doubtful whether the British officers will keep quiet; for it is said that the Government of India itself has sent some men to collect and bring to India any valuable articles and old manuscripts which may be found in Thibet. If the British insist on plundering Thibet of its religious works and historical relics, their reputation will be seriously marred, for their conduct will resemble that of the Muhammadan conquerors of India, who in their bigotry destroyed the religious books, temples and monasteries of the Hindus. It will, further, betray inconsistency with the profession of the British Government that its object is to establish friendly relations with Thibet. It may be that Lord Curzon has ordered things of the above description to be brought from Thibet in order to decorate the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta. But to plunder Thibet for this purpose is indecent.

The British Expedition to Thibet.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Mysore*, Sept. 7th, 1904.

2. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 7th September, has an article under this heading wherein it writes as follows:—There are some people who think that the English are governing India very justly. But the harm which Muhammadans did in a single day without any show of justice the English are doing slowly and with a show of justice. They monopolize all the high offices on the ground that they are the rulers and the Indians are the ruled and therefore could not be entrusted all at once with power. They let loose the missionaries and gradually undermine the religion and customs of the people. They have carried away all the wealth of the country to their own land. Worthless things made in England are sent to India and sold at cent. per cent. profit. They have destroyed all the industries and have reduced the artizans to beggary. They bring iron from England and take away an equal weight of Indian gold instead. They have now begun the work of undermining the virtue of Indian women by giving them education. They have drained away the wealth of the people and have reduced them to beggary. They make the Indians work on salaries which are only just enough

The good done by the English to India.

to give them a single meal a day. The very Indian soldiers whom they used as instruments to conquer the country are now given pay which is barely sufficient for their daily bread. The appointments in the railway departments are given away to Eurasians in preference to Indians. In short the advent of the English into India has reduced the country to poverty. They are now engaged in taking away the gold that is underneath the ground. How good hearted the Indians should be who still wish for the permanency of the British rule!

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

3. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd September, hears that the Vaisia money-lenders of Tyága Durgam of Kallakurchi taluk, South Arcot district, are disgraced and teased by their debtors who give them any amount of trouble when called upon to repay their debts. On the last full-moon day, the anniversary of which is held sacred by the Hindus, these debtors are said to have sprinkled the blood of fowls on their bazaars and thrown bones there. The debtors use indecent language towards the Vaisias passing along the streets, throw stones on their houses and on the female members of their families when on their way to the tank, threaten to drive them out of the village and prevent dhobies and barbers serving them. The paper hears with pain that complaints were made without effect six times and that the evil-doers are now continuing their mischievous acts without fear of punishment. It is at a loss to know what the Police are doing at Tyága Durgam. It invokes the Police and the Sub-Magistrate to punish the wrong-doers.

Alleged insult to Vaisias.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1904.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 5th September, gives an account of a murder at Ráyapuram, and asks whether or not the multiplicity of such cases is due to the inattention of the Police and Judicial authorities.

A murder at Ráyapuram.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Sept. 5th, 1904.

(d) *Education.*

5. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 1st September, writes that the accused who has been habitually committing frauds in connection with the Special Test Examinations has been acquitted by the High Court, and observes that these malpractices have been carried on with impunity for several years. It is not known what preventive measures will be adopted by Government in future.

Frauds in the Special Test Examinations.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Sept. 1st, 1904.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

6. The *Sarvajanamitran*, of the 10th September, says:—Union Panchayats had better cease to exist altogether than remain in their present condition. Ordinarily Village Munsifs, Sub-Registrars and Hospital Assistants are made Chairmen of these Panchayats. If, on rare occasions, a non-official is appointed to that place, depending as he does for his very appointment upon the local revenue authorities, he must be a puppet in their hands. Men of wealth and rank naturally scorn such a position and it is men of the comparatively lower ranks in society that aspire to this office. Their chief care is to please the superior authorities and not to work for the good of the people. As for Sub-Registrars, Hospital Assistants and other official Chairmen, they are frequently transferred from place to place and therefore cannot reasonably be expected to take as much interest in the proper working of the Panchayats as if they were confined to one place for a pretty long time. But they are zealous in one particular; with the object of winning the appreciation of their superior officers, they raise the taxes, and adopt the most cruel methods for their speedy collection. Moreover, the Chairmen

Union Panchayats.

Sarvajanamitran, *Palamcottah*, Sept. 10th, 1904.

of Panchayats rarely take the advice of the members who are often simple figure-heads. If, however, a member shows himself inclined to take an active part on behalf of the people, he runs the risk of being sent home on the first opportunity on some pretext or other. It is not that men who are capable of guiding the conduct of the Panchayats in the right way are wanting; but such men are zealously kept out of the Panchayats, or, if they are already in them, are prevented from acting to their best. No real benefit can be expected unless the non-officials are more largely admitted into the Panchayats and are allowed free play.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 7th, 1904.

Remarks on the dismissal by the District Board, Malabar, of the appeal presented by Mr. Rozario, District Board Engineer.

7. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th September, refers to the dismissal of the appeal presented by Mr. Rozario, the District Board Engineer of Malabar, from the order of the Collector of Malabar dismissing him from service and says that the action of Mr. Pinhey in not allowing either Mr. Rozario, the Engineer, or his counsel to be present during the hearing of the appeal was very unfair. It is only just and proper that a man should be heard in his own defence before being condemned. But it is regrettable to notice that in this case this right was denied to the appellant.

The *Satyavadi*, of the same date, referring to the same subject, says that the dismissal of the appeal by the Board has created much dissatisfaction among the people and remarks that this unjust decision of the Board was mainly due to the want of moral courage in some of the members and to their unwillingness to incur the displeasure of the Collector by going against his wish in this matter. The article condemns the action of Mr. Pinhey in this case and remarks that it was very unjust and unfair that he should have sat in judgment over his own order and that he should have denied Mr. Rozario the right of defending himself in the case. The article hopes that Government will institute proper enquiries into the matter and redress the grievances of Mr. Rozario.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Mysore*, Sept. 7th, 1904.

The booking office clerk at Chickpettah station.

8. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 7th September, complains that at the booking office lately opened by the Southern Mahratta Railway in Chickpettah at Bangalore, the booking clerk does not attend office properly and refuses to give tickets to the passengers in time to enable them to catch the train. The paper therefore draws the attention of the authorities to the conduct of their employé and also suggests that the booking office in Aralepettah may be transferred to a place near the chattram of Totadappa, to meet the convenience of a large number of people coming from Chamarajapet and other places.

(*k*) *General.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1904.

Missionaries at Triplicane and Mylapore.

9. The *Sasilekha*, of the 9th September, writes as follows:—Christian missionaries have taken under their control a high school in Triplicane. They have settled themselves amidst Brahman houses. They bought a big house in the Temple street itself. Moreover they are eagerly trying to purchase a house amidst Brahman houses in the Temple street in Mylapore also. The residents of Triplicane and Mylapore fear that this will lead to dissensions between themselves and the missionaries.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 9th, 1904.

Tirumanesserikot estate to be brought under the management of the Court of Wards.

10. The *Manorama*, of the 9th September, regrets to learn that Government has declined to accept the recommendation of the Collector of Malabar to bring the Tirumanesserikot estate under the management of the Court of Wards. It appears that owing to the enhancement of assessment on the recent settlement of the district, the

proprietor of the estate is put to great difficulties and is anxious to have his estate managed by the Court of Wards.

11. The *Jam-i-Jamshid*, of the 5th September, in referring to the proposed amalgamation of the Hyderabad State post offices with the British post offices, observes that His Highness the Nizam's Postal administration is carried on on the same principles as the British Postal administration, and hence there is no necessity for such an amalgamation as is proposed by the British Government. The Hyderabad Postal administration will, if required, open the Postal Savings Banks also in the Hyderabad State. The delivery of the English Mail can be easily effected if the Nizam's Government issue the necessary stamps. If rules are framed for the safe delivery of money orders, bearing letters and parcels, there would be no necessity for a reorganization of the Native Postal Department. A change would no doubt be met with insurmountable difficulties, and the Judicial Department of the Hyderabad State would consequently suffer thereby.

JAM-I-JAMSHID, *Hyderabad*, Sept. 5th, 1904.

The proposed amalgamation of the Nizam's post offices with that of the British.

III.—LEGISLATION.

12. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 7th September, observes:—The Indian youths in their eager desire to imitate the manners of their European brethren, have contracted, among others, the evil habit of smoking. They are not aware that this habit in their early years injures the heart and the lungs, causes pain in the chest, increases the heat of the constitution, interferes with the normal working of the whole system, and results in premature death. This has been recognised in England, where a Bill for the prevention of smoking by youths was placed before the House of Commons. The chief provisions of this Bill are that smoking by boys under the age of sixteen should be prohibited, and that tobacco should not be sold at all to them. Such a law is in force also in the United States of America. Why should not India try to get a similar law passed. If it is easy for such a Bill as the Official Secrets Bill to be passed into law, it must be still easier to make a law calculated to improve the health of young men. We hope that the Government will not hesitate to do this.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1904.

Prevention of smoking by youths.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

13. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 7th September, speaking of the trial and sentence of the Chief of Khasi and Gintia on a charge of murder, regrets that the trial was held before a single Commissioner unassisted by a jury or even assessors and says that the fact that the old method of dealing with Indian Chiefs accused of serious crimes has been set aside in the case of this Chief and he has been tried and condemned like a common criminal, has struck terror into the minds of Native Chiefs generally. The article hopes that the Government of India will not depart from the old custom of appointing a special commission for such purposes, and thus remove the serious doubts that have now arisen in the minds of the Indian Chiefs about the impartiality of British justice.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 7th, 1904.

Prosecution of the Chief of Khasi and Gintia.

14. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd September, in connection with the extension of Mr. Walker's services, writes that his services to His Highness the Nizam's State were of immense good to the public and to the State. He had effected a great saving by retrenching and curtailing several unnecessary expenses. The most important reform in the currency of Hyderabad, is the outcome of the real sympathy and unflagging zeal of Mr. Walker. If the services of a few more officers of Mr. Walker's type were

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Sept. 3rd, 1904.

Mr. Walker's extension of services.

to be lent to the Hyderabad State, there is no doubt that the existing defects and flaws in the administration of the country would be soon removed. In these circumstances the extension of Mr. Walker's services for another three years is very essential.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Sept. 10th, 1904.

15. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 10th September, says that in many parts of India rain has failed and in consequence crops that had been sown have withered and large areas have been left unsown, and there is a prospect of famine especially in the Presidency of Bombay, and unless rain falls within a fortnight famine is sure to come.

Indications of an approaching famine.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 7th, 1904.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th September, writing about the condition of the Indians in the Transvaal, appreciates the sympathy evoked by Sir M. Bhownagree's speech in the British Parliament on this subject, but complains that the treatment which the Indians in the Transvaal now receive at the hands of the British Government is much worse than that to which they had been accustomed under the Boer Government; for the latter, though as ill-disposed towards the Indians as the British Government now shows itself to be, yet dared not to give full expression to its feeling, lest the British should intervene on behalf of the Indians; but the British Government has no such fear. The position of the Indians in the Transvaal is the more pitiable, says the correspondent, because they are ready to conform to any rules that their rulers may make with regard to their dress, sanitary arrangements, and the like. He then speaks in terms of exultation and pride of the noble origin of the Indians, their agreeable manners, their equality with (even superiority over) the British in many respects, their loyalty, and the valuable services rendered by them on several occasions for upholding the British supremacy, and concludes by asking: "Is this the reward of so much constant faithfulness? Is this the way in which the British keep their oft-repeated promise to discard caste and creed as qualifications or disqualifications for the good treatment of their subjects?"

Condition of the Indians in the Transvaal.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 9th, 1904.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th September, discussing the question whether Bombay should present an address of welcome to Lord Curzon when he lands in that city towards the close of the next month, observes: The Indians are doubtless bound to express their loyalty to the representative of their Emperor on his arrival as their ruler; but whether he is worthy of their goodwill and esteem must be decided by the result of his five years' administration. Lord Curzon does not come to India now for the first time; and every Native of India is aware how much harm he has done to this country during his stay here. It will, therefore, be unnecessary to make any extraordinary public demonstration in his honour now. Let the Bombay Municipality, according to tradition, read an address of welcome to the Viceroy. But in doing so it must take care to act as the representative of the whole of India and in that capacity, therefore, it must so frame its address as to set forth in it clearly the real feeling of the majority of the Indians towards Lord Curzon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the head of that Municipality, should not allow his gratitude to Lord Curzon for the Knighthood conferred upon him lately, to influence him in this matter. None will say that Lord Curzon is a friend of India. If the Bombay Municipality accords to him such a reception as only a friend of the country deserves, the other Indians will not agree with that body. The Indians must guard their honour in such matters. Let Englishmen do what they like.

Should Bombay welcome Lord Curzon?

STOP

18. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 10th September, after giving a translation of the open letter to Lord Curzon that appeared in the *Bengali*, remarks: That Lord Curzon is an able administrator appears from the letter itself, but ability in a ruler can be made either a source of good or of evil to the ruled. A great many evils have no doubt resulted from the five years' administration of Lord Curzon, but as his term has been extended by two years and his return cannot be prevented, we hope God will soften his heart towards the people of India and that he will utilize this period to undo a great deal of the harm he has done.

Lord Curzon's rule in India.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Sept. 10th, 1904.

19. An article in the *Manorama*, of the 9th September, referring to the war between Russia and Japan, says that the Indians without a single exception earnestly pray for the success of Japan and the defeat of the Russians. The motives which actuate them in this desire are, says the article, three in number: First, because the Japanese like the Indians are Asiatics and this is the first time within the last four centuries that an Asiatic power has been engaged in war with a European power on a footing of equality. Secondly, Russia is the enemy of India and if Russia were to succeed in this war her power will be considerably increased and it is possible that India may at some time or other fall into her hands. Indians have a great dread of the autocratic Government of Russia and it is this fear of their coming under the rule of Russia that makes them pray for the success of Japan and the destruction of Russian power in Asia. Thirdly, Japan has risen to greatness and power by her own exertions and her success in this war will not only considerably increase her greatness and influence, but will serve as an incentive to the Indians to raise themselves like the Japanese to the position of a great and powerful nation.

The Indians and the war between Japan and Russia.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 9th, 1904.

[Issued 17th September 1904.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 17th September 1904.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Drávidavarthamáni, *Madras*, Sept. 15th, 1904.

1. The *Drávidavarthamáni*, of the 15th September, expressing its gladness at the treaty concluded by Colonel Younghusband with the Thibetans, makes the following remarks as to the results of the expedition:—First, the Thibetans clearly see that the British have no idea of conquering any part of Thibet or of interfering with their religion, but that they use their power always for good. We may, therefore, firmly believe that in future the Thibetans will treat England and its representatives respectfully, and live in close touch with the Englishmen. Secondly, the Thibetans have seen that Russia is powerless to defend itself in times of danger, and so they will no longer look upon Russian friendship as a valuable thing. Thus Russia's hope to come to India through Thibet will not be realized. This is a real benefit to India.

Results of the expedition to Thibet.

Sarvajanamitran, *Palamcottah*, Sept 17th, 1904.

2. The *Sarvajanamitran*, of the 17th September, writing about the proposal to burden India with the cost of the expedition to Thibet, observes:—Two advantages are alleged to have resulted to India from this expedition, namely, that India will gain much by trade with Thibet; and that the Russians will be prevented from approaching India through Thibet. As regards the first, most of the trade of India is in the hands of the Englishmen, and, therefore, if any gain accrues, it will go to the Englishmen and not to the Indians. And as regards the second, there is no certainty that the Russians will try to come to India through Thibet. Even if they do, the Himalayas will act as a sufficiently effective barrier against them. In neither respect is India clearly the gainer by this expedition. It is therefore unjust to charge the Indians with its cost.

The cost of the expedition to Thibet.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Sept. 17th, 1904.

3. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 17th September, writing of the treaty which has just been concluded with the Thibetan authorities, says that although the exact terms of the treaty are not yet known, there is no doubt that Thibet has been reduced to the position of a dependent State. But it remains to be seen how far the Thibetans will abide by the terms they have now agreed to.

The treaty of Lassa.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1904.

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th September, writing about the selection of four candidates by the Bengal Government to be sent to England with scholarships to acquire a training in the mining industry, says:—One of these candidates is a European, Mr. H. C. Read.

Scholarships for industrial education.

He can get the intended training in his present position itself, namely, that of assistant to the Superintendent of a mine; and, if he finds it necessary to go to England on any future occasion to improve his knowledge, he can do so at his own cost, or at the cost of the mining company under which he may be working at the time. His selection as one of the candidates clearly shows the desire of Lord Curzon never to place the Indians on an equality with the Englishmen, nor ever to allow them any privilege in which the Englishmen may not have a share. Then, after describing the conditions and the objects of the scholarships, the paper asks why the other Provincial Governments have not yet taken similar steps, and suggests that just as the Bengal Government has chosen mining as the industry in which its nominees should be trained, Madras may choose tanning, and the other Governments those particular industries which are likely to succeed in their respective provinces.

Free primary education.

5. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th September, is very glad to hear that the Diwan of Travancore has ordered that primary education should be given free to boys in the Travancore State. It remarks that it is a matter for regret that the Government of India has not been so far helpful to its poor Indian subjects.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1904.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

The Calcutta Municipality and the Amended Madras Municipal Act.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th September, referring to the defects in the administration of the Calcutta Municipality, pointed out by a Special Committee appointed to form an opinion on its administration report for 1903-04, says that these defects have been caused by the curtailment of the powers of the Municipal Commissioners, and the grant to the Municipal officers of powers not provided under the old law; and, as the Madras Municipal Act has been amended on the model of the Calcutta Municipal Act, doubts whether the Madras Municipality will work well when the Amended Act comes into force.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1904.

Remarks on the dismissal of Mr. Rozario, District Board Engineer of Malabar.

7. A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 14th September, referring to the dismissal of Mr. Rozario, District Board Engineer, Malabar, says that a perusal of Mr. Rozario's appeal to the Board will convince any one that his dismissal was due, not to want of capacity in him for work, but to the ill-feeling entertained against him by Mr. Pinhey, the President of the Board. The article observes that the power of appointing and removing such high officials should not be placed in the hands of Presidents of District Boards, but should be given to the Board of Revenue, the Presidents being only empowered to recommend candidates for the post. If some such arrangement is not made, there will be no protection for persons holding high offices under the Board, and the article hopes that Government will turn its attention to the matter.

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, Sept. 14th, 1904.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

An Agricultural Society for Nellore.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th September, requests the Collector of Nellore to establish an Agricultural Society in Nellore like those in Penukonda and Tanjore, with the help of such gentlemen as the Executive Engineer and the Municipal Chairman of the place, as they take great interest in the welfare of the ryots.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 6th, 1904.

(h) *Railways.*

Railways and drunkenness.

9. The *Ravi*, of the 15th September, referring to the great stringency of the rules in America in regard to employment by railway companies of persons given to drinking, observes that there are no such rules on Indian railways. From Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, railway passengers can obtain liquor in refreshment-rooms more than anything else. Liquor advertisements on big

RAVI, *Coconada*, Sept. 15th, 1904.

boards and in conspicuous colours are what a passenger first notices when trains arrive at a station. Liquor is taken round in glasses to carriages and sold to passengers. It happens sometimes that drivers of trains being the worse for liquor either drive them too fast or bring them to a standstill. Passengers sometimes carry their luggage free of charge or travel in first and second class compartments with tickets for a lower class by bribing those in charge of the train with liquor.

(*k*) *General.*

SARVAJANAMITRAN, *Palamcottah*, Sept. 17th, 1904.

The dismissal of a Taluk Head Accountant in Salem.

10. The *Sarvajanamitran*, of the 17th September, draws the attention of Government to the fact that one B. Venkoba Rao, Head Accountant of the Námakkal Taluk Office, Salem, has been dismissed by the Collector of that district on the bare suspicion, unsubstantiated by any evidence, that he had contributed to the *Hindu* of Madras an article entitled, "The Administration of Mr. Clegg," and that the Board of Revenue has declined to interfere on his behalf, and prays that the Government may graciously do justice to the man.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 10th, 1904.

The administration of Malabar under Mr. Pinhey.

11. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th September, referring to the administration of Malabar under Mr. Pinhey, says that his administration of the district, though not very satisfactory, is not so bad as is represented by the press and the people of the district. Mr. Pinhey is an honest and conscientious officer, who has the intention of doing justice in every matter, but the way in which he has administered justice has given room for adverse criticisms. Mr. Pinhey not only distrusts the people but attaches no value to their opinion. The inclusion of the members of the noble families of Malabar in the jury list, the circular regarding the mode of address to be adopted in communications to the Collector and his subordinates by the Rajas of Malabar, and the dismissal of Mr. Rozario, District Board Engineer of Malabar, are said to be the most unwise and injudicious acts of Mr. Pinhey, which have made him and his administration unpopular. It is reported that Mr. Pinhey is going on leave shortly. Under the circumstances, it is better both for Mr. Pinhey himself and the people that he leaves the district soon. Mr. Dance, the predecessor of Mr. Pinhey, had not done any special good to the district, but owing to his kind and sympathetic disposition, the people were very much attached to him. Mr. Pinhey could have also earned the good will of the people if he had only cared for it.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Mysore*, Sept. 14th, 1904.

The appointment of Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

12. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 14th September, says that the Resident wishes to thrust in a European into the place of Comptroller of the Mysore Government which is rendered vacant by the retirement of the present incumbent. The paper thinks that the Resident ought not to interfere in the internal management of the Government, and the Diwan should not yield to the wishes of the Resident in such matters. There are, according to the editor, a great many men in the service who are experienced and quite competent for the work and mentions among others Messrs. Srinivas Aiyangar (Councillor), Chandrasekhara Aiyar and D. M. Narasinga Rao. There can be nothing more disgraceful to the Diwan to yield to the pressure of the Resident in this case and bring in a European for one of the best appointments in the State.

Neglect of irrigation in Mysore.

13. The same paper complains that the Mysore Government has, in bestowing its attention on such ambitious projects as the electric works, etc., totally neglected the irrigation and other public works necessary for the improvement of cultivation and says that for the last ten years there have been no irrigation works undertaken at all.

14. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 14th September, writes that it is not clear on what grounds the Government of India proposed to abolish the post offices established in His Highness the Nizam's territory and to open British post offices in a Protected Native State. Presumably it may be for this that the postal administration in the villages of Hyderabad is unsatisfactory. At any rate a change to the above effect, instead of obviating the difficulties, would increase them the more, and the officials of Hyderabad will have to bear the brunt of any irregularities in the future administration of the new postal system.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1904.

A change in the Hyderabad postal administration.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th September, writes as follows about the Indians in the Transvaal:—The Indians, finding the Government unwilling to encourage them in trade affairs, instituted a suit in the Supreme Court, and obtained a decree granting them certain privileges. The Government thereupon proceeded to make laws nullifying that decree. Mr. Littleton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, did not consent to such legislation. But it is said that the Europeans of the Transvaal contend that a Commission should be appointed to settle the matter, and that the trade privileges claimed by the Indians should be held in suspense until a settlement is made. If a Commission be appointed, it is easy to see that the members of it being Europeans, and the witnesses who may be examined being likely also to be Europeans, the cause of the Indians will inevitably fail. We trust, therefore, that Mr. Littleton will not agree to this.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 17th, 1904.

The Indians in the Transvaal.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1904.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st September, commenting on the opinion said to have been expressed by Sir Henry Cotton,—namely, that the treaty concluded by the British with Thibet contains everything necessary for England to annex Thibet to her dominions ultimately,—observes that the British Government is eagerly desirous of annexing Thibet.

The expedition to Thibet.

The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 21st September, says:—"The members of the British Mission to Thibet held a Darbar last week and demanded indemnity from the Thibetans for the cost of the expedition. On the Thibetan priests saying that they were too poor to bear the burden, the honourable and high-minded Colonel Younghusband ridiculed them by comparing them to asses which cannot bear burdens. This is an indirect compliment to the Indians who in the opinion of the English are civilized asses capable of bearing patiently any burden that is laid on them. What other expressions can we expect from the followers of Jesus Christ who rode the ass taken by force from the poor man? All the sacred places of Hindu pilgrimage have been trodden by the booted feet of the European. Because the Hindus regarded the European as a chandal (out-caste) their sacred places have been so trodden, and the sacred places of Buddhism which is a branch of the Hindu religion have now shared the same fate. It is only Mecca that still remains unpolluted by Christian feet because it is invisible to any but the true believers and because they alone are uncorrupted in their faith. The Parsee and Jewish kingdoms and religions have already been destroyed by the Mussalmans and the Christians."

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Sept. 17th, 1904.

2. The *Mysore Star*, of the 17th September, says:—Lord Curzon who had with much fuss appointed Commissions for the purpose of removing the defects in the several departments such as the Police, Railway, Irrigation, Education, etc., also sent a mission instead of a commission to Thibet to set it right. Although the alleged object of the mission was the creation of facilities for trade, yet as the real motive was the fear of the eventual occupation of Thibet by Russia, the mission gradually turned into an expedition and after slaughtering several poor and inoffensive Thibetans reached Lassa and displayed the magnificence of British power in that unprotected town. But after all, this mighty feat of arms has ended in a wild goose chase, for the Dalai Llama is not to be found anywhere. The mission has to come back without having effected much. Even under these circumstances it is India that has to bear the cost of the expedition. At first it was represented that the mission would not cost much. But already the estimate has come to about Rs. 54 lakhs. And what it will ultimately amount to remains to be seen. The cost of the Afghan war undertaken

The cost of the Thibet expedition.

during Lord Lytton's administration was at first estimated to be £20 lakhs. But the actual cost came to £200 lakhs. Calculating at that rate the cost of the present expedition also might amount to ten times the estimate. It is an undeniable fact that this expedition will not benefit India in any way. Although it was alleged that this expedition was intended to protect India from foreign invasion it cannot be said that a great power like England has any reason to be afraid of such an invasion. Sir M. Bhownaggree, Sir Rollstone (*sic*) and others while speaking about the expedition emphatically protested against the charging of the cost upon the people of India, inasmuch as the expedition was undertaken solely with the object of extending British trade. And in Madras a mass meeting was held under the presidency of Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, when a resolution containing a similar protest was unanimously passed and submitted to the House of Commons. Further, several members of Parliament as well as a large number of great personages of England are of opinion that it is improper to saddle India with the cost of the expedition undertaken in the interests of the British trade. The late East India Company similarly objected to taxing India with the cost of the Afghan war, and the late Mr. John Bright was of opinion that such cost was to be borne by England and not by India. In the year 1858, when an Act was passed for the better government of India, it was enacted, at the instance of the late Mr. Gladstone, that the revenues of India should not be utilized for any war other than that undertaken in India's defence or for some similar necessity. Such a necessity did not arise in the present case. Is it therefore proper to impose upon the people of India the cost of an expedition undertaken solely for the aggrandizement of the British nation? Will it not be a blot upon the fair fame of England? These points were argued by Sir M. Bhownaggree and others. Lord Curzon's despotism is increasing day by day and the voice of the public is not regarded in the least. Whether the present memorial to Parliament will have any effect remains to be seen. God alone knows when our alien rulers will have the generosity to abstain from charging any additional expenditure upon India which has already been reduced to extreme poverty owing to heavy taxation.

The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 21st September, after expressing its sympathy with the object of the meeting held in Madras for the purpose of protesting against the saddling of India with the cost of the Thibetan expedition, says that India has in no way benefited by the expedition. On the other hand it has suffered much loss. Firstly, the mission has cost India a good deal of money. Secondly, it has caused the death of several Indian sepoys. Thirdly, it has increased the ill-feeling which other nations bear towards India. If a country whose Government is just and whose treasury is full proceeds under justifiable circumstances to annex any neighbouring territory, there may be some justification. But in the absence of any of the above circumstances to send an expedition is objectionable; and the subjects have every right to make a representation in the matter.

3. The *Mysore Star*, of the 17th September, in an article, after giving the proceedings of the Darbar held at Lassa on the 7th instant for the purpose of concluding a treaty, says:—At last the horn of the Thibetan sheep has been tied to the foot of the English bull. But it is too early to foretell what the outcome of it will be. Anyhow, it is a matter for congratulation that the slaughter of the Thibetans and the waste of India's money have for the present come to an end. Lord Curzon will also congratulate himself inasmuch as this has added to his glory.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Sept. 17th, 1904.

Result of the Thibet expedition.

4. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 21st September, writes that the Thibetan expedition has ended in a pacific understanding between the Thibetans and the British Government, but this new treaty is a great blow to the suzerainty of China over Thibet, just as the occupation of Egypt by the British was to the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. Thibet alone and not China will be held responsible for the fulfilment or the infringement of the new treaty. Russia

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN *Madras*, Sept. 21st, 1904.

The Thibet Mission.

who would have criticised the diplomatic policy of the British as regards Thibet is fortunately engaged in a war with the Japs. Some of the British statesmen advocate the appointment, at the expense of India, of a British Resident in Thibet, to check its confederacy with any foreign powers. It is wrong to suppose that the Thibet Mission has been successful in developing to advantage Indian industries. Under these circumstances it is not at all fair and reasonable that India should be compelled to pay the cost of the Thibet Mission.

II.—Home Administration.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Sept. 14th, 1904.

Collection of revenue.

5. A correspondent of the *Hindu Nésan*, of the 14th September, writes:—It is not stated at the time of the jamabandi what assessments have been increased, and on what grounds, and the assessment fixed is based solely on the accounts and records produced by the village officers, which may possibly be false, and which the people have no means of knowing anything about. The result is that the people find that any objections which they may have to raise against such increase in the assessment are in most cases liable to be rejected as time-barred or on some other ground. Further, as many persons are ignorant even of the amount of assessment payable by them, there is ample scope for the village officers to exact from them more than the amount due. To prevent this, the Government should direct the issue of a notice at the time of the jamabandi showing the assessment payable by each ryot in the fasli.

Satyavadi, *Calicut*, Sept. 21st, 1904.

Complaining of the injustice done to the clerks employed in the Malabar Settlement office by their services having been dispensed with.

6. A correspondent to the *Satyavadi*, of the 21st September, says that great injustice is done by the Settlement authorities in Malabar to the clerks employed in the Settlement office by their services having been dispensed with. It appears that among those whose services have been dispensed with, there are many who had been in the office for a long time and have a great experience in the work; and the correspondent adds that it is very unjust that instead of retaining such experienced hands in the office many recently appointed clerks with no experience of work have been retained. Another injustice complained of by the correspondent is that a clerk whose salary was only Rs. 35 per mensem has been appointed as the Acting Head Clerk in utter disregard of the claims of some of the able and experienced inspectors drawing a higher salary.

(*h*) *Railways.*

Satyavadi, *Calicut*, Sept. 21st, 1904.

Inconvenience experienced by third-class passengers on the Madras Railway for want of latrine accommodation in the train.

7. A correspondent to the *Satyavadi*, of the 21st September, complains of the inconvenience experienced by third-class passengers on the Madras Railway for want of latrine accommodation in the train. The correspondent adds that as the mail train stops only for a few minutes at every station except some important ones, third-class passengers find it difficult to go to the latrine and get back into the train in time.

(*k*) *General.*

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Sept. 16th, 1904.

Wells.

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th September, writes as follows:—"In this Presidency the Government grants loans to ryots for sinking wells, which the ryots have to repay in a few years. If they do not so repay, their lands are attached and sold. Thus many ryots have become impoverished. A correspondent therefore suggests that the Government should try to recover the loans by raising the assessment by As. 8 per acre for every Rs. 100 advanced. Undoubtedly this is a very good suggestion."

IV.—Native States.

9. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 24th September, has a long article complaining against the order of the Mysore Inspector-General of Education refusing to admit the Jayalakshmivilasa Girls' School in Mysore to the privilege of receiving grant from Government on the ground that it has drawn pupils from the Missionary Victoria Girls' School already existing in the city. The article says that the school is under very good management and is in every way worthy of recognition by Government. Besides, there is plenty of scope for several such schools in the city, and the people should not be compelled to send their girls to schools maintained by missionaries whose main object is proselytization.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Sept. 24th, 1904.

Complaints against the educational policy of Mysore.

In another long article the same paper takes exception to the policy of prohibiting the learning of English by boys in the primary school and subsequently their studying the non-language subjects in English. The article maintains that the best medium for the boys learning the non-language subjects is English as the text-books are all in that language, and by doing so they pick up English sooner, and can acquire sufficient knowledge of the language before matriculating only by that means. The paper therefore calls the attention of the Government and says it is necessary that the Government should put an end to the high-handed way in which the affairs of the department are managed.

10. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 24th September, complains that the Diwan is exceedingly frugal in spending money for the improvement of the sanitation of the State at a time when plague is working havoc all over it. The paper says that whereas the Government is pleased to invest enormous amounts on works such as the Cauvery Project which enrich foreigners, they are loath to spend for the benefit of their own subjects, and suggests that the Maharaja himself should take the matter into his own hands and have the same precautionary and preventive measures adopted throughout the State as in the City of Mysore itself, and thereby save the lives and relieve the sufferings of the people.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Sept. 24th, 1904.

The present Diwan's plague policy.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

11. The *Sasilekha*, of the 20th September, states that the residents of North Arcot apprehend famine this year as there have been no rains since July last. The time for the sowing of paddy is fast expiring and all hopes of paddy harvest have been frustrated. The usual indigo crop was not raised this year for want of rain. The ground-nut crop is not thriving and is attacked with disease. The failure of rain has caused great distress to the ryots of the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar zamindaris. The practice in these zamindaris is to fix the assessment on lands according to their yield. The paper hopes that the Government which is helping the zamindars of these estates will render help to the ryots also there.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Sept. 20th, 1904.

The season in North Arcot.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd September, writing about the representative assembly to be established in Travancore this year on the model of a similar assembly working in Mysore, and about the probable benefits to result from this institution to Travancore, says:—If a representative assembly is thus productive of beneficial results in a Native State, it must be so also in British India. The people of British India are, in point of education, not inferior to the people of Travancore. Such an institution is more urgently needed in British India, for, the higher officials here being

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 23rd, 1904.

Need of a representative assembly for British India.

mostly foreigners, their consultation with the representatives of the people periodically is an absolute necessity, if their government is to be good. The Collector, the Engineer, the Superintendent of Police, and other high officials of the district should once in a year meet the chief merchants, landholders, artizans, and others, and hold discussions with them regarding the several branches of the administration. Then the Collector should send a report upon these discussions to the Government; and the Government should adopt suitable measures of improvement and remedy. If this arrangement is made, there will be no room for any misunderstanding between the Government and the people; and the tyranny of the officials of lower grades, about which so much complaint is made, and many other petty annoyances will cease to exist. Unless the Government is unwilling to let the Indians rise by giving them large privileges, it cannot consider the above suggestion an idle one.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Sept. 17th, 1904.

Remarks on the dismissal of Vencoba Rao, Head Accountant, Námakkal Taluk office.

13. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th September, says that one Vencoba Rao, Head Accountant, Námakkal Taluk office, was dismissed by the Collector of Salem on suspicion of his having written an article or furnished particulars to others to write one to the *Hindu* on certain irregularities on the part of the Tahsildar of that taluk in the discharge of his official duties and that on appeal the Collector's order was confirmed by the Revenue Board. The article remarks that as there is no conclusive evidence to prove that Vencoba Rao either wrote or abetted the writing of the article, there is no doubt that his dismissal on mere suspicion is very unjust and unreasonable. If Government servants are dealt with in this way, their position will be very insecure. The article after dwelling on the matter at some length hopes that Government will revoke the order of the Collector and reinstate Vencoba Rao in his office lest other Collectors should deal with their subordinates as the Collector of Salem has done.

[Issued 1st October 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 40 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 1st October 1904.

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No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1904.
	ENGLISH.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Indian Review"	Madras	1,500	July, Aug. and Sept. 1904.
2	"Patriot"	Chittoor	250	July and Aug. 1904.
	Bi-monthly.			
3	"Indian Progress"	Madras	1,000	1st and 15th July; 1st and 15th Aug.; and 1st and 15th Sept. 1904.
	Weekly.			
4	"South Indian Mail"	Madura	400	9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Aug.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Sept. 1904.
5	"United India"	Madras	600	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Sept. 1904.
6	"Travancore Times"	Nagercoil	300	5th, 19th and 26th July; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Aug.; and 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Sept. 1904.
7	"Northern Circars"	Rajahmundry	Between 400 and 500	8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th and 19th Aug.; and 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Sept. 1904.
8	"East Coast News and Advertiser".	Visagapatam	500	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Sept. 1904.
	Bi-weekly.			
9	"West Coast Spectator"	Calicut	680	2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th July; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 27th and 31st Aug.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Sept. 1904.
10	"Muhammadan"	Madras	500	4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 25th and 28th July; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Aug.; and 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Sept. 1904.
11	"Western Star"	Trivandrum	600	2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th July; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 27th and 31st Aug.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Sept. 1904.
	Tri-weekly.			
12	"Evening Mail"	Bangalore	300	2nd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th and 30th July; 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 27th and 30th Aug.; and 1st, 3rd, 6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 27th and 29th Sept. 1904.
	Daily.			
13	"Hindu"	Madras	2,190 (Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly included.)	Issues of all the dates of July, Aug. and Sept., Sundays and holidays excepted.
14	"Madras Standard"	Do.	About 1,600 (Daily and Tri-weekly included).	
15	"Daily Post"	Bangalore	400	
16	"Malabar Daily News"	Kóttayam	750	
	VERNACULAR.			
	Tamil.			
	Monthly.			
17	"Viveka Chintamani"	Madras	600	July and Aug. 1904.
18	"Yathartha Bhaskaran"	Do.	350	July and Aug. 1904.
19	"Gramathikari Gazette" .. .	Do.	500	July and Aug. 1904.
20	"Gnana Bhodhini"	Do.	500	June 1904.
21	"Viveka Bhanu"	Madura	..	July and Aug. 1904.
22	"Bhuloka Vyasan"	Madras	250	June, July and Aug. 1904.
23	"Prajanukoolan"	Trichinopoly	..	July, Aug. and Sept. 1904.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1904.
	TAMIL—*cont.*			
	Bi-monthly.			
24	"Satyavarthamani"	Pasumalai	450	1st and 15th July; 1st and 15th Aug.; and 1st and 15th Sept. 1904.
25	"Brahma Gnana Bodhini" ..	Bangalore	77	1st and 15th July and 1st Aug. 1904.
26	"Chennai Varthamani"	Madras	..	1st and 15th July 1904.
	Weekly.			
27	"Vikata Dutan"	Madras	1,200	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 17th and 24th Sept. 1904.
28	"Lokopakari"	Do.	1,700	30th June; 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th and 19th Aug.; and 2nd, 9th, 23rd and 30th Sept. 1904.
29	"Prapancha Mitran"	Do.	1,500	1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd July 1904.
30	"Dravida Vartamani"	Do.	1,000	30th June; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 24th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Sept. 1904.
31	"Prapancha Tarakai"	Do.	500	2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1904.
32	"Travancore Abhimani"	Nagercoil	225	6th and 27th July; 24th Aug.; and 14th Sept. 1904.
33	"Nilalochani"	Negapatam	250	4th and 25th July; 8th and 22nd Aug.; and 19th Sept. 1904.
34	"Desabhimani"	Cuddalore	290	2nd, 9th and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th and 24th Sept. 1904.
35	"Dakshana Deepam"	Salem	1,450	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug; and 3rd, 10th and 17th Sept. 1904.
36	"Jananukulan"	Tanjore	1,000	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th and 17th Sept. 1904.
37	"South Indian Vartamani" ..	Do.	630	30th June; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 27th Aug.; and 1st, 8th and 15th Sept. 1904.
38	"South Indian Mitran"	Dindigul	450	9th and 23rd July; 5th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd and 17th Sept. 1904.
39	"Chennai Tarakai"	Madras	..	6th and 13th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th and 17th Sept. 1904.
	Bi-weekly.			
40	"Hindu Nesan"	Madras	600	29th June; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th July; 3rd, 6th 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 30th Aug.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Sept. 1904.
41	"Sarvajana Mitran"	Palamcottah	..	29th June; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th July; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 30th Aug.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Sept. 1904.
	Daily.			
42	"Swadesamitran"	Madras	Daily 800; Tri-weekly 850.	Issues of all the dates of July, Aug. and Sept. 1904; 12th Sept., Sundays and holidays excepted.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
43	"Messenger of Truth"	Madras	5,000	July, Aug. and Sept. 1904.
44	"Kalavati"	Rajahmundry	300	Apr., May and July 1904.
45	"Kalpalata"	Vizagapatam	Not known.	July and Aug. 1904.
46	"Savitri"	Cocanada	Do.	July, Aug. and Sept. 1904.
47	"Hindusundari"	Ellore	Do.	June, July and Aug. 1904.
48	"Bharati"	Rajahmundry	Do.	July and Aug. 1904.
	Bi-monthly.			
49	"Kistna Patrika"	Masulipatam	500	15th July; 1st and 15th Aug.; and 1st Sept. 1904.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1904.
	TELUGU—*cont.*			
	Weekly.			
50	"Desabhimani"	Bezwada	250	9th June; 2nd July; 6th, 13th and 20th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1904.
51	"Ravi"	Cocanada	750	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Aug.; and 8th, 15th and 22nd Sept. 1904.
52	"Desopakari"	Ellore	250	10th, 24th and 31st July; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Aug.; and 4th, 11th and 18th Sept. 1904.
	Bi-weekly.			
53	"Sasilekha"	Madras	500	1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th July; 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 23rd, 26th and 30th Aug.; and 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th Sept. 1904.
54	"Andhraprakasika"	Do.	600	2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th July; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st Aug.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th Sept. 1904.
	CANARESE.			
	Monthly.			
55	"Mahilasakhi"	Mysore	1,226	July, Aug. and Sept.
	Weekly.			
56	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Mysore	1,800	30th June; 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd Sept. 1904.
57	"Mysore Star"	Do.	1,350	27th June; 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th July; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Aug.; and 5th, 12th and 19th Sept. 1904.
58	"Suryodaya Prakasika"	Bangalore	650	13th and 20th July; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Aug.; and 7th, 14th and 21st Sept. 1904.
59	"Nadegannadi"	Do.	960	25th June; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1904.
	Bi-Weekly.			
60	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	Weekly 620; Bi-weekly 225.	25th and 29th June; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th and 30th July; 1st, 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st Aug.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st and 24th Sept. 1904.
	MALAYALAM.			
	Tri-monthly.			
61	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	180	1st, 11th and 21st June; 1st, 11th and 21st July; 1st, 11th and 21st Aug.; and 1st and 11th Sept. 1904.
	Weekly.			
62	"Kerala Sobhini"	Ottappálam	380	28th June and 5th and 12th July 1904.
63	"Satyavadi"	Calicut	875	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th June; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th Aug.; and 6th, 14th and 21st Sept. 1904.
64	"Manorama"	Do.	500	10th, 17th and 24th June; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July; 5th, 12th and 19th Aug.; and 2nd, 9th and 16th Sept. 1904.
65	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	650	8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th June; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July; 3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st Aug.; and 7th, 14th and 21st Sept. 1904.
66	"Kerala Patrika"	Do.	650	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th and 20th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th and 17th Sept. 1904.
67	"Malayali"	Tangasséri	1,093	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June; 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th and 20th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th and 17th Sept. 1904.
68	"Nasrani Dipika"	Kóttayam	500	13th, 20th and 27th June; 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Aug.; and 7th and 14th Sept. 1904.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the third quarter of 1904.
	MALAYALAM—*cont.*			
	Weekly—cont.			
69	"Kerala Panchika"	Trivandrum	1,000	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July 1904.
70	"Bharata Kesari"	Tellicherry	300	23rd and 30th June; 14th July; 4th Aug.; and 1st and 11th Sept. 1904.
	Bi-weekly.			
62	"Malayala Manorama"	Kóttayam	1,430	6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 22nd, 25th and 29th June; 2nd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 20th, 23rd and 30th July; 3rd, 6th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 20th, 27th and 31st Aug.; and 3rd, 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th and 21st Sept. 1904.
	HINDUSTANI.			
72	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Madras	500	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th July; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Aug.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Sept. 1904.
73	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Do.	800	2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July; 6th, 13th and 27th Aug.; and 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th Sept. 1904.
74	"Tilism-i-Hairat"	Do.	250	5th and 25th July; 15th and 25th Aug.; and 25th Sept. 1904.
75	"Alhami"	Do.	120	1st, 8th and 24th July; 1st, 16th and 24th Aug.; and 1st, 16th and 24th Sept. 1904.
76	"Mukhbir-i-Dakhan"	Do.	1,000	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July; 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st Aug.; and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th Sept.
77	"Naier-i-Asifi"	Do.	400	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 11th and 25th Aug.; and 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Sept. 1904.
78	"Aftab-i-Dakhan"	Do.	200	7th, 14th, 21st and 28th July; 4th, 18th and 25th Aug.; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Sept. 1904.
79	"Qasim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	575	4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th July; 1st, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th and 29th Aug.; 1st, 5th, 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 26th and 29th Sept. 1904.
80	"Jam-i-Jamshid"	Hyderabad	300	10th and 24th July; 7th Aug.; and 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th Sept. 1904.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Oct. 1st, 1904.

1. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 1st October, has a paragraph in which it says that the object with which the expedition was sent to Thibet has not been accomplished by the treaty. As soon as the English turned their back on Lhassa after the conclusion of the treaty two parties seem to have arisen among the Thibetans, one of which is opposed to the terms of the treaty and has sought the help of the Chinese Government. The Chinese themselves have become jealous of the ascendancy which the British have gained in Thibet and have objected to the treaty. It is therefore doubtful if the 45 lakhs of rupees which have already been spent upon the expedition will bring any corresponding advantage.

The futility of the Thibetan treaty.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Sept. 28th, 1904.

2. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 28th September, makes the following remarks in the form of a conversation between an ascetic and a Muhammadan:—

Greediness of the English.

(1) The English first set up the Japanese against the Russians, but now seeing that the Japanese are getting the upper hand in the war they have grown jealous.

(2) Everywhere we hear of the earth-hunger of the Europeans. Last year the English conquered the country of the Boers. This year they found a pretext for invading Thibet and have killed a number of priests in that country and have driven away the high priest of Buddhism and have become masters of the country. This has provoked the Russians. The Dalai Lama has fled to Mongolia and has roused the Buddhists of that land and raised an army of 5,000 people to drive the English out of Thibet.

(4) In India the English Government is not liked. The Governor-General who was ruling till lately showed himself at first a friend of the people but his administration belied his words, and now he is to come back again to continue his unpopular rule.

(5) It is said that the people were unhappy under the Muhammadan rulers. But now the Europeans have begun to undermine Native rulers. The English Government was paying a subsidy of 18 lakhs a year to the Amir of Kabul to keep the Russians away from India. Now it seems that this payment has been stopped. The Amir seeing the victories of the Japanese over the Russians has taken courage and sees that he has no need to fear either the Russians or the English. So he is fortifying Herat and has put a garrison of forty thousand soldiers in that fort.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Sept. 22nd, 1904.

3. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 22nd September, in connection with the Russian invasion on India, writes that there is no more apprehension of Russian encroachment upon India. She has to look after her own interests in the Far East.

Russian invasion of India.

Thibet was a choice morsel as it were for Russia with a view to make the line clear. Fortunately, however, the British have gained an ascendancy in that land. The predominance of British influence in Thibet has greatly paralysed the sinister motives of the Russians and cooled their ardour. China is not likely to claim her suzerainty over Thibet and if she really does do so, she will have to repent it. It is therefore advisable that the British should strengthen the Thibetan outposts and the frontier, to keep the Russians at bay. Under these circumstances, India has for ever become free from any danger of the Bear's invasion.

II.—Home Administration.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Civilians as District Judges.

4. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th September, observes:—Ordinarily, when the place of a District Judge falls vacant, the Government confers it on some Sub-Collector or Collector. These officers know only Revenue and Criminal Law, and deal with only revenue and criminal cases, but know very little of Civil Law, and have to deal with only a small number of minor civil cases. Thus they have little opportunity of gaining any experience in civil affairs. When they become Judges, they find much difficulty in giving good judgments. It will be well if the Civilians are trained as District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges before they are made District Judges. Just as a new Assistant Collector is required to get a training in revenue and criminal matters under the Collectors, they should be compelled to acquire experience in the administration of Civil Law under the District Judges, if they are ultimately to become Judges themselves.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1904.

The Azhuvancheri Tamprakkal and the senior members of the royal families in Malabar to be exempted from attending courts as witnesses.

5. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 23rd September, says that Azhuvancheri Tamprakkal, who is the high priest in Malabar, was summoned to appear as a witness in a certain forgery case before the Sessions Court of Calicut, and that as the Tamprakkal did not attend the court in pursuance of the summons, the Sessions Judge adjourned the case for the next Sessions and ordered a fresh summons to be issued to the Tamprakkal. The article remarks that as the Tamprakkal holds a very high position in Malabar, Travancore and Cochin similar to that of the Archbishop of Canterbury in England or the Pope of Rome among Christians and as he is the priest who performs the religious ceremonies during the installation of the Maharaja of Travancore, the Raja of Cochin and the Zamorin of Calicut, it would be derogatory to his dignity and position to attend courts as a witness, and that therefore it is highly desirable that the Tamprakkal as well as the senior members of the royal families in Malabar should be exempted from attending courts as witnesses. It appears that in Travancore and Cochin the Rajas and Nambudiri priests who are lower in status and position than the Zamorin and the Tamprakkal are exempted from attending courts, and the article remarks that if the Zamorin and other members of the royal families in Malabar were to represent the matter to the British Government, it would certainly exempt them from attending courts as witnesses.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1904.

(*d*) *Education.*

An additional member for Malayalam to be appointed on the Text-book Committee.

6. A paragraph in the *Malayali*, of the 24th September, says that as the Tamil, Telugu and Canarese languages are represented by more than one member on the Text-book Committee, it is highly desirable that an equal number should be appointed for the Malayalam language, for which there is at present only one member.

Malayali, *Tangasseri*, Sept. 24th, 1904.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Sept. 28th, 1904.

Remarks on the administration of the Cannanore Municipality.

7. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 28th September, complains of the unsatisfactory administration of the Cannanore Municipality and remarks that it is due to the want of a full-time officer to perform the executive duties of the municipality and to superintend the work of the municipal subordinates. The correspondent adds that the lighting is insufficient and that sanitation and the state of the roads and bridges are in a very deplorable condition and he hopes that in the next budget estimate the Chairman will make provision for the revision of the municipal establishment.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1904.

Sub-Magistrates.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th September, writes as follows about Sub-Magistrates:—The office of a Sub-Magistrate, though it carries only a small salary, is one of large authority and responsibility. At present the Sub-Magistrates rise to their position after passing through successive stages in the Collectors' offices; and, having been accustomed to fawn upon their superiors from the very beginning of their service, they do not realize the dignity and importance of their office. Thus the administration of criminal justice becomes a subject for scandal. This cannot but be the case if the places of Sub-Magistrates are given to men from the Collectors' offices. These places should have a much higher salary attached to them, say, Rs. 150 or 200, and should be given to such pleaders of the District Courts who are graduates of law, as are upright and of an independent spirit. If this be done, no Sub-Magistrate will act in the manner in which the Sub-Magistrate of Trichinopoly acted lately. Further, instead of being under the authority of the Collectors, the Sub-Magistrates should be placed under the control of the Judges. If the Government itself honours them in this way the people will also do so.

PRAPANCHATHARAKAI, *Madras*, Oct. 1st, 1904.

Fees for the registration of documents.

9. The *Prapanchatarakai*, of the 1st October, reviewing the report of the Registration department for 1903, says:—The establishment of this department, and the registration of documents in it have not in any way made the relations between man and man in money transactions more satisfactory than they were before this department came into existence. We see from the report that a net sum of $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees accrued as profit to the Government in this department. Putting these two facts together, we may fairly infer that this department was established solely, or mainly, with the object of creating a source of income to the Government. We do not say that this department is absolutely unnecessary in the present circumstances. But we say that it will be better if the Government will lower the registration fees, especially seeing that it derives so much profit.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1904.

A European whipping a Hindu woman.

10. The *Sasilekha*, of the 30th September, states as follows:—While a European gentleman was driving in a carriage on the Jam Bazaar road in Triplicane, a Hindu woman crossed the street with a child in her arms and it seems that he whipped her then and that she went her way helplessly without uttering even a word. The carriage had rubber-tyred wheels but no alarm bell, nor was there a syce. Those who witnessed the scene did not get hold of the gentleman and report him to the police. If a European lady were so disgraced, would not Triplicane have been involved in great trouble?

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, Sept. 28th, 1904.

Remarks on the dismissal of B. Venkoba Rao, Head Accountant, Námakkal taluk.

11. A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 28th September, referring to the dismissal of B. Venkoba Rao, late Head Accountant, Námakkal taluk, on a charge of having written or furnished particulars for writing an article in the *Hindu* making allegations against the Tahsildar of that taluk, says, that as Venkoba Rao has

faithfully served Government for the last twenty-seven years, the punishment meted out to him is rather severe. The article, after dwelling at some length on the subject, hopes that, in consideration of his long service and of the fact that the charge brought against him has not been substantiated, Government will kindly remit this extremely severe punishment and deal with him leniently.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 23rd, 1904.

12. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 23rd September, says that although the proposal at first made by the Court of Wards to utilize the surplus money belonging to the Kávalappara estate deposited in the treasury, for the purpose of redeeming the lands mortgaged on kanom tenure by paying the kanom amount was given up as being detrimental to the interests of the tenants, yet the present proposal either to reduce the kanom amount as a set off against renewal fees and to increase the (michavaram) residual rent proportionately, or to return a fourth part of the kanom amount to the tenants and to make a proportionate increase in the residual rent, is not less injurious to the tenants. The correspondent adds that if the whole kanom amount is repaid by the Court of Wards and the interest allowed to the tenants for the amount advanced by them is in the end added to the residual rent, the tenants' possession will be secure only as long as the estate remains under the management of the Court of Wards. But when the management is handed over by the Court to the owner, the result of this system will be very disastrous to the tenants as it will pave the way for the owner to eject the tenants from their holdings at the first opportunity. The tenants are made to pay the enhanced assessment imposed by the recent settlement and if they are also deprived of what little gain they derive from their kanom holdings, their case will be very miserable. It is a matter for regret that Government is setting a bad example to the capricious landlords under whose oppression the tenants are already groaning.

The Kávalappara estate and its tenants.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 28th, 1904.

13. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 28th September, sympathises with Lord Curzon on Lady Curzon's indisposition, and prays heartily for Her Excellency's speedy recovery and for the return of Their Excellencies to India in health and safety.

Lord Curzon's return to India.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

NADEGANWADI, *Bangalore*, Oct. 1st, 1904.

14. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 1st October, after stating that representative assemblies in Mysore and other Native States where they have been introduced have been of great use in establishing cordiality of relations between Government and the people and in inspiring confidence in Government in the hearts of the subjects, suggests that the Government of India would do well also to establish such institutions in the different presidencies of India.

Representative Assemblies.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1904.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th September, adverting to a letter said to have been written by Lord Milner to England concerning the Indians in the Transvaal, observes :—Lord Milner is of opinion that if the Indians are allowed to immigrate into the Transvaal in such large numbers, and to trade so freely, as now, the white traders will have to suffer loss before long, and that therefore the emigration of the people of Asia should be checked as much as possible. Is it fair for the British so soon to forget the valuable assistance given to them by the Indian sepoys in the late Boer war? If to-day India slips out of the hands of the British, how many Englishmen will have to die of starvation! See how ungrateful their conduct is! Lord Milner says that the Indians should not be permitted to enter the Transvaal freely. He states further, the people of Asia have flooded Natal, and perhaps will soon flood

The Indians in the Transvaal.

the new colonies if they are given room there. See the language and the attitude of those who only recently found fault with President Kruger for ill-treating the Indians! One law applies to the British colonies, and quite another to India. This has always been the case.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Sept. 30th, 1904.

The Indians and the higher offices in the State.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th September, referring to the various facilities which the Indians have now got for educating themselves, writes:—The Indians, being educated, have realized the injustice of their being excluded from the highest offices under the Government. This is like the quest of a house trying to oust his host and taking in his own hands its management. The Englishmen who make so much fuss now as officials of authority in India, are in no way better than most of the educated Indians. The history of India proves that the Hindus deserve posts of authority and responsibility, such as even that of a Governor. The deceased Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar, we are confident, would, if he had had the occasion, have quite satisfactorily performed the duties of a Governor. He had all the talent and ability to make a successful Ruler of a Province. Such being the fact, the allegation that the Indians are not fit to hold the higher posts under Government is clearly one prompted by the feeling of self-interest on the part of our rulers. If the Government really desires to see the Indians becoming great in the world, it should give them places of trust and authority so as to test their intelligence and their capabilities. If there is no chance of this, what is the use of education at all?

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Oct. 1st, 1904.

Advice to the Indian National Congress.

17. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 1st October, after remarking that the English Government is the best that India has had for many centuries, advises the Congress leaders not to allow thoughtless men to use any violent language towards the Government, but to choose as speakers only such men as are well informed and as would bring to the consideration of the Government the real grievances of the people in conciliatory language and thus show that there is no hostility to Government implied in bringing to its notice the wants and wishes of the Indian nation; and try to secure for India in a certain measure that kind of self-Government, which the English themselves enjoy in their own country.

[Issued 8th October 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 41 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 8th October 1904.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Oct. 8th, 1904.

The Amir of Afghanistan's joy at the birth of an heir to the Russian Throne.

1. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 8th October, says that the Amir of Afghanistan is so overjoyed at the birth of a son to the Emperor of Russia that he is going to establish a school at Kabul in the name of the infant and in commemoration of its birth.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1904.

Slaughter of the Mussalmans of Java.

2. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 29th September, in giving a detailed account of the alleged slaughter in May last of 100 Mussalmans of Java at a place called Saiyiddargi at the instance of the Government of Holland, on the plea of their creating a rebellion, bitterly complains that the tyranny and oppression practised by that Government on their Mussalman subjects exceed all bounds. The editor concludes with the remark that the English administration is in fact a boon to Mussalmans.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1904.

Dacoity on the Kondapalli-Mylavaram road.

3. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 5th October, states that as police constables have been in the habit of accompanying carts passing on the Kondapalli-Mylavaram road, there has been no dacoity for the last two or three years. However, on the night of the 25th September last, 40 robbers attacked the carts at Chemutur where they generally halt. They not only robbed the passengers, but also broke the heads and limbs of those that attacked them in self-defence. The correspondent is at a loss to know how this cruel act could have been perpetrated if the constables had been there at the time with muskets in their hands ready for use.

(*b*) *Courts.*

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 1st, 1904.

The "Magistrate" of Masulipatam.

4. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st October, states that the Bharatamma murder case is another instance of the long delay which the "Magistrate" of Masulipatam makes in the disposal of cases. Witnesses who attend the court on the appointed day are not examined on that day but are asked to attend it the following day or the day after it. Those that go to the court from distant villages feel the inconvenience very much. It hopes that the "Magistrate" will mend matters and that, if he fail to do so, the higher authorities will do the needful.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th October, referring to the petition of the Chairman of the Tiruppattúr Municipality that all business connected with the plague administration, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, should be subject to the control of that municipality, and to the order of the Government thereon approving of the opinion of the Collector that the supervision of the municipality was not efficient, so far as the steps for the prevention of plague were concerned, asks whether such a municipal administration can fairly be called Self-Government.

Local Self-Government.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1904.

(k) *General.*

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 5th October, commenting on an article in the *London Times* dealing with the subject of District Judges and their work, says:—What takes place as a matter of fact is that any Civilian who appears to the Government to be unfit for executive work is very conveniently made a District Judge; and in most cases a man once appointed a District Judge is never again sent to his former position as an executive revenue officer. Such a Civilian is always inferior in ability to the Subordinate Judges and the District Munsifs who are under his authority, so far as civil suits are concerned. The writer in the *London Times* is also of this opinion, and recommends that every Civilian should be trained in the administration of civil justice by being made to work as a Subordinate Judge for a period of at least two years. We agree with the writer in so far that he states that experience in civil law is essential in a Civilian appointed as a District Judge. But we affirm that there is more harm in appointing a Civilian a Subordinate Judge than in appointing him as a District Judge all at once. The reason is that there are more original suits in a Subordinate Court than in a District Court; and that if a Civilian is given the responsible work of deciding these, it is certain that the administration of justice will be a failure. So the manner in which the Civilians should be given the requisite legal training is to make them attend the proceedings of a Subordinate or a District Munsif's Court for a certain period of time.

District Judges.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 5th, 1904.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th October, adverting to the order of the Government that the waste lands on the banks of the Vadavar in the Tanjore, Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai taluks will not be given on darkhast, observes:—Simply because a piece of land has been lying waste for a very long time, it should not be thought that no man has mirasi title in it. The reason why much uncultivated waste land has passed into the possession of the Government is that the owners of the land omitted to exercise their right in it, and in course of time actually abandoned it. The Government has in contemplation a project to repair the Vadavar, and seems to hope to raise the value of the lands on its banks by making them cultivable by affording irrigation conveniences. This is not proper. The old and accepted doctrine is that every piece of waste land belongs to a mirasidar and not to the Government.

Mirasi right in waste lands.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1904.

8. The *Manorama*, of the 30th September and 7th October, commenting upon the proposal of the Court of Wards to utilise a portion of the surplus money lying in the treasury to the credit of the Kavalappara estate, for the purpose of redeeming the estate lands mortgaged on kanom tenure, remarks that such a procedure could not be beneficial to the estate inasmuch as the income which is expected to accrue from this scheme will be far less than the gain which the estate will derive, if the surplus money is invested in Government securities or deposited in banks. This system will be injurious to the interest alike of the estate and the tenants, because the tenants will be reduced to the position of simple leaseholders and, as such,

Disapproving of the proposal of the Court of Wards to redeem lands belonging to the Kavalappara estate mortgaged on kanom tenure.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 30th and Oct. 7th, 1904.

the estate will not have any security for the rent due from the tenants as it would have in the case of kanam tenure. Under the circumstances, the article hopes that Government will, in view of the injurious effect of this proposal both to the estate and its tenants, cancel this resolution of the Court of Wards which was passed in accordance with the recommendation of the Collector of Malabar.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st October, referring to the same subject, strongly protests against such a proposal as it will be injurious to the interests of the tenants and remarks that as Mr. Pinhey is leaving the district soon, there will be no use of representing to him the evils which will result from this proposal, and hopes that his successor, Mr. Knapp, who is not hasty in getting through his work, will give careful attention to the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 1st, 1904.

Inconvenience to the people owing to the absence of public latrines at Pattambi.

9. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 1st October, writes that the extension of the Nuisance Act to Pattambi without either providing public latrines or in the absence of public notice of the fact to the people, is causing much inconvenience to the local inhabitants. It appears that the Magistrate invariably punishes the offenders under the Act, and the constables are ever on the watch to haul up before the Magistrate every person who unwittingly commits nuisance in a public place. The correspondent hopes that the authorities concerned will provide latrines at places where they are required or suspend the operation of the Act at places where there are no latrines.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Sept. 30th, 1904.

Clerks in Sub-Registrars' offices to be given promotion.

10. A correspondent to the *Manorama*, of the 30th September, writes that it is very hard that clerks in the Registration department are not given any promotion as those in other departments, but are destined to vegetate in the office as simple clerks. In the Revenue department a clerk on Rs. 15, if able and intelligent, can become in course of time a Huzur Sarishtadar. But no such prospects are open to the clerks in Sub-Registrars' offices. The correspondent hopes that Government will be good enough to take measures to improve the position of these poor clerks.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Sept. 29th, 1904.

Notification of the Government of India regarding the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

11. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 29th September, refers to the notification of the Government of India regarding the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, and in disapproving of the raising of the period of five days to ten for the medical inspection of intending pilgrims, remarks that such increase will be the cause of much inconvenience.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1904.

Condition of crops in the Cuddapah district.

12. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 4th October, writes as follows:—Although, generally speaking, there has been some rain in the Cuddapah district, there has been none in the central parts. The rainfall recorded up to date is only $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches while the average is 21 inches. In some parts it is only a few cents. Such being the real state of affairs, the people are surprised to find it stated in Government reports that good rain has fallen. Since 1895, there has not been a good harvest except in 1902. This year, too, there is no indication that there will be a good crop.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 4th, 1904.

What should be the work of this year's Congress?

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th October, writes:—The work of this year's sittings of the Indian National Congress should be this: It should unhesitatingly declare that for the last ten years the British Government in India has been cutting short the privileges of the people, burdening them with heavy taxes, squandering their money, and disregarding

their aims and aspirations, and has produced in their minds a feeling of suspicion, fear, and indignation. The Congress should also boldly affirm that Lord Curzon is for the most part the author of this tension of feeling between the rulers and the ruled. It is doubtful how many persons like Lord Curzon will be put over our heads; and even if a humane Governor as Lord Ripon comes as our ruler, all the good done to us by him may be overturned by the policy of subsequent Viceroys. So the Congress should demand that India should be governed for the benefit of the Indians, and not of the Englishmen; and that, in order to obtain such a state of things, the Council of the Government of India should be composed of a majority of Indians over Englishmen. The Legislative Councils, constituted as they are at present, with only seven or eight representative members, are almost useless: for the Government is always sure of getting a majority of votes on its own side. The Provincial Legislative Councils should contain fifty or sixty representative members, and the Imperial Legislative Council as many. The Government should always act according to the majority of votes in such Councils. In cases where the Viceroy considers that, if the opinion of the majority is given effect to, it affects the interests of the Government, the Viceroy may be invested with the power of setting aside the opinion of such majority, and acting on his own discretion, after stating in writing his reasons for so doing. Such an arrangement will ultimately lead to the opinion of the Indians with reference to the administration of the country being treated with more respect than it now commands.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 7th, 1904.

The Co-operative Credit Societies.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th October, writes as follows:—We do not know how Mr. P. Rajagopalachariyar, the recently-appointed Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, has been working, or what places he has selected, in consultation with the Collectors of the various districts, for the establishment of such societies. The people of many villages are still ignorant of the very fact that the Government has made such an Act as the Co-operative Credit Societies Act; and even if they are aware of it, they are still in the dark as to the advantages offered to them by such societies. The Registrar should pay a visit to each village, and tell the people that the object of this law is to give them loans on easy terms, and thus to save them from the usury of the sowcars. If he does so, it will not take many days to establish such societies in this Presidency. To speak the truth, the agriculturists of this Presidency are looking forward to the establishment of credit societies under the superintendence of the Government. In each of the big towns in this Presidency, such societies have been established by private persons, and are working, but without the patronage of the Government. Some of them are really working well. If the Government recognizes them, their credit will be enhanced in the eyes of the people who have transactions with them. But one thing must be remembered. It is complained at present that the aid which the Government gives to the ryots by advancing money to them for sinking wells and effecting such other improvements, is given only after much delay. The result is that in disgust many ryots go back to the sowcars. Such unnecessary delays should be avoided as carefully as possible in the management of the Co-operative Credit Societies.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 6th, 1904.

Indifference of the authorities in regard to the prevention of plague.

15. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 6th October, in a leading article very much regrets the attitude of indifference which seems to have been taken by Government in the matter of plague-preventive measures. It expresses alarm at the policy of economy adopted particularly by the Government of Mysore and says that as a large number of plague-stricken villages in the State are very bad in point of sanitation they can never get rid of the plague if left to themselves, and it is therefore the duty of Government to make every effort for the improvement of these villages.

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REPORT

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1904.

The treaty with Thibet.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th October, referring to the terms of the treaty between Thibet and the British, as reported by the Pekin correspondent of the *London Times*, observes:—The fifth condition of the treaty says that British officers (presumably Residents) will be appointed in certain places in Thibet. And the seventh condition provides that until trade centres are established to the satisfaction of the British, and until Thibet pays the compensation of five hundred thousand pounds sterling for the expenses of the expedition, the British troops will be stationed in the Chambi Valley. The phrase "to the satisfaction of the British" may mean anything. Further, as Thibet is not in a position to pay the large sum of money which it has agreed to give, we can infer that the British troops will be stationed in the Chambi Valley permanently. These terms of the treaty are inconsistent with the assurance given by the British from the beginning, that it was not in the least their intention either to appoint Residents in Thibet or to annex any part thereof to India. For our part, we shudder at the thought that these conditions will inevitably increase India's military expenditure.

Jam-e-Jamshid, *Hyderabad*, Oct. 10th, 1904.

Indian Exchequer and the expenses of the recent expedition to Thibet.

2. The *Jam-e-Jamshid*, of the 10th October, refers to the remark of the *Englishman* of Calcutta that the Thibetans are unable to defray the recent war indemnity and hopes that the Indian Exchequer will not be burdened with the expenses.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Oct. 8th, 1904.

Iniquities of the Malabar Police.

3. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 8th October, invites the attention of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the desirability of taking serious notice of the conduct of the police who investigated the Nammanda Arson case which was disposed of by the Sessions Judge, Calicut, during the last sessions. It appears that the police and the Adhikari who enquired into the above case suppressed the evidence and perverted the course of justice by letting off the real culprits and charging Ramutti Kurup, the owner of the building, and four others before the Sub-Magistrate as the persons who had committed the offence. Ramutti Kurup also lodged a complaint before the same Magistrate, explaining all the circumstances. The Magistrate tried both the cases and found that the complaint of Ramutti Kurup was true and

accordingly arrested the real culprits who were five in number and committed them to the sessions with the result that the Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the accused to various terms of imprisonment. The paper, after dwelling on the case at some length, remarks that the authorities should deal very seriously with the police and the Adhikari who enquired into the case in question.

Referring to the same subject, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th October, expresses a similar opinion.

(*b*) *Courts.*

4. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 6th October, reports that a meeting of Mussalmans will shortly be held at the initiative of one Mr. S. M. F. Fukri to adopt a memorial to be forwarded to Government praying for the appointment of a qualified Muhammadan to the Judgeship in the Madras Court of Small Causes, which is about to fall vacant in consequence of the approaching retirement of Mr. V. P. D'Rozario and another Muhammadan as a Sub-Judge in the mofussil.

A memorial for the appointment of a Muhammadan as a Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes and another as a Sub-Judge.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1904.

(*d*) *Education.*

5. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 6th October, invites the attention of the Registrar of the Madras University to the fact that this year a very important Muhammadan festival called the Id-ul-Fitr falls on the 9th of December next, which is the last day of the Matriculation and F.A. Examinations, and requests the Registrar to place this matter before a meeting of the Syndicate and get the 9th of December altered to either the 10th or the 11th of that month, stating that Muhammadan candidates will not attend on the 9th in consequence of the festival.

A suggestion for altering the 9th of December, the last day of the Matriculation Examination, to the 10th or 11th of that month.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1904.

6. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 12th October, in commenting at some length on the Competitive Examination, says that it causes great friction between two great communities in India—the Hindu and the Muhammadan—because the former succeed but the latter, owing to their backwardness in education, fail in the examination and so long as this friction and variance caused thereby exist, political success is doubted, and hence the examination will neither be beneficial to the communities nor to Government. Lord Curzon after becoming aware of this, abolished the examination. For which the whole of India ought to be thankful to his Lordship.

Competitive Examination.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1904.

The editor hopes that Local Governments will also follow suit in this respect adding that when England and other civilized countries do not approve of the system there is no reason why it should not be entirely abolished in India—the abode of different nationalities. The editor concludes with the remark that if the examination is not abolished its results will be injurious to the interests of one community or that of the other later on if not now.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

7. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th October, says:—The use of the English language in the proceedings of the Union Panchayats is undesirable, for most of the members of these bodies do not know English. Whereas men of experience who are natives of the several localities are the fittest persons to be chairmen of the Panchayats, the use of the English language necessitates the appointment of Hospital Assistants, Sub-Registrars and other English-knowing persons to the posts of Chairmen, although probably they have little knowledge of the locality. A member of a Union Panchayat unacquainted

The language used in the transactions of the Union Panchayats.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 11th, 1904.

with English is at a loss to say what took place at the last meeting of the Panchayat which he attended, or to what proceedings he affixed his signature. This state of things is productive of much evil, and may sometimes give rise to frauds. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should order that all the records of the Union Panchayats should be kept in the languages in use in their respective places.

(*g*) *Forests.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 10th, 1904.

The rearing of forests, and the price of firewood.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th October, writes as follows about the results of the administration of the Forest Department:—The stringent rules framed by the Government in connection with the forests have not led to any of the advantages promised to the people at the time when they were framed. The agriculturists do not at present obtain timber, manure, or fodder for cattle cheaper than before. Their cows and bullocks find no better pasture, and are in no way in a better condition than previously. Perhaps they die in larger numbers now owing to the scarcity of fodder and disease. Lastly, and chiefly, the price of firewood has not fallen. The people, therefore, have to convert into fuel the dung of their cattle, which they can otherwise use to better purpose as manure. Admittedly, there is a more abundant growth of forests now than before. But firewood is not cheaper. Why? The answer given is that the Railway Companies purchase enormous quantities of firewood. Why not let the Railway Companies buy coal, so that the people may get their firewood cheaper? The truth is this: If the Railway Companies use coal instead of firewood, their profits will be lessened, and the share which the Government gets in these profits will also be decreased in proportion; and there will be no inducement for new British capitalists to come to India, lay new railways, and manage them. Further, the cheapening of firewood in this way will reduce the income derived by the Government in the Forest Department. Thus the Government is interested in selling firewood to the Railway Companies, more than to the people. This attitude of the Government leads to much dissatisfaction.

(*k*) *General.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 12th, 1904.

Salem Collector's Office.

9. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 12th October, refers to the decision of the High Court reversing the conviction of the Revenue Inspector Hanumanta Rao for forgery by the Sessions Judge of Salem, and states that the remark by the High Court that the appeal petition of the said Revenue Inspector was not perhaps forwarded to the Revenue Board by the clerks in the Collector's office who are capable of committing forgery, was not groundless. That remark reflects great discredit, says the paper, not only on the Collector's office at Salem but also on all other Collectors' offices in the Presidency.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Oct. 12th, 1904.

The British Government as the cause of the plague, famine and poverty in India.

10. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 12th October, says that the three great calamities which India is subject to, viz., plague, famine and poverty, are all the consequences of the British system of Government. It is evident from the histories written by the Englishmen themselves that India had not been subject to these calamities before the English Government was established in the country. The introduction of railways has brought the two monsters—plague and famine. It is true that the railway has been of immense benefit to the people, but there is no unmixed good in the world. Plague was first brought to India from China by ships and has been spread throughout the country by means of the railway. Every year the British Government is carrying away 45 crores of rupees from India to England, but it is not spending a sufficient amount to put an end to the ravages of plague and famine. It might be said that Government is not responsible for these, but who is it that wastes so much money on sports like the Thibetan expedition? They

say that the expedition was undertaken in the interests of India. It cost a large number of lives and a very large sum of money, but the benefit derived from it is a treaty which is worse than useless. It is therefore the duty of the Government to do all in their power to put an end to plague and famine in the country.

IV.—Native States.

11. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 12th October, does not approve of the suggestion made by the *Madras Mail* and other papers to appoint a Plague Commissioner for the Province, because the measure has once been tried and has failed. On the other hand it is of opinion that a sanitary board should be constituted for each district with branches in every taluk and every village consisting of the principal officers in each and an annual amount of one lakh of rupees should be assigned to each district for the improvement of its sanitation, and for the rebuilding of ill-ventilated houses. This, says the paper, is the only way to ultimately drive out plague and if this is done, all the plague establishment on which so much money is wasted without the least benefit, may be abolished.

Plague-preventive measures in Mysore.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Oct. 12th, 1904.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

12. A correspondent to the *Desabhimani*, of the 8th October, writes that in Bhadráchalam taluk, Gódávari district, cholam has been sown but the tender shoots are being destroyed by locusts. The cultivators are eagerly expecting rain.

Crops in Bhadráchalam taluk, Gódávari district.

Desabhimani, *Bezwada*, Oct. 8th, 1904.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

13. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 12th October, complains of the conduct of some of the ferry contractors in Malabar. It appears that the contractors do not conform to the ferry rules in the matter of levying tolls from passengers; they are generally said to levy a higher rate than that prescribed in the rules and to go even to the extent of levying toll from persons who are exempted from payment. The correspondent gives an instance in which toll and that, too, at a higher rate than usual, was levied from certain students of the Zamorin's College by the contractor of the Puzakkattiri ferry in Calicut taluk, who refused to take any notice of the pass given to the students by the Principal of the College. The matter has now been brought by the students, through the Principal, to the notice of the President of the District Board and the correspondent hopes that the conduct of the contractor will now be enquired into and dealt with seriously by the authorities.

Complaint against the ferry contractors in Malabar.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Oct. 12th, 1904.

14. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 6th October, in giving an account of the illness of Lady Curzon, says that Muhammadans have held and are holding prayer meetings in many places in India and that at the press of this paper prayers are daily offered for the speedy recovery of the lady who, the editor hopes, will soon be convalescent, but fears that Lord Curzon will not come out to India in case medical advice prevents Lady Curzon from leaving England.

The illness of Lady Curzon and Muhammadans.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Oct. 6th, 1904.

[Issued 22nd October 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 43 OF 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 22nd October 1904.

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Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Tilism-i-Hairat, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1904.

1. The *Tilism-i-Hairat*, of the 15th October, says that this year the Id-ul-fitr—the Ramzan festival—falls on the last day of the Matriculation Examination and that in consequence thereof Muhammadan candidates will not attend the examination on that day and hence asks the Madras University to do the needful in this respect.

Matriculation Examination and Muhammadan candidates.

(*k*) *General.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1904.

2. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd October, observes:—The *Madras Mail* says that, in connection with the scheme for the redistribution of districts in this Presidency, Mr. A. G. Cardew, the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, will be appointed to make arrangements for the judicial administration of the districts to be newly formed. Although Mr. Cardew is a capable person for any work, we are not sure whether he has enough of experience in the Judicial Department to make definite proposals on the matter. He was never a District Judge, as many other Civilians have been. One of the Judges of the High Court will be better fitted to do this work. But again, even among the Judges of the High Court, it will be of no use to select a Barrister Judge. A Civilian Judge should be appointed. The Hon'ble Justice Sir James A. Davies is perhaps the fittest officer to give satisfactory counsel to the Government in this matter.

The redistribution of districts in the Madras Presidency.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Oct. 15th, 1904.

3. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 15th October, stating that the Madras Registration Department makes a profit of five lakhs of rupees every year, remarks that it will be greatly beneficial to the people if the registration fees are reduced, and it fails to see any serious objections to such a reduction.

Madras Registration Department.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Oct. 19th, 1904.

4. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 19th October, gives a translation of a letter contributed by Mr. H. M. Hyndman to the *Justice* (?) on Lord Curzon's administration in India remarks that Lord Curzon has devised various schemes to keep the Indians out of power and to add to the supremacy of the Europeans in India. The letter itself says that Lord Curzon has gone to England to persuade the ministry to sanction such of the schemes which he had devised and which they seemed reluctant to

The administration of Lord Curzon.

sanction. His administration is calculated to bring discredit to the British name. Just as Lord Dalhousie's policy made India ripe for the Great Mutiny, Lord Curzon has overturned the policy hitherto pursued by the British Government towards India and has sown the seeds of rebellion there. There is no crime which he has not committed. He has filled all Government offices in India with Englishmen. He looks upon all Indians from the highest to the lowest like so many monkeys. He is bent on giving all offices in the administration to Europeans to the exclusion of the natives of the soil. His administration has brought poverty into the land and ten millions of people are starving. Every year 45 millions of rupees are taken away to England from India without any return to the country for this enormous drain. In short the English have cause to feel ashamed when compared with Akbar whom they have succeeded in ruling over India.

Two suspicious cases of death in Cheruvannur amsam, Calicut taluk.

5. A correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 14th October, invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of holding an enquiry into two suspicious cases of death which occurred recently in Paruvath house in Cheruvannur amsam, Calicut taluk. It appears that two women who were sisters were found dead in the house one morning and at the instance of certain relatives who attributed the death to the deceased having eaten some kind of yams the previous night, the dead bodies were buried. There are no male members in the said house and there are different rumours as to the cause of their death. The correspondent says that if the authorities were to enquire into the matter, the truth would probably come to light.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 14th, 1904.

Remarks on the administration of Malabar by Mr. Pinhey.

6. A correspondent to the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 19th October, in the course of an article on Malabar affairs, refers to the unsatisfactory administration of Malabar by Mr. Pinhey and is glad to notice that he will be leaving the district very soon. The correspondent ridicules Mr. Pinhey by addressing him as a Maharaja and using honorific expressions which are generally used by subjects when addressing a ruling prince and his exit from the stage of Malabar administration is ludicrously portrayed in a Sanskrit sloka, the purport of which is that His Excellency Sir James Thomson hearing of the grievances of the people of Malabar caused by the unsatisfactory administration of the district by Mr. Pinhey has transferred him from the place and appointed Mr. Knapp in his stead. The correspondent assures the people of Travancore that Mr. Pinhey will not be sent as their Resident, and observes that on his return from leave, he will most probably be sent out as the Grand Llama of Thibet or as the Viceroy of Port Arthur.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 19th, 1904.

Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

7. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 18th October, refers to the notification of the Government of India regarding the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz which has since been republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and says that the period prescribed for the medical inspection of intending pilgrims has thereby been reduced from 10 to 5 days and not raised as was erroneously announced by some contemporary. The reduction, it adds, would place intending pilgrims under obligation to the Government.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1904.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Englishmen in the higher posts in Mysore.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th October, referring to the fact that at least forty posts carrying high salaries in the Mysore Government are held by Englishmen, says:—The rulers of the Native States are not particularly attached to the Englishmen; but a desire to be on good terms with the British Residents and the Supreme Government forces them to give to Englishmen those places which they would otherwise confer on their own people. Lord Curzon, shortly after his arrival in India, said that he was greatly grieved to see that the Englishmen were drawing away the lifeblood

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 19th, 1904.

of India by depriving the Indians of the higher offices even in the Native States. Yet, it was Lord Curzon who appointed the Englishmen in Mysore. He has done the same in other Native States also. Lord Curzon is very zealous in providing the Englishmen with every means of becoming wealthy.

SURYODAYA, PRAKASIKA *Bangalore*, Oct. 19th, 1904.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

9. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 19th October, writing on the Representative Assembly of Mysore, says that the curtailing of the powers of the assembly is injurious to the interests of the State inasmuch as the Government of Mysore by raising the assembly into a real power in the country can successfully plead the will of that assembly as an excuse for resisting the continual encroachments of the English Government upon the privileges of the State. Otherwise Mysore will gradually have to yield to all the demands of the Imperial Government and become reduced to the condition of only a happy hunting ground for Europeans. The raising of the assembly to the position which the British Parliament occupies in England will alone enable the Mysore Government to exist in its entirety as a Native State.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 15th, 1904.

Settlement operations in Travancore.

10. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 15th October, is glad to notice that Mr. Madhava Rao, the Diwan of Travancore, is adopting measures for the speedy completion of the settlement operations which were commenced in that State some twenty years ago. The inconvenience and hardships suffered by the ryots at the hands of the Settlement officers are very great, and if Mr. Madhava Rao would bring about a speedy completion of this work, he would earn the everlasting gratitude of the ryots of the Travancore State.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 18th, 1904.

The season in Nuzvid.

11. The Nuzvid correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 18th October, writes as follows:—The paddy crops raised on lands near Nuzvid have withered as there has been no rain, not even a single shower, during the past three months. The ryots cut and sold them as fodder for cattle. Most of the merchants are keeping back their grain in anticipation of famine.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1904.

Why should India be taxed to further the commercial interests of the Englishmen?

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st October, writes:—Already India has sustained a heavy loss in money and in men in connection with the expedition to Thibet. Not content with this, Lord Curzon has determined to make fresh arrangements with Persia for the advancement, as it is said, of India's trade. We cannot say what calamities this attempt will lead to. Some people may ask, "why should we cry out against our rulers when they endeavour to improve India's commercial condition?" Our answer is "we should raise no objection if India is really to reap the benefit of these schemes." What in fact the Government means when it uses the phrase "the good of India" in relation to foreign commerce is the interests of those Englishmen who carry on trade and realize large profits in India. The commercial activity of the British in India has extended to all the interior towns, and even to the larger villages. They purchase things at the places where they are produced, convey them to the big towns and ports, and export them. This is what the Government calls the trade of India; and it is this prosperity of the English merchants which the Government has in mind when it says—and lies deliberately in saying—that the Indian trade is advancing, that the Indians are getting wealthier, and so on. It will be just the same in the case of Persia. All the trade with that country will be in the hands of the Englishmen, and the Indians will be denied the smallest share in it. Is it reasonable to force the poor Indians to pay taxes for the almost exclusive prosperity of the Englishmen?

13. The *Alhami*, of the 16th October, extols Lord Curzon for his unbiassed justice and equal treatment of different classes of people without distinction of caste and creed and requests that his Lordship will, on his return, take over the mosque called Shahid Gunj from the Sikhs at Lahore and making it over to Mussalmans place them under an everlasting debt of gratitude.

ALHAMI, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1904.

Requesting Lord Curzon to take over the Shahid Gunj mosque at Lahore and make it over to Muhammadans.

14. The same paper in another item disapproves of the remark of Lord Curzon made in England that India should not be under parliamentary control saying that no sensible man would support it. However it thinks that Lord Curzon is a well-wisher of India.

Parliamentary control of India and Lord Curzon.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Daily Post, *Bangalore*, Oct. 28th, 1904.

The Mappillas again.

1. "Yesterday morning a *fracas* took place, in which Mr. Doran and some of the students of the survey training class on the Oosoor Road near the Home for the Aged were set upon by Mappillas. It would appear that Mr. Doran was instructing his class of about a dozen students in plane-table surveying, and was so occupied on the side of the road, where a pathway leads to the tank near by. Just then about a hundred men of the 77th Mappillas came up, and in making their way to the tank to bathe, some of the men made themselves very objectionable to Mr. Doran, and crowded on to the plane-table, one sepoy in particular being very aggressive. Mr. Doran spoke to this man and his companions in Hindustani and warned them not to interrupt Government work. The Mappilla moved on, but almost immediately returned and further aggravated Mr. Doran, and with his companions attempted to push the table over. Mr. Doran then took hold of the man by the arm and told his lascar to take charge of the man, but the lascar, on seizing the Mappilla, was immediately surrounded by a number of other Mappillas and very roughly handled. Messrs. Luxa and Rice, two of the students, then went to rescue the lascar from ill-treatment, and having at the time sticks in their hands, the Mappillas imagined that they intended using the sticks, whereupon the crowd set upon these two students, snatched away the sticks and struck both Mr. Luxa and Mr. Rice, the former receiving a nasty blow on his hand and the latter being struck over the head. A native officer then interfered and stopped the row. Mr. Doran proceeded with the students to the Mappilla office and made a report of the occurrence, the lascar identifying two of his assailants. To-day Mr. Doran and the others appeared before the Commanding Officer of the Regiment and made statements as to what happened yesterday, and a strict enquiry has been instituted into the matter, which has now been referred to the General Commanding."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 26th October, refers to the outrage committed by the Russian Baltic fleet against the British trawlers in the North Sea, and says that it is unable to understand how the Russians who have been defeated in battle after battle and slaughtered in thousands by the Japanese, made bold to practise mischief against British fishermen. It warns them against such outrages, which will certainly bring about their utter ruin.

Outrage by the Baltic fleet.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1904.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

3. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 20th October, says that the sea-shore extending from the Ice House to the Senate Hall is in an insanitary state, which, it fears, will affect the health of the natives and Europeans frequenting the place for recreation. Hence it asks the Commissioner of Police and the President of the Madras Municipality to adopt remedial measures. Referring to the same subject, the *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th October, says that close to the water, on the shore, from the Ice House to the Marine Villa fishermen commit nuisance every morning which being thrown over the sand on the shore by the waves pollutes the air. It requests the Commissioner of Police to detail a constable to prevent fishermen from committing nuisance there, having regard to the health of those who frequent the place for recreation.

Insanitary state of the sea-shore from the Ice House to the Marine Villa.

Aftab-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1904.

(d) *Education.*

4. The *Sasilekha*, of the 25th October, refers in eulogistic terms to the patronage extended by the Maharaja of Mysore to Sriman Balasaraswati Srinivasachariar, a great Sanskrit scholar, on whom a number of titles was conferred by the great Pandits in the renowned centres of Sanskrit learning in Benares, Mysore, etc., and who displayed wonderful feats in *ex tempore* poetical composition in Sanskrit and seven other languages in Madras and other places. It adds that if the other Rajas and Maharajas also should similarly patronize scholars in the most ancient of the languages, Sanskrit, that language will extend all over India to the glory of the country.

Patronizing Sanskrit learning.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1904.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

5. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 27th October, complains that, although ten months have now elapsed since the last year's Park Fair, its accounts have not yet been published, and infers from the silence maintained by the Madras Municipality in this matter that there should be some serious difference of opinion among the members of the Fair Committee.

The accounts of the last year's Park Fair.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1904.

6. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th October, says that whenever there is a fall of rain, water remains collected in the uneven portions of streets and suggests the advisability of making them even with mud or debris.

Suggesting the advisability of repairing uneven streets.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1904.

(*h*) *Railways.*

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 26th, 1904.

Inconvenience to the passengers owing to the absence of 1st and 2nd class waiting-rooms in some of the stations in Malabar.

7. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 26th October, invites the attention of the Madras Railway authorities to the inconvenience experienced by the first and second class passengers for want of a waiting-room at the Pattambi Railway station.

A leader in the same issue of the paper referring to the same subject says that similar inconvenience is experienced by the passengers at some other stations also in Malabar.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1904.

Mr. J. B. Pennyngton on the salt tax.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th October, says:—In a paper recently read by Mr. J. B. Pennyngton before the East Indian Association in London, he recommends that the salt tax may be abolished, and that the consequent loss of revenue may be made good by the imposition of an income tax. We are heartily in accord with him in the opinion that the abolition of the salt tax will greatly conduce to the improvement of the people. But we fail to perceive how a gentleman, who advocates the abolition of this tax on the ground that it presses heavily on the poor, can at the same time suggest the substitution of a tax which will be still more oppressive to the poor. We think that Mr. Pennyngton has not gone deeply enough into the subject. To compensate the Government for the loss of the salt tax, it has nothing more to do than to curtail some of its many unnecessary expenses.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1904.

The Department of Agriculture, Madras.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th October, reviewing the report of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, for the last year, observes:—Mr. Benson, who was till lately the head of the Department of Agriculture and Land Records, has recently been appointed as Director of the Department of Agriculture alone, and is at present superintending the work of that department, and making frequent tours in which he is pointing out the way in which agricultural experiments should be conducted. The Government of Madras, as is apparent from the opinion expressed by it upon the report above referred to, is under the impression that, because so much has been done, there is no lack of sympathy on its part in the matter of the improvement of agriculture, and that the officers of Government are working with the utmost zeal and interest. But it is a fact that this department did not turn out as much work as it was expected to do in the year under report. Further, we are not told what new methods of cultivation were shown to the people in the experimental farms established and worked by the Government at Bellary and Koilpatti. Nor do we approve of the choice of these two places in preference to others for this purpose. Their soil is black, and any experiments made in it can yield only unsatisfactory results. The Government should, therefore, establish experimental farms in other places. We think it necessary that each district should be provided with one such farm; for it will be an effectual inducement to the people to adopt new and improved methods of agriculture. It may, however, be said that this cannot be done all at once. But has the Government at least appointed an agricultural chemist as it has been promising? Mere words are of no use. Lastly, the Agricultural College at Saidapet did not show such good results as it used to do in former years; and it appears that the farm attached to this College did not create a favourable impression upon Mr. Malleson, the Inspector-General of Agriculture. But we are glad to note that a Veterinary College was established in the year under report.

10. A paragraph in the *Manorama*, of the 28th October, complains of the irregularity of the postman attached to the Kollangode post office. It appears that the postman instead of delivering letters and newspapers direct to the respective addressees hands them over to some other persons for delivery to the addressees and consequently they are received very late and at times not received at all. The attention of the Postal authorities is invited to the matter.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 28th, 1904.

Irregularities of the postman attached to the Kollangode post office.

11. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 24th October, states that owing to the non-grant of stipends the servants and dependents of Her late Highness the Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba have been reduced to a deplorable state and that some of them are almost starving. It hopes that Government will be graciously pleased to grant stipends to those who are entitled thereto.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1904.

Suggesting the grant of stipends to the servants and dependents of Her late Highness the Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th October, writes:—In every nation, there are wise men and fools. When there is any grievance to be complained of, the former do it patiently and in a peaceful manner. Fools are hasty and prefer short-cuts, and thus bring evil upon themselves and others; and fools form the major portion of the world's population. But even these are serviceable in one way. Just as a bit of straw flying in the air indicates the direction in which the wind blows, any openly expressed dissatisfaction even among the foolish points to some lurking evil in the administration of the country. The rulers should realize this fact, and take steps to remove the cause of the grievance before the popular rage finds vent in the commission of some wicked act. The means whereby the Government can keep itself informed of the feelings of the people from time to time are chiefly the press and the popular assemblies. These two means exist in India. But the Government hardly heeds the suggestions made by them, and acts according to its own will and pleasure. Such irresponsible conduct produces dissatisfaction in the minds of the people, and Lord Curzon's Government is most to blame in this respect.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1904.

The Government's disregard of newspapers and national assemblies.

13. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 22nd October, complains that the Orumanagur and Ariyur dam contractors in Chowghat division levy from passengers and cargo-boatmen a higher rate of toll than that fixed by Government. It appears that if the passengers and boatmen refuse to pay what is demanded by the contractors they are made to wait at the dam for several hours.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 22nd, 1904.

Dam contractors of Chowghat collecting toll at a higher rate.

A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 29th October, referring to the same subject, hopes that the authorities concerned will put a stop to this iniquitous practice as it entails great loss and hardships on the passengers and boatmen.

[Issued 5th November 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 45 OF 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 5th November 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States.

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1904.

The Travancore Planters' Labour Bill.

1. "We wonder what the Travancore Government is about. It introduced in the local Legislative Council the other day a measure which is no better than a blind copy of an enactment of the Madras Legislature. The slavish imitation excited our curiosity at the time, and while pointing out that the British enactment had so far remained practically a dead letter we led ourselves to believe that the influence of the Travancore planters was responsible for the introduction of the measure. It was apparent at the time that the Travancore Government was legislating for the sake of the planters in the State, and in its anxiety to oblige the latter was rushing a fair copy of the Madras Act through its Council. This belief of ours gained strength from the circumstance that the representatives of the labouring classes openly entered their protest against the Bill. In the interest of the coolies, the most vigorous denunciations were hurled against the Bill at the time of its introduction. If the coolies and those who stood up on their behalf did not want it, naturally it followed that the planters were anxious to have a slave law to secure their supply of labour. We have now been rather rudely, though somewhat agreeably, shaken from this belief of ours. It now appears that the planters too do not want the Bill. The only parties interested in the Bill are the planters and the labourers. Both of them do not want it, and the Travancore Government, if it legislates at all, must legislate for its own sake and not for the sake of any of the interested communities. Is it after all the mere desire to copy from the British Government that has prompted the Travancore Government to undertake this questionable legislation? In the statement of objects and reasons accompanying the Travancore draft Regulation we read:—'It has been found that the absence of a law for the purpose of regulating the conditions of labour in the planting districts of the country works hardship on both the employer and the labourer. It is necessary in the interests of the growth and preservation of the planting industry to remedy this defect. With this view, the Bill is now sought to be introduced before the Council.' The statement is signed by a responsible officer of the State, Mr. T. Rajaram Row, the Dewan Peishkar of Quilon. He is the honourable member in charge of the Bill; and when he said that the Regulation was 'necessary in the interests of the growth and preservation of the planting industry' one would naturally have expected that the Government of Travancore was actuated by a desire to improve the position of the planters as well as of the labourers. Both of them have now respectfully declined the intervention of Government. It is most curious that the State should have proceeded so far without consulting either. To avoid legislating for nobody, the Travancore Government has the only unenviable course left of summarily cancelling what it has so far done. We hope it will do this promptly, though at the risk of appearing somewhat sottish in the eyes of the public. In the place of the Bill, the Travancore planters want the retention of the existing Breach of Contracts Regulation with an additional clause for extradition from British territory. But this is another matter. The Bill as Bill they object to. Those in this Presidency will await the decision of the Travancore Government with great interest."

VERNACULAR PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

2. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th October, says that it is a mistake to allow a Viceroy to enter again on his duties, after once permitting him to go home. For it gives him an opportunity to try all the means in his power to influence the Ministers there to carry out his proposals. If Lord Curzon had not gone home on leave, the Thibetan Mission might probably not have been sent. The paper opines that the present Mission to Kabul is due to the influence of Lord Curzon with the Ministers at home. Although the object of the Mission is not definitely known, it seems that the secret intention of such missions is to disturb the old arrangements. Otherwise, why should this mission be sent to Kabul now, when the eldest son of the Amir is to visit the Viceroy shortly.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1904.

"A Mission to Afghanistan."

3. The *Qasim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 27th October, says that the relations between the Government of India and the Amir of Afghanistan have not for some time been as satisfactory as hitherto. The change is obviously due to the fact that the Amir is at present entirely occupied in reducing the refractory and illiterate Afghans to submission and could not therefore turn his attention towards cultivating those relations. The Anglo-Indian press attributes the present attitude of the Amir to his hostile motives and some of the papers invite the attention of the Government of India to the alleged concentration of the Afridis on the frontier, and the despatch of the followers of Mulla Huda to the distant districts of Afghanistan for preaching the Jehad. Even if the allegation as to the Jehad is true, its preaching in the distant districts shows that it is due to the movements of the Russian army at Turkestan.

Qasim-ul-Akhbar, *Bangalore*, Oct. 27th, 1904.

The relation between the Amir of Afghanistan and the Government of India.

4. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 31st October, inserts a translation of an extract from the *Alnadi* (an Arabic paper of Cairo) in which the *Alnadi* reports that a complaint has reached the European Powers from the Muhammadan subjects of the Czar against Russian oppression and tyranny, and adds that Russia was under the impression that she had no equal and that she could exalt or lower any whom she liked. But the present war has disclosed the fallacy of such an impression. It is owing to her Muhammadan army that she still maintains her footing on the battlefield, otherwise she would have been already utterly routed as the Russians are cowards. Besides this the Christian world is governed by the principles borrowed from Muhammadans and the Muhammadan subjects of the Czar are not like Armenian mischief-makers, yet they are oppressed, which shows that Russia is under a brutal Government. The *Alnadi* requests the European Powers to espouse the cause of the oppressed Muhammadans for the sake of humanity which they advocate and thus escape from the stigma of prejudice, which would otherwise be cast upon them.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1904.

The Muhammadan subjects of the Czar and European Powers.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

5. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, suggests that a European or an Eurasian should be appointed as the Town Police Inspector of Calicut. The present Inspector, Mr. Chandu, though an able officer, is, in the opinion of the paper, not competent to deal with the police matters of such a big town as Calicut. It

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1904.

An European or Eurasian to be appointed as the Town Police Inspector of Calicut.

appears that Mr. Chandu has got many relatives at the place and the paper remarks that in case a European or a Eurasian is not available for the post, an Inspector unconnected with the town should be appointed.

(b) Courts.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1904.

District Munsif's Court at Bhímavaram.

6. An Ellore correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 1st November, states that the District Munsif's Court at Bhímavaram, Gódávari district, has not sufficient work, and that cases are therefore transferred to that court from the Narasapur, Tanuku and Ellore Courts. This is very inconvenient to the parties. So, the correspondent remarks that the Court at Bhímavaram will be superfluous if the Ellore, Tanuku and Narasapur Munsifs are sufficiently active in their work.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 2nd, 1904.

Inconvenience to the public owing to the frequent transfers of the District Judge of South Malabar.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 2nd November, says that by the frequent transfer of the District Judge of South Malabar, the work of the court is not satisfactorily done. By the time a District Judge understands the nature of land tenures and customs peculiar to Malabar, he is transferred and one who is quite new to the place is appointed in his stead. Such frequent transfers entail great hardship and inconvenience on the litigants, and the article requests Government that in the case of the District Judges in Malabar, such frequent transfers should not be made as the land tenures, etc., obtaining in Malabar are quite different from those in other districts and a Judge who comes from another district takes some time to make himself acquainted with these peculiarities.

(d) Education.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1904.

The Government College at Rajahmundry.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd November, observes:—The *Hindu* of Madras suspects that the Government contemplates the abolition of the physical science classes in the Rajahmundry College, in consequence of the death of Mr. A. Ramalinga Aiyar, who was the Professor of Science in that college. Possibly this suspicion is well founded. The Government acted in a similar manner on a previous occasion in connection with the Kumbakónam College. The ostensible reason why the physical science classes were abolished in the latter college was that at that time additional branches of instruction had to be instituted in the Presidency College at Madras. The Government will, however, find no such excuse in the case of the Rajahmundry College. Nor can it be said that, as Mr. Ramalinga Aiyar is dead, there is none fit to take his place. Mr. P. Rajagopala Aiyar, who is an Assistant in the Presidency College, is a Master of Arts, has previously acted as Professor of Science in that college, and is in every way qualified to occupy the vacant place in the Rajahmundry College. Although we cannot say for certain that the Government has such an intention, yet we think it necessary to impress upon it the fact that, at a time when throughout the country the need for education in the sciences is urgently felt, the abolition of the science classes in one of the first-grade Government colleges will be the cause of the utmost dissatisfaction.

(g) Forests.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Nov. 5th, 1904.

The desirability of allowing people to use forests for certain purposes.

9. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 5th November, says that as forests are intended not only to be sources of revenue to the Government but also for the use of the people, it is reasonable that the people should be allowed the free use of bamboos, leaves and grass that grow in the forest, the Government only preventing the destruction of certain reserved classes of trees. It should also be the duty of Government to construct and maintain roads leading to the forests and to provide water

for the cattle frequenting them. The paper therefore hopes that Government will take this into consideration and remove one of the hardships to which the people are subjected by the Forest laws.

(*h*) *Railways.*

10. A Pentapadu correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 29th October, states that as the Tanuku taluk has been included in the Kistna district since the reorganization of districts, the residents of the taluk have to go to Bunder, which is a long way off, whenever they have business in the Collector's Cutcherry. He remarks, therefore, that the difficulty will be obviated if railway communication to that place is provided, and requests the District Board and the Railway Companies to take the matter into consideration and help the people.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1904.

Wanted a railway from Tanuku to Bunder.

11. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 4th November, complains of the apathy of the Madras Railway authorities to the comfort and convenience of the passengers on that railway. It appears that even when there is a large number of passengers than usual, no additional carriages are attached to the trains and 15 to 20 passengers are compelled to enter a compartment intended to seat 8, to their inconvenience or discomfort.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 4th, 1904.

Inconvenience to the passengers on the Madras Railway.

(*k*) *General.*

12. The *Satthia Varthamani*, of the 1st November, writes :—"Once again the Collector of Madura is being transferred and a new officer is entering upon the duties of the office. Mr. Knapp, who is thus leaving after a ten months' occupancy of the post, has shown himself to be a strong and capable officer, and many regret his departure. Once more we call attention to the strange administrative folly perpetrated by the Madras Government through this frequency of change in its leading administrative officers. Eleven successive Collectors in this great district since 1898; about an average of six months each; just enough time to enable them to get acquainted with their work and then they are shunted off to another field. It is a gross injustice to the district, to the officers, and to the Government itself."

SATTHIA VARTHAMANI, *Pasumalai*, Nov. 1st, 1904.

The Madura Collectorate.

13. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 2nd November, states that Mr. Scott, the Collector of Anantapur, happened, while on tour, to find some pits in a Government tope, and surmising that they were due to the "carelessness" of the Sub-Magistrate, he ordered him to have them closed up at his own cost. The Sub-Magistrate fears that it will cost him Rs. 40 to do so. Nobody knows when they were dug and by whom. They do not seem to be newly dug. The paper hopes that this arbitrary order of the Collector will attract the attention of the Government.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1904.

Collector Mr. E. Scott.

14. A paragraph in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 5th November, complains of the highhandedness of the soldiers of the Cheshire Regiment stationed at Calicut, who it appears annoy the people in various ways, and the paper urges upon the authorities concerned to keep the soldiers under control and prevent a recurrence of such things in future, lest it should tend to create a disturbance between the soldiers and the people.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1904.

Highhandedness of the soldiers stationed at Calicut.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

15. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 3rd November, writes that it is rumoured that Mr. Perim suggested to Mr. Walker the advisability of the amalgamation of the General Branch of the Public Works with the Irrigation Branch with Mr. Perim as its head. Mr. Walker forwarded the suggestion (with a memorandum supporting the suggestion and adding that the department being the worst served of any should be reorganized at once) directly to the British

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1904.

The alleged amalgamation of the General Branch of the Public Works Department with that of the Irrigation.

Resident who in turn despatched it to the Government of India. Thereupon the Viceroy sent a letter to the Nizam through the Resident asking His Highness to adapt the suggestion if it was reasonable. The *Naier* reserves its remarks on the alleged proposed amalgamation until it turns out to be a fact but thinks that Mr. Walker and Mr. Perim who are well acquainted with official etiquette would not have despatched the suggestion direct.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu Nésan, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1904.

Prices of food-grains.

16. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 5th November, attributes the steady rise in the prices of the food-grains and the consequent miseries which the poor suffer in India, to the increasing quantity of the grains exported from the country, and suggests that these will be mitigated to a very large extent if the Government enhances the export duty.

Janamukulan, *Tanjore*, Nov. 5th, 1904.

Why should the Government recover from the people more than what is required for its actual expenses?

17. The *Janamukulan*, of the 5th November, quotes an article from the *Prapanchatharakai*, in which it refers to the fact that for the last four or five years there has been a large balance of money in the hands of the Government, and remarks that a surplus in the treasury is likely to prove a temptation to extravagant and unnecessary expenditure, and suggests that at least in the future the Government should recover from the people no more than what is necessary for the purposes of administration, and relinquish the surplus in their favour.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*. Oct. 31st, 1904.

Ablebodied beggars.

18. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of the 31st October, complains of the passive attitude of the Government in regard to persons who are strong enough to earn their livelihood by labour, but who, being too lazy to do so, put on the garb of beggars and subject householders and petty shopkeepers to continual annoyance and inconvenience, and begs that the Government will deal with these drones of society in a befitting manner under the Nuisance Act.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1904.

Lord Ampthill's tours.

19. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd November, observes:—Lord Ampthill is on the eve of a two months' tour. All the expenses of his touring have to be borne by the Indian Treasury. The money of a country should be used only for the purpose of improving the condition of its people. What benefit can accrue to the Indian people by Lord Ampthill's tours? He can do nothing of much consequence, because he is only an acting Governor-General. Moreover, it can safely be affirmed that the proud Lord Curzon would have left instructions that Lord Ampthill should keep quiet during his short *regimé* as Governor-General. Under such circumstances, why should Lord Ampthill drain the resources of the country in this unnecessary way?

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Nov. 2nd, 1904.

The doings of the English soldiers practising rifle-shooting near Nundi Hills in Mysore.

20. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 2nd November, complains that the company of soldiers that have been taken to the neighbourhood of Nundi Hills to practice rifle-shooting have been annoying the peaceful inhabitants in various ways. They have been committing havoc on the standing crops which in spite of the scantiness of the rains this year have been reared by the hardworking peasants. The editor regrets that the wholesome restrictions which Lord Curzon put upon the freedom with which the British soldiers committed outrages upon the natives were forgotten as soon as Lord Curzon's back was turned. The editor further says that the village authorities in the places where this company of soldiers is now practising have been devoting all their attention to the providing of supplies to the company and have thus no attention to spare for the poor inhabitants who are dying of plague by scores. The editor therefore earnestly calls the attention of the British Resident to the matter.

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REPORT

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for the Week ending 12th November 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*h*) *Railways.*

The Patriot, *North Arcot*, (*Madras*), Sept. 1904.

Railway grievances.

1. P. B. P. writes:—"The South Indian Railway Company is incorrigible. There was no accommodation in many trains to Tirupati during festival days and passengers were left behind for want of space in the trains. There was a pitiable case of a child being left behind in Panapakkam station. It could not be there was no space for the child alone, but what happened was that for want of space the adult passengers were hurrying here and there until they were all hustled by somebody in a crowded compartment and before the child could get in the train began to move. Again it is the rule not to light the lamp in the latrine of the second and first class carriages unless perhaps there is a first-class European passenger. The result is that those who have to pass urine in the dark foul the floor and passengers getting in subsequently cannot safely get into the latrine. The new Agent to the Company is said to be particularly fond of Europeans and other white colored men. Even Europeans if of a somewhat dark complexion are reported to shock his sensitive eyes. It is to be hoped that the olfactory nerves of the new staff are sufficiently sensitive to recognise the evil and remedy it by insisting on a strong light being invariably placed in the latrines. [This is being done now—*Ed.*]"

IV.—Native States. (Travancore.)

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 5th, 1904.

Sale of stamps.

2. "In order to attract the attention of the Officer in charge of Stamps and Stationery, we give special prominence to the following complaint, which comes from our Eraniel correspondent:—'The stamp-vendor stationed in front of the Eraniel Taluk office refuses to sell one-anna stamps for one chakram 12 cash and two-anna stamp papers for 3 chakrams 8 cash. He openly gets 2 chakrams and 4 chakrams respectively, and says that he could not gain anything by getting the legal price, as he has taken the contract at a very low discount. I beg to bring this to the notice of our Acting Tahsildar, Mr. Sankara Iyer, who has so soon begun to grow popular.'"

Malabar Daily News, *Kóttayam*, Nov. 9th, 1904.

False coinage.

3. A correspondent from South Travancore writes:—"On account of a widespread rumour that counterfeit coining is rife at various places, the two chakram coin is becoming useless as a legal tender. A few days ago, I had to go to a merchant friend of mine to dispose of a few coins which had come into my hands and he told me that the local tradesmen positively refuse to accept the two chakram coin. He showed me four of these coins and on examining them I found that no two of them were exactly alike. I am not able to say whether the difference was really due to counterfeit coining or to lack of skill on the part of the Mint people. I hear that certain persons are driving a paying business by palming off these coins on their ignorant customers."

Western Star, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 5th, 1904.

Post office pranks in Trivandrum.

4. The *Western Star*, of the 5th November, in its leader referring to complaints from various quarters anent the late delivery, miscarriage, and, in some cases, total failure in the delivery of letters sent through the British Post office in Trivandrum, and quoting some instances in support of the complaints remarks: In consideration of the fact that the present postmaster was new to the place, it was considered advisable to make first of

all a personal representation of the matter to the postmaster through our reporter, but with no better result. There must be gross carelessness on the part of some of the subordinates employed in the local post office, which means lax supervision on the part of the postmaster. It has transpired that a number of letters and tradesmen's catalogues—probably parcels also—deposited in the letter-box days ago had not been removed from that receptacle and duly forwarded to their respective destinations till the other day—*i.e.*, several days after they had been posted, while others had somehow found their way into a waste-paper basket in the post office! It is hoped the postmaster will soon be able to ascertain who is to blame for such gross negligence. To prevent a recurrence of such laches in future, it would be well if the postmaster made a point of standing by himself, or appoint some other responsible man to do so, whenever the letter-box is cleared, to make sure that no letters or packets are left unremoved. In this connection we may note the following complaint from a Thiruvattar correspondent:—"The inconvenience felt by the local public, as well as the people at Kulasagaram, is really great owing to the late arrival every day of the mails sent through the British Post office, towards the afternoon. Of late, there was a strong rumour that the postal authorities were contemplating the adoption of some means to find a remedy for these delays. But, unfortunately, nothing has been actually done up to date. It would be a great boon if the postal authorities could redress this grievance by adopting such arrangements as would give us our mails at least before noon." That similar vagaries take place all over India and Burma is amply attested by sundry disclosures made in the Annual Report of the Post Office of India for 1903–1904 as published in a Supplement to the Government of India. It is, however, only fair to the postal authorities to bear in mind that it is not they who are always at fault when posted letters and other articles go astray or travel back to the senders through the Dead Letter Office, a lugubrious but useful institution but for the existence of which the general public, more especially tradespeople, would annually sustain considerable loss. Turning to the report under reference, we find that no less than 31,329 complaints were made by the public during the year under notice, and that the percentage of cases in which the representations were found to be well-grounded was 34·55, while the percentage of entirely groundless complaints was 39·98. In the remaining cases either no definite conclusion was arrived at or the investigations had not been completed by the end of the year.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Soldiers in Calicut and Cannanore.

5. "We have heard several reports within the past month of soldiers going large in the streets of Calicut and Cannanore. Tommy Atkins is a very good fellow in his own way, but when he indulges not wisely but too well he is apt, like most other intoxicated mortals, to behave as no respectable hero or 'saviour of his country' would do. Often, when the soldier is thus off his mental and reasoning balance, the village rowdies or the larrikins in the cantonment bazaar gather round him and tease him to exasperation or endeavour to rob him of what he has, and Tommy very naturally gets irritated and tries to paint the country red. When he does this, certain people attach no weight to the provocation that was caused, but put all the blame on unfortunate Tommy and paint him with the blackest of brushes. Often, again, the soldier gets drunk of liquor served to him by shopkeepers who ought to know better than to give an ignorant soldier more than he can stand. This may not be done exactly within the shop, but, to be sure, the publican knows all the while whom he is selling to. We fear a good deal of this sort of thing goes on in Calicut and Cannanore, and, in the best interests of the British soldier, who is a far better fellow than some of these who take advantage of his simplicity, the authorities ought to suppress a pernicious practice."

Malabar Daily News, *Kóttayam*, Nov. 12th, 1904.

VERNACULAR PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1904.

Mission to Afghanistan.

6. The *Sasilekha*, of the 11th November, states that it is at a loss to understand what the object of the mission to Afghanistan is, but however hopes that the mission will not endanger the strong alliance now subsisting between 'Afghanistan and the Government of India.'

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1904.

The request of the Muhammadan candidates for the ensuing University examinations.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th November, observes:—The Muhammadan community of Madras addressed the Syndicate of the Madras University, stating that the 9th December, which is the last day of the Matriculation and First in Arts examinations this year, is a festive day with them, being the Iti-Ramzan, and requesting that these examinations should be postponed to another day. In reply to this the Syndicate has said that it is impossible to grant this request. The ground for this refusal is a mystery to us. We fail to conceive how the arrangements made for conducting these examinations will be upset if the examinations fixed for the 9th December are held on the following day. Depending, as the University does, on the entrance fees paid by the candidates for the maintenance of its establishment, and for the remuneration of the examiners, it is clearly not fair that it should be unmindful of the convenience of one section of the candidates and disregard its reasonable request.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Nov. 12th, 1904.

High rates of school-fees in India.

8. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 12th November, has an article which after saying that recently a deputation of 200 men waited upon the Prime Minister of England and asked for a reduction in the rates of school-fees remarks thus: When the people of England who are reputedly wealthy regard the rates of school-fees too high, how much should the people of India feel the burden of educating their children. The Germans, the Americans, the Japanese and other enlightened Governments give liberal support to their universities, besides providing for the technical and industrial education of the subjects. It is, therefore, very painful to behold the Government of India alone, not only not maintaining such institutions but actually throwing difficulties in the way of the Indians getting education by insisting upon the levy of a high rate of school-fees from the pupils on the plea that the revenues of the State will suffer if the fee-rates are reduced. There are a great many departments in which shearsmay be applied without affecting the efficiency, and the money thus saved will more than suffice for making education cheaper than it at present is. Baroda has introduced free primary education, and it is desirable that Mysore should follow suit. But instead of doing this the Government of Mysore has taken a retrograde step by increasing the rates of school-fees.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 12th, 1904.

Inconvenience to the primary schoolmasters owing to the delay in their salaries being disbursed to them.

9. A correspondent to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 12th November, invites the attention of Government and the Director of Public Instruction to the delay in the disbursement of the salaries to the teachers of the primary schools under the Malabar District Board. It appears that their pay for the

months of September and October has not yet been paid in some of the taluks in Malabar.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

10. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 7th November, reports that the water supplied by the Municipality for the use of the city contains young leeches and that at certain places it is stinking. It fears that if the young leeches get into the stomach of the people who are in the habit of using it recklessly, great injury will be caused. Hence it suggests to the Municipality the advisability of taking measures either to prevent insects, however small they may be, from getting into or breeding in the water, or to prohibit the people from drinking the water without filtering and from applying their mouths to the taps. It winds up with the remark that it would be better if every tap is provided with a filter.

Leeches in the municipal water-supply.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1904.

(h) *Railways.*

11. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 9th November, states that a nobleman of Hyderabad got into a train with his family at Trichinopoly, but finding one of his children missing, all of them got down in great confusion. The missing child having been found, the father entered the compartment, and before his family could get in, the train had started and the latter were left behind helplessly. He called for the stationmaster and the guard in vain, and thereupon made use of the danger signal kept in his second-class compartment, but no regard was paid to it. The paper asks why such a signal is kept in the compartment if it cannot produce the desired effect.

Negligence of railway servants.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1904.

12. The same paper, writing about railway refreshment-rooms, says that the absence of such rooms or hotels in Madura, which is an important station in South India, is very badly felt by passengers. This is due to the heavy rent of Rs. 100 demanded by the railway authorities from hotel or refreshment-roomkeepers for a little space on the platform. The railway authorities have granted Messrs. Spencer & Co. excellent and well-furnished rooms (for Europeans) in many stations. Though they may not allow such accommodation to the Natives, they can at least make arrangements to open ordinary native hotels. The paper requests the Government to take action in the matter and earn the gratitude of the passengers.

Railway refreshment-rooms.

(k) *General.*

13. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th November, writes:—On the ground that a letter which appeared in the columns of the *Madura Mail* with the name of the writer below it was defamatory against the Sheristadar of the District Court of Madura, the District Judge, Mr. Moberly, sent for Mr. Narayanaswami Aiyar, the editor of the paper, and wounded his feelings greatly by subjecting him to a series of irrelevant questions and an unmannerly form of address. This was done by Mr. Moberly not in open court in his capacity as a District Judge, but privately. It is scandalous for a leading judicial officer thus to bias himself beforehand in regard to an action which is likely to come before him for disposal. It is only in India that the editors of newspapers are treated with indifference, nay, sometimes with marked disrespect, by the officers of Government. The insult offered by Mr. Moberly to Mr. Narayanaswami Aiyar should be taken as an insult to all Indians. Simply because the Englishmen belong to the race that rules India, their pride very often leads them into actions which, lacking the most ordinary commonsense, excite the severest reprobation.

Conduct of Mr. Moberly, the District Judge of Madura.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1904.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Nov. 7th, 1904.

Lord Curzon's administration and missions to Thibet and Kabul.

14. The *Mysore Star*, of the 7th November, says:—Lord Curzon's administration has been an era of commissions and missions. In Sanskrit the word "misha" signifies deceit of purpose and it would appear that 'mission' (misha with a final 'n') was used in this sense in connection with Thibet, inasmuch as the avowed object of the Thibet mission was the creation of facilities for trade, while it really imposed restrictions on the political liberties of that country. And now another mission is being sent to Afghanistan. Seeing that one mission has already cost India a good deal without securing any benefit, the news of the despatch of another mission is received with alarm by the people of India. It is hoped that this mission at least will not become transformed into an expedition. Although Lord Curzon is in England on leave and Lord Ampthill acts as Viceroy, it can be confidently asserted that the former and not the latter is responsible for this mission also. It is not possible to foretell what other schemes will be devised before Lord Curzon's extended period of administration expires.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 9th, 1904.

The Vaccination department in Malabar.

15. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 9th November, in reviewing the administration report of the Vaccination department and the Government order thereon, remarks that if the President of the District Board, Malabar, had given instructions to the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars to co-operate with the vaccinators, the work turned out by them would have been more satisfactory. The number of successful cases which each vaccinator should perform has, by a recent order of Government, been increased to 150, and the article remarks that it is difficult for the vaccinators to get such a large number of cases, especially in the taluks of Walavanad and Wynaad. The article, after dwelling at some length on the hardships suffered by the vaccinators, remarks that their pay should be raised to Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 in consideration of their heavy and responsible work.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 11th, 1904.

An open letter to Mr. Knapp, the Collector of Malabar.

16. The *Manorama*, of the 11th November, publishes an open letter to Mr. Knapp, the present Collector of Malabar, in which the writer dwells at some length on the unsatisfactory administration of Malabar by Mr. Pinhey and remarks that as some of his actions in regard to the members of the Royal families of Malabar have caused them great heart-burning and have in their opinion lowered them in the eyes of the public, it is highly desirable that the present Collector should take measures to allay their grievances.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Nov. 12th, 1904.

Hardships entailed by the Kolar Gold Stealing Prevention Act.

17. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 12th November, complains strongly about the hardships entailed on the people of the Mysore Province by the rules for preventing gold stealing from the Kolar gold fields. There are many possible ways in which men may come into possession of gold which afterwards turns out to be Kolar gold. They have no means of distinguishing Kolar gold from other gold, and if they are to suspect all gold that comes into their hands in the course of business, no business can be done. The representative assembly pointed out several practicable ways by which this hardship could be lessened, but the Government of Mysore has not yet done anything in the matter in spite of the assurance given by the Diwan last year that the matter would receive consideration.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Nov. 9th, 1904.

The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

18. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 9th November, says:—His Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned six lakhs of rupees for sanitary improvements in the Mysore City. The work of demolishing insanitary houses and the construction of proper drainage is being pushed on energetically. Nevertheless cases of plague occur at these very quarters. It is curious to note that

the authorities are pulling down houses faster than they are building model ones for those that have been rendered homeless, with the result that these people from the infected quarters seek shelter in uninfected parts of the city and thus create new centres of infection. The members of the recently appointed City Improvement Trust Board do not condescend to grant even the sites asked for near Vontukoppal when the people agreed to erect sheds for themselves. This is unfortunate, and it is hoped that the Government would intercede in the matter and order the granting of sites to those that apply for them forthwith.

19. The *Jam-i-Jamshid*, of the 5th November, complains that the roadway which leads within the Hyderabad Residency from near its gate to the Isa Mean Bazaar has been too narrowed and at its entrance a turn-style has been placed. Owing to this and to the want of lights on the road, passers-by suffer greatly. It asks the British Resident to draw the attention of the Residency Municipality to the above complaint to do the needful.

JAM-I-JAMSHID, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 5th, 1904.

A suggestion for widening and lighting the road leading from the Residency gate to the Isa Mean Bazaar.

20. The *Naier-i-Asifi*, of the 10th November, criticizes the objection of the Hyderabad Residency to the new uniform introduced by the Commissioner of Customs, on the ground that it bears a great resemblance to the uniform of the Residency peons; and says that there is a vast difference between the two uniforms. It asks the Commissioner to reply to the Resident stating that its abolition is impossible. As to the objection of the Resident to the admission of the Customs peons on the platform, the paper remarks sarcastically that well-wishers of His Highness make such suggestions.

NAIER-I-ASIFI, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1904.

The Hyderabad Residency and the new uniform of the Customs peons.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

21. The *Hindu Nésan*, of the 12th November, says:—There never was a time when, as in this year, there was such great disappointment throughout the Presidency in regard to the season. Everywhere the cry is that the rains have failed. In most places the crops have been scorched for want of rain. Owing to the same cause, cultivation has not yet been commenced in many places, and the lands are lying waste. It is, therefore, desirable that the Government should make careful inquiries beforehand and remit the assessment whereever it is necessary.

HINDU NÉSAN, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1904.

Want of rain.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

22. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th November, says:—Mr. Arthur Sadwell has recently written a book called "True India," in which he deplores the profound ignorance of the English public on Indian affairs in spite of their long connection with India, and says that, though in theory the Government of India should be controlled by the British people represented by the Houses of Parliament, yet in practice they care very little about India so long as their own interests are in no way interfered with by its immediate rulers; that the Parliament itself shows the same lamentable indifference towards Indian politics; that the reading of the Indian Budget before the Parliament by the Secretary of State for India is a farce, for the Parliament has no authority either to exclude any item from the budget or to add one to it; that the Viceroy is directly responsible only to the Secretary of State; and that the Council of the Secretary of State exists only in name, for he conceals from it the most important matters awaiting disposal at his hands, and is not constitutionally bound by the opinion of the Council. It is obvious from this that the Government of this country rests entirely with a handful of officials. Thus

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1904.

Mr. Sadwell on the Government of India.

the author, who apparently began his work with the intention of upholding the cause of the British administration of India, ultimately agrees in the main with Mr. Digby and other well-wishers of India in considering that the ties which bind England and India together are not what they should be. No conscientious man can write otherwise.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Nov. 12th, 1904.

23. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 12th instant, expresses great satisfaction at the recent order of the Government of India giving facilities to the representatives of the press to obtain information on Government measures as early as possible and hopes that the Government of Mysore will show similar consideration to the local newspapers.

Consideration shown to the press by the Government of India in the matter of obtaining information.

[Issued 19th November 1904.]

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 19th November 1904.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

Nil.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1904.

1. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th November, writes:—Speaking about Great Britain and Russia, Lord Selbourne said that the Russians were collecting troops near the Indian frontier, and that, therefore, it behoved England to be careful about India. We are aware of Russia's eagerness to thrust its nose into the affairs of Afghanistan on some pretext or other. Doubtless, its ultimate motive is the acquisition of India. It is curious that Russia should even think of India in the midst of the repeated defeats which it has been sustaining at the hands of the Japanese.

Great Britain and Russia.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1904.

2. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 16th November, refers to the ensuing despatch of a Mission to Kabul and hopes that it will prove a success as the Durand Mission did. It suggests to the Government of India the advisability of respecting the rights of Afghanistan and of leaving no stone unturned in making the growing power of its friend stronger and useful to itself.

Kabul Mission.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1904.

3. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th November. A correspondent writes that Royapettah has become a hot bed of rowdyism and a centre for bad characters. A murder has already been committed within its limits and cases of assault continue to occur daily. This state of affairs is due to the leniency of the magistracy in punishing offenders. The *Shams*, in corroborating the statement of the correspondent, adds that if the Police are in league with bad characters, thieves, and fraudulent persons, peace and tranquility can hardly be maintained.

Bad characters in Royapettah, Madras, and the Police.

(*d*) *Education.*

Satyavadi, *Calicut*. Nov. 16th, 1904.

4. A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 16th November, observes that the refusal of the Syndicate of the Madras University to comply with the request of the South Indian Muhammadan Association to postpone the Matriculation Examination fixed for the 9th November to some other day as the Iti-Ramzan festival falls on that date is very unreasonable. The postponement of the examination, as prayed for, will not entail any loss on the University nor will it cause any inconvenience to it. The article hopes that the Syndicate will reconsider the matter and comply with the request of the Association.

The Matriculation Examination and the Muhammadan candidates.

5. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 18th November, referring to the defects in the present system of primary education, says that after the introduction of the fixed grant system primary education in the country is on the decline. It remarks that unless the rules which were in force from 1874 to 1882 regarding primary education are again brought into force or the results grant system reintroduced, there will be no progress in the spread of primary education in the country.

Primary education.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 18th, 1904.

6. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th November, regrets to say that the Syndicate of the Madras University has refused to make any alteration in the last date of the Matriculation Examination on account of the Id-ul-fitr. It observes that if the Syndicate is unbiassed and has any regard for justice, it could postpone the 9th of December—the last day of the examination—to the 10th or the following day, or it could adjourn the whole examination to the following week and notice thereof can be wired to all the examination centres in the Presidency within two hours.

The refusal to postpone the last day of the Matriculation Examination..

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1904.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

7. The *Ravi*, of the 17th November, hearing that the Tahsildar of Rámachandrapuram taluk, Gódávari district, has issued an order to all the village officers of the taluk to levy water tax on tobacco crops raised under wells sunk by ryots in the villages lying on the banks of the Gódávari, states that it is an unjust order and hopes that the Collector will nullify it. It believes that the new Deputy Collector, Mr. Sita Rao Pantulu, will do justice to the ryots in this matter.

Water tax.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, Nov. 17th, 1904.

(*k*) *General.*

8. The *Sasilekha*, of the 18th November, states that the juvenile convicts in the Reformatory School at Chingleput are given sufficient food and raiment by Government and are also trained in sewing and weaving and in the manufacture of office furniture as well as of iron and aluminium wares. But it regrets to remark that the school is not big enough to admit more than 200 persons and adds that it is necessary to extend it so as to accommodate at least 250 pupils. Remarking that it is more necessary to reform juvenile offenders than to punish adult convicts, it requests the Government to take this matter into deep consideration.

Reformatory School at Chingleput.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1904.

9. A Bellary correspondent to the same paper states that squirrels like rats are important agents in the dissemination of plague. He is at a loss to know how they can be caught and destroyed.

Squirrels and plague.

10. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 19th November, points out that the Postal Department has been a very fruitful source of revenue, the saving last year having been 411 lakhs. It, therefore, thinks that the department should undertake to guarantee the safe delivery of all registered covers to their addressees.

Desirability of the Postal Department ensuring the safe delivery of registered covers.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, Nov. 19th, 1904.

11. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 14th November, mentions that the prices of grain have already increased everywhere and will still increase if no rain falls. Notwithstanding this the Board of Revenue has been for the last two weeks reporting to the Government of India that prices are stationary or have fallen. The paper remarks sarcastically that it is in fact a true report.

Prices of grain and the Board of Revenue.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1904.

III.—Legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1904.

The Bill to amend the Village Panchayats Regulation and the Village Courts Act.

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th November, says:—One of the subjects, which will engage the attention of the Madras Legislative Council at its meeting to be held on the 29th instant, will be the amendment of the Village Panchayats Regulation and the Village Courts Act. It is said that the object of the proposed amendment is to provide for the due enforcement of the decisions of village munsifs and panchayats in villages which are not situated within the local limits of the juirsdiction of any District Munsif. It is proposed to vest the authority of enforcing these decisions in the Subordinate Judge, or, if there be no Subordinate Judge, in the District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the villages are situated. We think that the nearest District Munsif is the proper officer to exercise such authority, and that the people will be put to much unnecessary expenditure and inconvenience if they are to seek the assistance of a Subordinate or a District Court to get the decrees of a village munsif or panchayat executed, especially in the case of small claims. We do not know what has brought this matter to the notice of the Government. But since it has taken in hand the reconsideration of a law passed 88 years ago, we are inclined to believe that it is actuated by a desire to strengthen the village panchayats, and thus to enable the people to settle their disputes in these inexpensive indigenous courts. If it is so, we are bound to be thankful to the Government for its good intention.

The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 19th November, also writes to the same effect.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1904.

Reconstitution of the Legislative Council.

13. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 19th November, gives the substance of a speech delivered by Diwan Bahadur Krishnaswami Rao at a meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha regarding the reconstitution of the Madras Legislative Council, and remarks that the suggestions made by him are worthy of consideration by Government. The article observes that it will be advantageous both to Government and the people, if the term of office of the elected members is extended to five years as is the case with the members of the Ceylon Legislative Council. The article, after dwelling at some length on the subject, says that unless the Legislative Council is remodelled on the lines suggested by Mr. Krishnaswami Rao, it will not be of any benefit to the public.

IV.—Native States.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1904.

Education of Native Princes.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th November, observes:—The younger brother of the Maharaja of Mysore has returned from Ajmere, whither he had gone for education in the Princes' College, because the climate of that place did not agree with him; and one Mr. R. W. Hill has been appointed to be his tutor. Is it necessary that the education of the Native Princes should invariably be entrusted to Englishmen? In the opinion of the Government of India it is. Not only the Princes, but the youths belonging to the families of the bigger zamindars, says the Government, should receive their instruction from Englishmen alone. We can conceive of only two grounds for this policy. First, it may be the belief of the Government that none but Englishmen can train them in a satisfactory manner. Secondly, it may be that the Government cannot bear to see the emoluments of the tutorship to Princes and zamindars going to any other than an Englishman. So far from this system conferring upon the Princes and zamindars trained under it any superiority over the other Princes and zamindars, we have to say that as a matter of fact these youths find it very much easier to contract the vices than to acquire the virtues of the Englishmen by whom they are brought up. The late Maharaja of Mysore and the Gaekwar of Baroda are the only exceptions to this statement. But we attribute the success of their administration and

their good name not to the education which they received from their English tutors, but to the wisdom of the Indians—Diwan Rangacharlu in the case of the former and Sir T. Madhava Rao in the case of the latter—with whom they were in constant touch, and to the manner in which in many instances they broke the principles inculcated by their English tutors.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th November, writes:—Diwan Bahadur Krishnaswami Rao recently read before the Mahajana Sabha a paper on the constitution of the Madras Legislative Council, in which he recommends that the number of representative members and their term of office should be increased. There are at present not more than four members to represent the mofussil parts of this big Presidency. It is easy to see how difficult it is for four persons to keep themselves informed of the wants of all the 22 districts, except through newspapers. On this ground the leading men of this Presidency have for a long time been contending that there should be eight or at least six representative members in the Council. Mr. Krishnaswami Rao entirely agrees with them, and proposes that this Presidency should be formed into seven divisions, and that each division should have the privilege of sending a member to the Council. He also suggests that the members should be allowed to hold their offices in the Council for five instead of two years as at present. We fully concur with him.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 14th, 1904.

Constitution of the Madras Legislative Council.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th November, says:—Yesterday we published the views of Diwan Bahadur Krishnaswami Rao on the constitution of the Madras Legislative Council, and expressed our concurrence with him. Our opinion is that not only the Madras Legislative Council, but the other Provincial Legislative Councils and the Viceregal Legislative Council should be reconstituted, and that their reconstitution should be thorough. As matters stand at present, the official members form the majority in every Council, and the result is that it is very easy for the Government to secure the larger number of votes in its favour; and, however earnestly and energetically the representative members may work for the people, they have no chance of preventing the Government from having its own way when it is obstinately bent upon adopting any measure opposed to the interests of the people. In these circumstances the position of the representative members becomes a mockery. Mr. Krishnaswami Rao's proposals cannot improve this state of things. Therefore, we should unhesitatingly ask for large reforms. We should seek to modify the constitution of our Legislative Councils by causing an amendment of the Parliamentary Act of 1892. This is what our friends in England think. For example, it is held by Sir Henry Cotton that the Viceregal Legislative Council should consist of seventy members, of whom not more than twenty should be either nominees or officials of Government. If the Viceregal Legislative Council be reconstituted on these lines, there will, of course, be a corresponding alteration in the Provincial Councils. Thus, it is admitted on all hands that the people should be more largely represented in these Councils than at present. Yet, a mere numerical increase will be of little avail. It should also be laid down that the Council is competent to deal with any question which may come before it, and that the Government should be bound by the opinion of the majority in the Council. In other words, these Councils should be consulted with regard to taxation and the expenditure of the public money, as well as with regard to the work of legislation.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1904.

Reconstitution of the Indian Legislative Councils.

17. The same paper observes:—We learn that a London correspondent of the *Bengali* has informed that paper that the Secretary of State for India has approved of Lord Curzon's suggestions for the redistribution of the Province of Bengal, with such modifications as are

Redistribution of the Province of Bengal.

calculated to produce more harm than what is already expected from the proposed measure. It seems that the *Bengali* has also received information from the same source that Lord Curzon has obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State for the separation, from the Province of Bengal, not only of the eastern parts as he first proposed, but also of the northern parts exclusive of Darjeeling. It is yet to be known how far this is true. But it is certain that, if Lord Curzon continues to treat the opinions of the people and of the Press in such important matters with the contempt which he showed towards them during his first term of Viceroyalty, his reappointment will be of no good.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 18th, 1904.

Tom-toming at night during religious ceremonies not to be prohibited.

18. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 18th November, says that a standing order issued by Mr. Pinhey prohibiting the beating of tom-toms at night at the Calicut town has given ample room for the Police to annoy the people and to fill their own pockets. The paper gives an instance which recently occurred at Calicut in which a person who performed a religious ceremony at night beating tom-tom and all the drummers employed by him were charged by the Police before the Bench of Magistrates with the offence of committing nuisance, and they were convicted and sentenced to pay fine. As it is very unjust that those who perform religious ceremonies by the beat of tom-toms should thus be prosecuted and punished, the Collector and the Government will, it is hoped, exclude such religious ceremonies from the operation of the standing order aforesaid.

[Issued 26th November 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 48 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 26th November 1904.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Shams-ul-Akhbar, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1904.

1. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 21st November, refers to the proposed despatch of a British mission to Kabul and thinks that such a procedure will tend to the solution of many difficult and intricate problems. It adds that the subsidy paid to the Amir is, in the opinion of the Afghans, inadequate in consideration of their present requirements and also the fact that Nepal and Sikkim, which are not so very important, are paid more. The Afghans hope that the subsidy will be increased so that the Amir may not pay any attention to the Russian promises of pecuniary aid. The *Shams* advises the mission to take the above into their favourable consideration.

The proposed despatch of a mission to Kabul.

II.—Home Administration.

(*d*) *Education.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1904.

2. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th November, writes:—We may say that the British Government has, from the beginning of its connection with this country, been guided in matters of religion by the principle of absolute non-interference on most occasions. But it is one thing to look upon the Hindu and the Muhammadan religion with the same eye, and quite another thing to show no partiality towards Christianity. We gladly admit that in courts of justice the Judges and Magistrates, though they are Christians themselves, never allow their love of their religion to prejudice them in the disposal of cases. But the other administrative officers of Government are not always as fair as the Judges and Magistrates. We often find that the Christian missionaries get what they want very much more easily than the Hindus or the Muhammadans. Recently some Hindus established a high school at Negapatam, and made an application to the Director of Public Instruction for its recognition. But this officer refused to recognise it, on the ground that as there were already two mission high schools at Negapatam, the establishment and maintenance of a third high school there was unnecessary. Thus in a way the inhabitants of Negapatam are compelled to send their boys to the mission schools and receive Christian teaching. Already there is a widespread complaint that the Hindu boys are growing more and more indifferent to their old religion, and that this is a sign of degeneration. Lord Ampthill and Lord Curzon themselves expressed the same opinion. But what is the use? Lord Ripon, during his administration of India, appointed a Commission to enquire into the state of education at that time; and this Commission agreed with that wise and humane Governor-General in his opinion that it was highly desirable that the Hindus and

Refusal of the Director of Public Instruction to recognise the Native High School at Negapatam.

the Muhammadans should establish schools of their own in which their respective religions should be taught. His successors, however, have had no real sympathy with the people, and have in many ways been wounding their feelings. If the Government prohibits the establishment of a Hindu or a Muhammadan school wherever there is a mission school, it is not only preventing the Indian boys from getting instruction in their own religions, but compulsorily subjecting them to the influence of the Christian religion. It seems that the sound policy of non-interference in religion is no longer to be adopted by the Government. We learn that the people of Negapatam have submitted a petition to the Government. If they do not get justice here, they should bring this matter to the notice of the Secretary of State for India, and eventually of the Parliament itself.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1904.

Mission schools and the Director of Public Instruction.

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th November, says:—The day before yesterday we informed our readers how the Director of Public Instruction had refused to recognise a high school established by the native inhabitants of Negapatam, and how in our opinion that refusal indicated his partiality towards Christian schools. Another instance of this partiality is mentioned by a correspondent of the Madras *Hindu*. It seems that a mission high school was established at Erode where another high school already existed, and that the Director of Public Instruction unhesitatingly recognised that school. We cannot understand how the Director of Public Instruction could consistently have recognised the mission school at Erode, which is a much smaller town than Negapatam and can fairly be content with one school, while he had refused to recognise the native high school at Negapatam on the ground that there was no need for it by the side of the two mission high schools in that town. Although the authority of the Director of Public Instruction is unlimited, he should endeavour to exercise it as justly as possible. India is the country of the Hindus. The boys that study in the schools of this country are mostly Hindus. The Government has on many occasions promised not to hinder the Hindus and the Muhammadans in any way from teaching their respective religions to their boys. The action of the Director of Public Instruction in these cases has been quite contrary to this promise.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1904.

The Technical School at Bezwada.

4. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd November, referring to the Technical School at Bezwada where agriculture and weaving are taught, and also to the grant by a zamindar to that school of 48 acres of land lying close to the town for a model farm, states with pleasure that the Collector of Kistna is taking keen interest in the school, and hopes that similar arrangements will be made and similar interest evinced in the other districts also.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1904.

The plague scare at Madura.

5. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd November, complains that in consequence of Dr. King's forecast that plague would visit Madura about December next, the Madura Municipality has been making unnecessary hubbub in this matter, while it grievously neglects the sanitary improvement of the town, which is the only means for the prevention of plague, and mentions, as examples of this negligence, that the municipality is very lax in the business of superintending the scavenging of latrines, and that the gutters of the town are not cleaned even once a week.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 26th, 1904.

A full-time Chairman to be appointed to the Calicut Municipality.

6. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th November, says that after the appointment of secretaries to some of the important municipalities of the Presidency, the administration of such municipalities instead of showing any improvement has, on the contrary, become very unsatisfactory. All the powers connected with municipal administration are under the Act vested in the chairman, and the

secretaries are unable to do anything independently of the chairman. As persons appointed as chairman are generally those who have other work to attend to, they do not devote proper attention to municipal affairs. If the post of the secretary is abolished and a full-timed chairman is appointed on a higher salary than is at present given to the secretaries, the administration of the municipalities will be conducted more satisfactorily than it is at present. The article, referring to the successful administration of the Madura Municipality since the abolition of the post of the secretary and the appointment of a paid chairman, remarks that if the same system is introduced into the Calicut Municipality, the administration of which is in a very deplorable state, there will be considerable improvement, and the article hopes that Mr. Knapp, who has had occasion to realize, in the capacity of the Collector of the Madura district, the benefit which has accrued to that municipality, by the appointment of a paid chairman, will try to introduce that system into the Calicut Municipality also.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1904.

Mr. Castlestuart Stuart on revenue settlements.

7. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, criticises Mr. Castlestuart Stuart's speech at the first anniversary of the Tanjore Agricultural and Industrial Association thus:—Mr. Stuart said that it is an utter lie to say that at the time of every new settlement the Government enhances the land-tax by reason of the greater productiveness of the soil brought about by the improvements made by the ryots, and that consequently the ryots are not zealous in their business of agriculture. In support of this statement, Mr. Stuart spoke about the orders issued by the Government on this subject. We admit that the orders of the Government are favourable to the ryots. But we affirm that the officials of Government have hitherto entirely disregarded these orders, and have been raising the land-tax at every re-settlement. If the Government is really desirous that the gain to be derived by the ryots on account of the improvements effected by them should benefit them and not the Government, why should not a law be passed enabling the ryots to seek redress in civil courts in cases of unjust enhancement of taxes? Mr. Stuart also said that the ryots gain more than the Government every time a re-settlement is made. This is not true. At the last settlement, the land-tax of the Tanjore district rose from 40 to 55 lakhs of rupees, showing an increase of 33 per cent. The gain to the Government is thus 15 lakhs. Let Mr. Stuart himself tell us what gain the ryots of this district derived. The taxes were raised in the hope that the prices would increase and that the land would be as productive as before. In neither of these two cases has this hope been realized. The prices have fallen and the mirasidars have become debtors. There is nobody willing to purchase lands in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1904.

The *Pioneer* on the re-settlement of the Tanjore district.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th November, observes:—It will be remembered that when in 1900, owing to the perseverance of Mr. R. C. Dutt, a memorial was addressed to the Government of India stating that the land-tax was too heavy, and that it should never exceed 20 per cent. of the total produce of the land, Lord Curzon issued an order in which he maintained that the Government collected from the ryots less than what it could lawfully realize from them, that the average rate of assessment was throughout on the decrease, and that, if the Government imposed a tax of 20 per cent. of the total produce of the land, the revenue would largely increase, but the ryots would have to pay more than they did before. The *Pioneer* points out that what takes place actually is quite opposed to what is stated in the above-mentioned order of the Government of India. It says that Lord Curzon has completely ignored the fact that the land-tax of the Tanjore district was at the re-settlement of that district 12 years ago increased by 15 lakhs of rupees, or, in other words, by 33 per cent. It is the opinion of this paper that the Government of Madras was on the whole not wrong in estimating that if the land-tax was raised by 20 per cent., the revenue of

the State would double itself, but that the Government has deviated from its profession in its treatment of the Tanjore district. This is what even an Anglo-Indian paper says. But Mr. Castlestuart Stuart unscrupulously holds that the ryots are the gainers by a re-settlement. We request him to tell us what gain the people of Tanjore derived from the last settlement.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

9. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 26th November, says the income from salt in the Bombay Presidency has fallen by 41 lakhs on account of the reduction in the salt tax, but all this money has gone into the pockets of the merchants and big contractors, while the poor people have had to pay the same amount for their salt as before.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, Nov. 26th, 1904.

The effect of the reduction in the salt-tax.

10. The same paper says that the British Government, although it has done a great deal of good to the country by the introduction of all the modern improvements into India cannot escape from the blame of encouraging the consumption of liquor in the country. The revenue from this source is increasing by leaps and bounds everywhere and the Native States also have come to look upon it as one of the principal and growing sources of revenue and vie with the British Government in spreading the vice among the educated as well as the uneducated.

The British Government and the liquor traffic in India.

(*k*) *General.*

11. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd November, in recommending Diwan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudadiar, C.I.E., as Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year, dwells at length on his long and distinguished service in various offices, and remarks that his appointment will be received by the public with great pleasure.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1904.

The Shrievalty of Madras.

The *Sasilekha*, of the 25th November, writing on the same subject, states that for years past the appointment of Sheriff has been conferred on Europeans, East Indians, Muhammadans and non-Brahmans among Hindus, but not on Brahmans. It remarks that it is but proper that a Brahman gentleman, either Diwan Bahadur P. Srinivasa Rao who served Government for 50 years or Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamacharlu, should be appointed Sheriff for the next year.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1904.

12. The *Mysore Star*, of the 21st November, says that Government publishes its notices, acts, rules and other matters that should be known to the public in the district gazettes, but as these gazettes are read by only very few people, and still more because a very large number of people in the villages are illiterate, they remain ignorant of what the Government wishes them to know. The paper therefore suggests that the village headmen should be ordered to read on an appointed day to the people, each of his own village, all that appears in the gazette that is of public interest and intended for the information of the people.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Nov. 21st, 1904.

Government notices: how they should be made known to the villagers.

13. An article to the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 26th November, referring to the Village Courts Act Amendment Bill, which has been introduced into the Madras Legislative Council, remarks that along with the present amendment, provision should be made in the Act requiring village munsifs to keep records of civil cases tried by them as is done in other civil courts and allowing appeals from their decisions in some cases. It further says that the educational qualification now prescribed for the office of the village munsif is of a very low standard and it is suggested that it should be raised in consideration of the powers exercised by them in both civil and criminal matters.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 26th, 1904.

Certain amendments to be made in the Village Courts Act.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 16th, 1904.

Clerks who have passed Revenue Test Examination to be sent out as Revenue Inspectors.

14. An article in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 16th November, says that although there is an order of the Board of Revenue requiring clerks on passing the Revenue Test to go out as Revenue Inspectors for a period of one year before they are appointed to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 35 and upwards, yet there is, it appears, a large number of clerks in the Revenue offices who, though they have passed the necessary examinations, are retained in such offices without being sent out as Revenue Inspectors, while there are others who have been working as Revenue Inspectors for more than a year but have not been recalled and provided with suitable posts in the Department. The article hopes that the authorities concerned will, in future, pay particular attention to the matter.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1904.

Lord Curzon wants to meet the Native Princes at Calcutta.

15. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th November, observes:—The *Indian Mirror* of Calcutta informs us that Lord Curzon proposes to hold a consultation with the Native Princes in January next. We are not sure what the subject of their deliberation will be; but there is no room to believe that it will be anything calculated to improve India's condition. What we think is, that Lord Curzon, being an ardent imperialist, may tell the Native Princes that the armies maintained by them are not sufficient for the support of the British Empire, and may demand that they should employ larger and more efficient armies. Our Princes will readily agree to do so, even though it may involve the expenditure of enormous sums of money. Thus, many Princes may become bankrupt; and the result will be the final loss of their territories. This has been the history of the acquisition of many a province by the British Government. If the Native Princes undertake to do what is beyond their capability, they will before long have to regret their action extremely.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1904.

A railway to Cashmere.

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th November, says:—The British have for a long time been endeavouring to establish railway communication between Cashmere and the other parts of India. Cashmere has a cool climate, and is a healthy country. It will be a very agreeable summer residence to the British, and they can command many conveniences there at the expense of the Maharaja. Many Englishmen will get places of importance in that State. They will also begin to work the mines in Cashmere, and carry away the wealth of Cashmere, as they do with the wealth of Mysore. Such are their motives in desiring the construction of a railway to Cashmere. At one time the British Government was eager to dethrone the Maharaja on some pretext, and to annex his territory to British India. With this object, the Government alleged that the Maharaja was not a fit ruler, and deprived him of all authority. This state of affairs continued for two years, when the influence of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh was the means of Cashmere's deliverance, and the Maharaja was restored to his throne. The Political officers complained at the time that by reason of the incapacity of the Maharaja the revenue was not being regularly collected, and that his treasury could not meet even the ordinary expenses of the State. This fact, however, did not deter Lord Curzon from taking a lakh of rupees from the poor Maharaja for the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta. But for Mr. Bradlaugh's energetic action Cashmere would long ago have become a part of British India. Cashmere cannot even now be said to be entirely out of danger. If a railway is laid, its position will become still more insecure.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 23rd, 1904.

The Police and the Kolar gold theft cases.

17. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 23rd November, in a leading article remarks that the rules for the prevention of the thefts of Kolar gold have become an instrument of oppression in the hands of the police,

and that every one in the neighbourhood who has ornaments of gold resembling Kolar gold is liable to be dragged before a magistrate, and the magistrates themselves either from a fear of the higher authorities or with the intention of standing well in the good graces of the Europeans invariably convict the accused. It appears, however, that in a recent case the magistrate threw out a charge of theft brought against two men on the ground that long before the Kolar gold mining companies obtained the lease of the ground people used to find gold close to the surface and the gold that is now found in the possession of the accused might have been the gold thus obtained. The paper praises the magistrate for this decision and says that he was perfectly right, and hopes that his decision would put an end to the annoyance and oppression to which the people are subjected by the police acting on the authority of the Kolar Gold-stealing Prevention Act.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

18. A correspondent of the *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st November, says :— There being no District Munsif's Court in the Nannilam taluk in the Tanjore district, the people of this taluk are put to much inconvenience on account of the long distance which they have to travel if they have to institute a suit. This taluk is at present under the jurisdiction of the Tiruvarur District Munsif ; and communication between the Nannilam taluk, especially its western portion, and Tiruvarur, is difficult owing to the want of proper roads. It is, therefore, desirable that a District Munsif's Court should be established at Kudavásal. This may be done by abolishing the Velangiman District Munsif's Court, which is at present located at Kumbakónam, and by making a fair distribution of villages among the courts at Kumbakónam, Tiruvarur, and Kudavásal, according to their distance and convenience of communication.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 21st, 1904.

Desirability of establishing a District Munsif's Court at Kudavásal.

[Issued 3rd December 1904.]

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for the Week ending 3rd December 1904.

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VI.—Miscellaneous.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Dec. 3rd, 1904.

1. "Vox Populi writes:—In a recent issue of the *Spectator* it was stated that a Tiyya house, within a stone's throw of our Kasaba station, had become a gamblers' den. A certain officer, it is said, took means to drive the gamblers away. The gamblers, however, shifted their asylum to a neighbouring village and now they have again come back to their former den. What has made our police unable to cope with these professional gamblers we are at a loss to understand. We invite the early attention of the magisterial authorities to this serious menace to public interests."

Professional gamblers in Cannanore.

Ibid.

2. "PARISH POLITICS.

"[BY BUMBLE.]

* * * * *

"I have had a complaint from Temalapuram to the effect that gambling is rife there and that professional gamblers, mostly individuals of the twice-born fraternity, have become a perfect nuisance."

Gambling.

* * * * *

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

3. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 30th November, says that if England should go to war with Russia on account of the North Sea outrage, there is a danger that the Russians might soon make treaty with Japan and turn upon India the vast army that is now engaged in the war against the Japanese.

Russians and India.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Nov. 30th, 1904.

4. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 3rd December, while admiring the progress in civilization that European countries are making regrets that they are all seized with mutual jealousies and fears and all are vying with one another in enlarging their armies and increasing their military expenditure and thus ruining themselves. The German budget estimate for the next year shows an excess of expenditure of 15 millions over the revenue. If this state of things goes on for several years, says the paper, the ruin of the European States may be said to be not far off.

International feelings in Europe.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Dec. 3rd, 1904.

5. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 3rd December, in an article headed "The Safety of India", remarks as follows:— The greatness of the British is due to their possession of India. Seventy thousand of the British people are living at the expense of India. Besides this, every year 45 crores of rupees are carried away from India to England. For a long time the Russian and other people have been coveting India, and consequently the Indian Government has been increasing its army and navy and adding enormously to the military expenditure of the country. A large portion of the revenues of the country is thus wasted, another large portion goes to pay the members of the Government service, while useful public works are starved and the people do not get the full benefit for the taxes they pay. The military expenditure can be considerably reduced by training the Indians themselves for military service, and an army of even a million men can be raised in India itself. The English have no need to fear any internal trouble as long as they administer the country with justice and humanity. Many Europeans even think that the duty of guarding the frontier can be safely entrusted to native troops. It is therefore desirable that the Government should consider the matter well and do what is necessary to relieve India of the large burden of its military expenditure.

The safety of India.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Dec. 3rd, 1904.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

6. A correspondent to the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th November, writing about the evils arising from the retention of Police officers for a long time at one station, remarks that petty thefts, assaults and gambling are on the increase at Cannanore and attributes all these to the inefficiency of the Cannanore Police. The correspondent adds that some men of the Cannanore Police force have been at that place for a long time and that things will only go from bad to worse if they are not transferred from the station.

Inefficiency of the Cannanore Police.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Nov. 30th, 1904.

(*b*) *Courts.*

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1904.

A curious case.

7. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 26th November, states that a certain person in the United Provinces having, of his own accord, confessed before the Magistrate of Aligarh that he had murdered a Brahman by administering poison to him, was committed to the Sessions and convicted and sentenced to be hanged. There is no evidence on record that the Brahman was killed by poison. The conviction and sentence were solely based upon the confession of the accused. On appeal to the High Court, the sentence was confirmed. Arguing that the confession of the accused must have been due either to unsound state of his mind or to the dictates of his conscience, the paper remarks that if it be owing to the former cause the sentence is unjust. It cannot, it further adds, be due to the latter cause, for if it were so, why would he have appealed to the High Court? As there is no other proof of his guilt than his own confession, it is improper to pronounce sentence of death on him.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 30th, 1904.

Village Courts in Malabar.

8. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 30th November, referring to the village courts in Malabar, writes:—From the Government Order recently furnished to us we find that the number of cases tried by the village munsifs within the last five years is decreasing day by day and the district of Malabar is one among the five districts in which there is a decrease. Government has, therefore, directed the Collector of Malabar to enquire and report as to the causes of this decrease. It is owing to the incapacity of village munsifs and want of public confidence in them that cases are not filed in village courts and so long as the adhigaries (village munsifs) are appointed on the consideration simply of their claims under their sanads and the revenue paid by them, this state of affairs is sure to continue. When education in the country was in a backward state, these two were regarded as sufficient qualifications for the appointment of adhigaries. But as the state of affairs has now changed, it is high time that Government should make some change in the custom now obtaining in this country in the matter of these appointments. In order that educated and capable persons may be induced to take up these appointments, the present pay of the adhigaries should be raised. Besides, provision should be made in the Act for appeals being preferred from the decisions of village munsifs and also for the transfer of cases on reasonable grounds from the file of one village munsif to that of another. It should also be provided that certain specified kinds of criminal cases in which certain specified classes of persons are implicated should be taken up and tried by the village munsifs and that the proceedings in such cases should also be recorded. No village bench under the Village Courts Act IX of 1888 has, so far as our information goes, been instituted in any amsam in Malabar. If this system is introduced, wherever it is possible, people in villages could not only save a great deal of trouble and expense to which they are now put, but would also be satisfied with the decision of such courts. We therefore earnestly hope that our new Collector will take the necessary steps for the introduction of such a system in Malabar.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1904.

The habit of drinking encouraged by Government.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd December, writes:—We think that the habit of drinking is more widespread in India now than before the establishment of the British Government. Our reason for holding this opinion is that, since toddy and other country liquors are a source of revenue to the Government, it is very eager that the sale of these should be as large as possible, and therefore gives the right of selling them to contractors, who seek to compensate themselves for the large sums of money which they have paid to the Government by setting up as many liquor shops as possible; so much so that almost at every turn of a road we

find a liquor shop offering an irresistible temptation to workmen on their way home. This vice is more prevalent among the men who work in Government workshops, because they are paid more amply than others. Further, a large number of those who visit the holy places of India on festive occasions are men of the lower classes and vagabonds; and the motive of their visit is not religious fervour so much as the prospect of excitement with drinking as the chief source thereof. The toddy contractors see their opportunity, and apply for licenses to keep temporary drinking booths. The Government very easily grants them such licenses, for otherwise the abkári revenue will most likely fall in the next year. The present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has brought to the notice of the Government of India the evil of this arrangement. We thus see that the original aim of the tax on liquors is baffled, for the existing arrangements encourage, instead of discouraging, the habit of drinking. The Government should, therefore, be considerate in the issue of licenses, and permit the establishment of liquor shops only in places which are not much frequented by the people.

(*k*) *General.*

Remarks about the dismissal of certain vaccinators under the District Board of Malabar.

10. A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 30th November, says that in accordance with the recommendation of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, Mr. Pinhey, just before his departure from the district, dispensed with the services of some eight vaccinators employed under the District Board. It appears that of these dismissed vaccinators, one has put in a service of twenty years and that during the entire period of his service he was once suspended and fined on three or four occasions and Mr. Pinhey dismissed him on the ground that the punishment meted out to him was inadequate. Just before his dismissal he had, it appears, been recommended by the Deputy Inspector of Vaccinations, who was his immediate superior, for promotion as a first-class Vaccinator, and this evidently shows that his superior did not consider him incompetent for the work. An appeal is said to have been preferred to the District Board by the vaccinator as well as the other vaccinators, and the article hopes that the Board will carefully consider their appeal and revoke the order of Mr. Pinhey.

SATYAVADI, *Calicut*, Nov. 30th, 1904.

Lord Kitchener and military reorganization.

11. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 30th November, refers to the military reorganization proposed by Lord Kitchener and approved by the Secretary of State abolishing the Madras Command and fixing its headquarters at Secunderabad, and hopes that the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to make provision as to other important matters so that the poor may not have cause for any such complaints as are made by those living close to where troops are stationed, by those whose cultivated lands are forcibly taken possession of, and on account of shooting excursions.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1904.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Village Panchayats.

12. The *Sarvajanamitran*, of the 30th November, observes:—It is desirable that the old Panchayat system should be revived and placed on a stronger footing, and that the Panchayats should legally be given the cognizance of minor disputes. The decision of four or five persons put together who are likely to know intimately the character of the men between whom they are to arbitrate, and the circumstances of the dispute between them, is sure to be much more satisfactory than the decision of an ordinary judicial officer. Further, there will be no room here for the subtle concoction of evidence and the consequent miscarriage of justice which is too frequently possible in the public courts. Also, this arrangement will be the means of preventing the unavoidable delay in the transaction of revenue business where the revenue and magisterial functions are combined in one officer.

SARVAJANAMITRAN, *Tinnevelly Bridge*, Nov. 30th, 1904.

IV.—Native States.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1904.

13. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 30th November, hears that the Government of Madras has, through the British Resident at Hyderabad, asked permission of the Nizam for constructing a dam across the Tungabadra and the Kistna with a view to improving the sources of irrigation in British territory. It asks the Nizam to consider the matter deeply before granting such permission.

The proposed construction of a dam on the Tungabadra and the Kistna.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

14. Almost all the Tamil newspapers of this week cry out that the monsoon has been an utter disappointment this year, that the crops have withered or are withering, that in some parts of the Presidency even the cattle find no sufficient pasture, that the prices of the food-grains have risen enormously, that the merchants are keeping back their stock from the people, that a famine is imminent, and that the Government should, therefore, institute enquiries as to the state of the crops, remit the taxes, and commence famine works wherever they may be found necessary.

Failure of the monsoon.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1904.

15. A Nellore correspondent (D.N.) to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th November, states as follows:—"Famine appears to threaten many parts of the Nellore district. A large area of the delta tracts of the Nellore taluk is lying waste as there is no water in the river channels and as rains have failed. Crops in limited areas cultivated are withering. We have 60 acres of inam lands in the villages of Kodúr and Vilukanipalle in the Nellore taluk. Up to date no more than 5 or 6 acres have been cultivated. In this area one half of the crop has already dried up while the other half is drying up. Ryots who solely depend on labour in the fields for their livelihood are much distressed for want of food. The other parts of the district are similarly conditioned. We, therefore, hope the Government will be alive to the gravity of the situation".

Famine in Nellore.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1904.

16. A mirasidar correspondent from Cuddapah writes to the *Sasilekha*, of the 2nd December, as follows:—"Rains have failed. There is no pasture for cattle. It will be very difficult to feed them hereafter. Crops having failed, prices have risen. Rivers and tanks have dried up. There are no wet crops except under the canal. The dry crops sown in September last are withering. There is no grain in stock in the district, as the ryots usually dispose of their produce then and there to repay their debts. December has commenced and kist collection days are approaching. We hope that the Government officers will inspect the dry and wet lands, suspend collections, and start relief works for the benefit of the poverty-stricken people.

Season in Cuddapah.

A ryot correspondent from Cuddapah writes to the same paper as follows:—In the Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla taluks, cholam and cotton crops which solely depend on rains are withering. The ryots are being pressed to pay the December kist. If kist collections are not postponed at least till jamabandi, the ryots' difficulties will be beyond description. Petitions have been submitted, but the result is not known. Formerly, we had property and so we were enabled to maintain ourselves during famine years and pay kists by selling it. All that property has gradually become extinct, and loans from sowcars cannot be had. We cannot even go to the forest to live there on leaves and roots, for the Forest rules are very oppressive. We, therefore, request the Government to get the standing crops inspected and order suspension of kist collections till jamabandi.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

17. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd December, says:—While the salary of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the expenses of his office are paid by the British Treasury, it is manifestly unfair that India should be forced to pay the salary of the Secretary of State for India. The Indian National Congress proposes to urge this year that the salary of this officer should be paid by England and not by India. The same was the opinion of the Welby Commission which in 1897 held an inquiry into the expenses of the Government of India; but the recommendation of that Commission was rejected by the British Ministers then. Supposing that the British Parliament agrees to the proposal now, let us consider how India will be affected by that arrangement. First, there will be a saving of Rs. 75,000 to India. Secondly, India and its administration will become a subject of greater interest in England than at present, for the salary of the Secretary of State for India being an item in the budget for each year, the Parliament will, at least once in a year, have to review the administration of India, however cursorily. Thus the conduct of the Secretary of State and of the Viceroy of India will be freely criticised, and our friends in Parliament will have occasion to speak about our wants and grievances. In this way India will at last get a better hearing in England.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1904.

Who should pay the salary of the Secretary of State for India?

[Issued 10th December 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 50 of 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 10th December 1904.

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ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Malabar Daily News, *Kóttayam*, Dec. 8th, 1904.

Alleged Police high-handedness.

1. "A few days ago, the Tellicherry Police arrested the Line Sub-Inspector of Telegraphs on the ground that he had committed a nuisance and kept him in the police lock-up. He was released the next morning. He appeared before the local Sub-Magistrate and reported that he had been unjustly arrested and maltreated by the Police. He cited a dhoby as his witness. That night the dhoby was arrested by the Police and kept in the lock-up. The dhoby has also complained to the Magistrate that he was maltreated by the Police. We await the results of these cases."

(*h*) *Railways.*

Madras Standard, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1904.

The travelling Railway Police constable.

2. Gooty correspondent writes under date the 8th December:—"The travelling constable on all the railways is a harmless person but for the fact that occasionally he usurps the privilege of reserving for himself one whole compartment of the train. He snores away between station and station and hardly knows what occurs in the other compartment of the train. He would not allow even respectable persons to occupy his compartment. He carries a lot of articles with him such as fruits, vegetables, etc., which, by their occupation of a major portion of the compartment, seem to deny others right to enter the compartment. These articles are carried for delivery at different stations, at the request of his friends and acquaintances. He obliges the stationmasters by doing them similar service at times. It is indeed a loss to the Railway company that articles should be carried on its line without being paid for.

"We would rather suggest that the travelling constable should occupy the compartment of suspicious persons. If he is satisfied that the passengers he suspected are above suspicion he should shift himself to another compartment where he has got suspicion. He should ascertain the destination and purpose of passengers getting in at every station in the most harmless and practicable manner, and if he entertains any suspicion about them he should seat himself in the same compartment with them and watch them. We have heard many a time of serious thefts in the trains. Mr. Papa Rao's book on railway thieves would be a useful guide to the travelling constable in preventing crimes in the trains.

"It is hoped that the authorities concerned will pay their serious attention to the above state of things."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

3. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th December, observes:—If any Power can attack India from outside, it can only be Russia. Any other European Power can only attack India by sea; but England's naval supremacy is unrivalled. Any expedition to India must come from the north-west. It is therefore that the English are forming closer alliances with the Amir of Afghanistan and with the hill tribes inhabiting this frontier. The unjustifiable expedition to Thibet and the enormous military expenditure now incurred by the British can only be attributed to the fear of a possible Russian invasion. The safety of India is important to the British. If India be taken away from England, the latter would cease to hold the high position which she has been occupying among the European Powers. Hence it is that measures are being adopted on a large scale, such as the construction of fortresses on the borders and the payment of tributes to the frontier tribes. The whole of this expenditure is borne by India and England does not contribute even a portion of it. In the course of his speech at Bristol, Lord Selbourne remarked that, though the British navy was strong and might be relied upon, their army in India should also be strengthened. The reason why he laid stress on the strengthening of the Indian army can only be to guard against an invasion of India by the Russians which is probably anticipated and which the opening of railways by Russia between it and the Afghan border gives room to suspect. But the Russian papers deny any such hostile intention on the part of Russia. If such be the case, why should England assume that there will be an outbreak of war and spend by crores the hard-earned money of the poor Indians?

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1904.

The Russian invasion of India.

4. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th December, states:—Mr. O'Donnell writes to the *Daily News* that the object of the British expedition to Persia is in reality to arrange for the construction of a railway from Beluchistan to the centre of Persia and not to establish trade relations with that country as alleged. If the latter were the real object of this mission, says Mr. O'Donnell, the British would not pass through uninhabited places, but would visit thickly-populated centres. That gentleman also observes that the present mission to Kabul is intended to persuade the Amir of Afghanistan to yield to the wishes of the British, for the Amir like his father is not in favour of the proposed railway. In the opinion of Mr. O'Donnell, the despatch of troops to Persia, which is an independent territory, is not justifiable. It is only to establish frontier connections for the safety of India that Lord Curzon returns now and not to do good to the Indian community. What is he going to do which he has not done for the past five years?

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1904.

The British expedition to Persia.

5. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 7th December, is alarmed at the rumoured intention of the Russians to invade India, and suggests that the Amir of Afghanistan should, if necessary, be paid a higher subsidy in order that he may remain an ally of the British Government and give no route to the Russians through his territories. It also suggests that all the important sea-ports in India should be protected by men-of-war, and that the Ghoorkas, Punjabis, Mahrattas and other war-like people should be largely enlisted into the army, and transport animals and carts should be kept

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Dec. 7th, 1904.

Russian invasion of India—how to prevent it.

ready for all emergencies. And, above all, the loyalty and good-will of the people generally should be secured by treating them in a generous spirit and conferring upon them the privileges promised by the proclamation of Queen-Victoria in 1858.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1904.

Employment of the Indians in higher posts in the Police department.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th December, referring to the appointment by the Secretary of State for India as probationers in the Madras Police Department of three Europeans who were successful in the competetive examination held in England, state:—At present these competetive examinations are not open to the Natives of India. It cannot be said that no Indian will attend the examination. The exclusion of the Indians is probably due to a fear that if they are allowed an opportunity, they will beat the Europeans and monopolise all the higher appointments to themselves. It is but proper that these posts in India should be held by the sons of the soil. In our opinion, the Natives of India should be tried as District Superintendents. Till recently, no Native was given a higher appointment than that of a Police Inspector; but of late, some appointments of Assistant Superintendents are being held by Natives and it cannot be said that they were found wanting in energy. They have been discharging their duties more to the satisfaction of the people and the Government than their European brethren. We can, without hesitation, assert that if appointed as District Superintendents, the Natives of India will perform their duties creditably. These know the language of the people, are acquainted with their customs and manners, and can move with them intimately. In times of disturbance, the Natives have displayed tact and ability.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 1st, 1904.

The Police department.

7. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 1st December, observes that people do not entertain any good opinion about the Police. The cause of the irregularities in the Police department is that competent persons are not appointed. The pay now given is too low to procure proper men. Further, if the superior officers in the department do not lend their support to the doings of their subordinates but bring to light their faults, the said irregularities will subside and police constables will become great benefactors. The paper opines that the authorities are not devoting proper attention to the subject.

It is said that the sum of Rs. 3,331 was distributed last year as rewards among such as had done good work in the department. The Inspector-General of Police observed that if rewards could be more liberally distributed greater advantage might result. The paper remarks that in cases of theft wherein the Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents make personal investigations, most of the property stolen is recovered.

(*d*) *Education.*

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1904.

Rustication of certain candidates by the University of Madras.

8. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th December, disapproving the action of the University of Madras in debarring some candidates from appearing for certain examinations, remarks:—This week's Gazette announces that 51 candidates are debarred from appearing for certain University examinations, the reason being that they stated their ages incorrectly. It appears to us that these candidates were dealt with rather summarily without due enquiry being made. Even supposing that the ages given out by these candidates were found to be incorrect, their intention to cheat the University has not been proved, but only assumed. Their failure to state their ages correctly might have been due to an oversight. Instances are very common where a person, if asked to state his age, can only give it approximately. It is hard, in our opinion, to expect

these candidates to remember what ages they entered in their previous applications and what they gave out in the junior classes. Why should the University have framed a rule that private candidates above a prescribed age alone can appear for certain examinations. It is this rule that prevents many candidates from correctly stating their ages.

9. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 10th December, referring to the refusal of recognition by the Educational Department to the National High School, Negapatam, says that this refusal is generally looked upon as opposed to the policy of neutrality in matters of religion hitherto observed by the British Government. The Government ought only to be too ready to encourage private effort in the matter of education, because it more or less relieves Government of a part of its responsibility. The paper further remarks that the Director of Public Instruction seems to be entirely ignorant of the views of the Government of India on the subject. An official in his position should look with an equal eye on all religions. It is however hoped that matters will soon be set right.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, *Mysore*, Dec. 10th, 1904.

The Negapatam National High School.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

10. A leader in the *Sattyavádi*, of the 7th December, complains of the indifference of the Calicut Municipality in the matter of repairing the road leading from Kallai to the Calicut railway station. It appears that further inconvenience is caused to passengers at night owing to several logs of timber being heaped on the road by a private individual who is constructing a house near the road.

SATTYAVADI, *Calicut*, Dec. 7th, 1904.

Bad state of roads in Calicut Municipality.

(j) *Salt and Abkári.*

11. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 10th December, feels surprised at the opinion expressed by a "high official" of the Madras Abkári department that the best way to check the increase of drinking habit among the people is to encourage the location of liquor shops in the most conspicuous places in towns and villages, on the ground that respectable citizens will feel ashamed to enter such shops openly while other people are looking on. The paper simply remarks that its readers will admire the cleverness of the Abkári officials in India.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, Dec. 10th, 1904.

Location of liquor shops.

(k) *General.*

12. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th December, refers to the Rev. Mr. Andrew's article appearing in the *Madras Mail*, in which he offers some suggestions for the improvement of land by means of well irrigation and for the excavation of wells as famine relief works should necessity arise, and states that as these suggestions are productive of much good to the Indian agriculturist, they should be carefully considered by the Government and the ryots.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1904.

The Rev. Mr. Andrew's suggestions for the improvement of land.

The *Prapancha Tarakai*, of the 10th December, also writes to the same effect.

13. The *South Indian Varthamani*, of the 8th December, says:—The preparation of lists of persons liable to the income-tax is perfunctorily done. This work is primarily entrusted to the maniagars of the villages, and the lists prepared by them are never scrutinised by the Tahsildars. It happens that the names of persons who should be taxed are omitted, while the names of others are improperly included. In Mannárgudi, for example, the names of many bankrupts appear in the list and they continue to pay the tax. Their names are neither removed from the list by the maniagars, nor do the individuals object to their inclusion.

SOUTH INDIAN VARTHAMANI, *Tanjore*, Dec. 8th, 1904.

Assessment of the income-tax.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1904.

Graduates in Salt and Police departments.

14. The *Sasilekha*, of the 6th December, states that Mr. Sundara Aiyar, B.A., son-in-law of Diwan Bahadur R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, finding it too difficult to please his superiors, resigned his appointment of Salt Sub-Inspector at Nandyal, and resolved to study for the B.L. degree examination. It remarks that our B.A.'s are not able to get on in the Police, Salt and Abkári departments; and it adds that the Government must enquire into the cause of this. As the Police department has been for some years under the administration of able Civilians, its rigor has to a great extent abated.

SURYODAYA PRAKASIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 7th, 1904.

The Berars surplus.

15. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, in its supplement published in English and devoted to the affairs of Hyderabad, has the following:—"Before the Berars was ceded to the Central Provinces, taking it out of the hands of His Highness The Nizam (we cannot say whether with or without free will and consent), the balance surplus had never exceeded ten lacs. But the year under report gives more than 50 lacs of rupees besides the fixed payment to His Highness' Government of 25 lacs yearly. This is indeed a self-imposing task. We cannot but ask the eager officials to bear in mind that to reform on such national (?) lines is simply objectionable. We are afraid the succeeding budget will exceed by lacs or thousands, but whatever it may amount to, we hope the Government will not be so serious and harassing in its aspect towards realisation as to take a bad name especially soon after the Province is given over to them on permanent arrangements."

III.—LEGISLATION.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 7th, 1904.

Remarks on the replies of Government to the questions asked by the Non-official Members in the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

16. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 7th December, referring to the proceedings of the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, remarks:—At the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Non-official Members submitted seventy-two questions, of which sixteen were rejected owing to their late submission. It is surprising that the Honourable Members entirely forgot the rule that questions should be submitted six clear days before the day of meeting. To the question asked by the Honourable Mr. Krishnan Nayar regarding the advisability of the location of the Munsif Court at Vayitiri in a more central place in Wynaad, so as to afford greater convenience and facilities to the litigant public of the Wynaad taluk, the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick replied that the Government were not aware of any inconvenience being caused to litigants on that score, and that the matter was one for the consideration of the High Court. If Government had considered in the least that the Honourable Member must have asked the question after having fully ascertained the inconvenience and unnecessary expense to which the parties are put by reason of the Munsif Court being located at Vayitiri, such a reply would not have been given. It is the people of Wynaad that should now make a move in the matter; and if they submit a memorial to the High Court regarding their grievances, they may most probably succeed. Another question connected with Malabar was asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Rao, which was regarding the circular order issued by Mr. Pinhey enjoining the adoption of the form in which the District Collector and his subordinates are to be addressed by the members of the noble families in Malabar. The reply of Government that the circular would be largely modified and orders issued to that effect has given great satisfaction, and the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Rao ought to be thanked for this. Those who know the seriousness of the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar regarding the use of any new place as a place of public worship will certainly admit that the question is a very important one, but the Government does not seem to have thought so. As the population increases the number of places of public worship must necessarily increase,

and, if there is no law for controlling the erection and use of buildings intended for public worship, religious feuds and disturbances are likely to happen. A law of that kind is absolutely necessary in Malabar where the Mappila population is steadily increasing, and mosques are indiscriminately erected at different places. In the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, there are regulations requiring every religionist to obtain the sanction of the Darbar before a place is dedicated to public worship; and such a law is, under the present circumstances, highly necessary in the British territory also.

A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 7th December, referring to some of the important questions asked by the Non-official Members and the replies given by Government thereto, says that the reply of Government to the question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar regarding the sanction of a small amount for the supply of furniture to all the Village Munsifs' Court in the Presidency is very unsatisfactory.

IV.—Native States.

17. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 10th December, speaking of the contemplated institution of village panchayat courts in Bengal and Madras, calls the attention of the Mysore Government to the necessity for similar organisations in the Mysore Province also.

Necessity of village panchayats in Mysore.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Dec. 10th, 1904.

18. The representative assembly of Mysore has been urging upon the Government, says the *Nadegannadi* of the 10th December, for the last several years the desirability of maintaining a native volunteer corps consisting of members of the higher classes of inamdars, at least for the purpose of teaching them how to use fire-arms, so that they may not be utterly helpless against wild beasts. The Government helps the Europeans and Eurasians to form such corps; and it is but reasonable that the same privileges should be extended to respectable natives. But the officials seem to have treated the whole idea with ridicule.

Native Volunteer Corps.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Dec. 10th, 1904.

19. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 7th December in an open letter to His Highness The Maharaja and with reference to the news that the Government is going to hold a competitive examination for the Civil Service this year, observes that the men hitherto chosen by means of such examinations have not proved a success. As they have almost all been foreigners, they are ignorant of the language of the province and have no sympathy with the people. Ability to pass examinations is, says the paper, no guarantee of success in official work, and the men invariably become proud and scornful. The paper, therefore, hopes that His Highness would put a stop to competitive examinations and following the wise example set by the Government of India, choose for the higher service men of proved ability and capacity for work and honesty from the lower ranks of the Government service.

The Mysore Civil Service Examination.

Vrittanta Chintamani, *Mysore*, Dec. 7th, 1904.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

20. The *South Indian Mitran*, of the 3rd December, referring to the gloomy prospect of the season, suggests that the Government should appoint special officers to inspect each district and to report upon the condition of the crops, and remarks that there is no use in trusting to the reports of the subordinate officers who are not likely to represent facts.

The failure of the monsoon.

South Indian Mitran, *Dindigul*, Dec. 3rd, 1904.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th December, says:—Owing to the failure of the monsoon this year, the crops have withered, prices have risen and the condition of the ryots is pitiable. Even the weekly season telegrams to the Government of India say that there is not sufficient water for irrigation

purposes, that fodder is not available, and that prices have risen everywhere. It is, therefore, evident that famine is inevitable. The date is approaching when the ryots have to pay the revenue to Government. Our correspondent suggests that the collection of revenue should be put off, else the ryots will suffer considerably. We do not know what the Government intends to do. In consideration of these facts, remissions of revenue should be granted to the ryots where necessary.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Dec. 10th, 1904.

The Indian Princes and Lord Curzon.

21. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 10th December, remarking upon the reception of Lord Curzon in Bombay, is much surprised to learn that among the Native Princes who have been assembling at Bombay for the last one week to receive him was the Begum of Bhopal. The paper thinks this action of the princes in going there one week beforehand is degrading to themselves, and cannot be voluntary act on their part. It expresses surprise that Lord Curzon should feel flattered by this show.

The treatment of the Indians by the Anglo-Indians.

22. The same paper has the following:—Among Anglo-Indians the Military officers seem to be most uncivil and cruel towards Indians. They look down upon the latter and sometimes do not hesitate to kick them and thus exhibit their own cowardly spirit. News has reached us of an unseemly quarrel between a European and a Muhammadan gentleman in a railway train leaving Cuddapah for Guntakal. The former, it is said, kicked the latter for having entered into his compartment. The police who were observing this did not interfere. The prosecution of the European is now in contemplation. Such incidents are not rare, and constitute the greatest danger threatening the stability of the English rule in India. If such high-handedness on the part of the ruling race is not put down, wherever observed, it will rankle in the minds of the Indians and make them hate the Europeans.

[Issued 17th December 1904.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 51 OF 1904.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 17th December 1904.

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ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

IV.—Native States (*Travancore*).

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Dec. 14th, 1904.

Grant-in-aid schools.

1. Sherthalay correspondent writes under date the 2nd instant:—

"I am forced to say a few words about the neglected condition of some of the grant-in-aid schools in this taluk. Some of the managers are careless in management. I am at a loss to know why the Darbar throws away its money without any good to the public."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Russia and India.

2. The *Suryodaya Prakasika*, of the 14th December, in the course of an article headed "Russia and India", says as follows: The English have no cause to fear a rebellion in India. The caste system and the variety of races that inhabit India put the union of the Indians out of the question. But if the English wish to be free from the fear of foreign invasion they must win the good-will of the Indians by conciliating them. The Indians must have the same liberty as the people of Japan, America and such other countries. The Indian people labour under many disabilities. Some Europeans behave so arrogantly and imperiously that the Indians dread them like death itself. Lord Curzon seemed at first to show great concern for the welfare of the country, but in course of time he began to adopt repressive measures. Mr. Hindman, in *Justice*, says that Lord Curzon is following in the footsteps of Lord Dalhousie, whose administration was followed by the Great Indian Mutiny. But if the English would give full effect to the proclamation of Queen-Victoria, there is no reason to fear that the British rule in India would not be permanent.

Suryodaya Prakasika, *Bangalore*, Dec. 14th, 1904.

Military preparations in India.

3. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 17th December, remarks that in America the opinion is entertained that unless the mission sent by the Government of India to Afghanistan succeeds in accomplishing its object, there is a likelihood of the Government of India trying to conquer Afghanistan itself. There have been wars with Afghanistan before, and the Afghans have been found to be rather a tough nation to deal with. But Lord Curzon has for a long time wanted somehow or other to establish the British supremacy in Central Asia. Now that his equal in ability, viz., Lord Kitchener, is at the head of the army in India, there seems to be a chance of a war in the near future. Seven and-a-half crores of rupees have already been spent within the last six months for the purpose of increasing the army in India. Lord Kitchener is now busily engaged in reforming the army, so that it may be ready to take the field at a moment's notice. All these preparations point to the probability of the British Government going to war at no distant date with either the Afghans or the Russians in the north-west of India. Every one is anxious by waiting to see what the developments will be which will depend upon the result of the mission to Afghanistan.

Nadegannadi, *Bangalore*, Dec. 17th, 1904.

The proposed Kabul mission.

4. The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 7th December, asks the Kabul mission to deal with every matter with moderation, so that the feelings of the Amir, who has not, up to the present, acted against treaty engagements, may not be wounded.

Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1904.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Certain suggestions to improve the Calicut Town Police.

5. A leader in the *Satyavadi*, of the 11th December, referring to the frequent complaints made by the people of Calicut against the town police, remarks that the reason why the people are dissatisfied is not any inherent fault in or incapacity of the police, but the existence of certain material defects in the working of the local police machinery. In order to remedy these defects the paper suggests reforms in three directions: (1) as the present strength of the town police is quite disproportionate to the population of the town which has of late years considerably increased,

Satyavadi, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1904.

the number of constables and head constables should be increased *pari passu* and the number of constables told off for beat duty should also be proportionately increased; (2) as the town police is very hard-worked its members should not be retained there for a long time but should at the end of every three years be transferred to out-stations where there is comparatively light work and the police from those places should be ordered to Calicut in their stead; (3) the Calicut town should be divided into three police divisions, each having a police station of its own under a station-house officer, and one inspector being appointed for all the three stations. The article hopes that the Collector and the Superintendent of Police will effect speedy reforms on the lines suggested above.

AFTAB-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1904.

A suggestion for posting two constables to each beat.

6. The *Aftab-i-Dakhan*, of the 1st December, considers that the posting of one constable to each beat is defective on the ground that when that constable proceeds to his police station for the purpose of getting any case recorded, there remains none to look after cases occurring during his temporary absence; hence the editor suggests to the Police Commissioner the advisability of posting two instead of one constable, as hitherto, to each beat to protect passers-by from being robbed of by badmashes and thieves, as cases of this nature generally occur owing to the prevalence of famine now-a-days.

(*b*) *Courts.*

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 10th, 1904.

Village courts in Malabar.

7. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 10th December, referring to the working of the village courts in Malabar, remarks that the decrease in the number of cases filed in such courts is due to the want of public confidence on the village munsifs. Some of them are not so educated and capable as to try civil cases and give proper decisions. However rich and respectable these village munsifs may be, the revenue officials treat them with scant courtesy. Moreover, the Tahsildars and other revenue officials do not, it appears, like the idea of the village munsifs exercising civil powers which they do not themselves possess and the village munsifs, in order to avoid the displeasure of their immediate superiors, do not generally take up civil cases, which is another cause for the fall in the number of civil cases filed in those courts. People generally resort to the District Munsifs' courts in order to file suits which are within the competence of the village courts, and if a law is passed to the effect that cases within the jurisdiction of village courts should not be admitted in District Munsifs' courts, it will be a great boon to the litigant public of Malabar, who imprudently spend large sums of money by going to higher courts when they could easily get redress in the village courts. The article further suggests the constitution of village bench courts consisting of two or more competent men of the locality which should sit twice a week for the disposal of cases, and remarks that the people will be satisfied with the decision of such courts, and that such an institution will certainly be conducive to their benefit.

(*d*) *Education.*

DRAVIDAVARTHAMANI, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1904.

This year's Lower Secondary Examination.

8. The *Dravidavarthamani*, of the 15th December, says that some of the questions set in Tamil for the Lower Secondary Examination of this year were more difficult than those for the Matriculation Examination and trusts that the higher authorities will enquire into this matter.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1904.

Administration of the Kumbakónam Municipality.

9. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 14th December, says:—In reviewing the administration report of the Kumbakónam Municipality for the year 1903–04, the Government observes that there were many defects in the year's administration, that these could be removed only by an alteration

in the constitution of the Council and that separate orders will be issued on this subject. When we look into these defects, which are (1) poor collection of the taxes, (2) non-extension of the private scavenging service, and (3) bad condition of the roads, they appear to us to be either not real or not serious. No municipality, including Madras, can be said to be free from such defects. That the Government should contemplate a change in the constitution of the council and a withdrawal of certain privileges from it for trivial faults will not, in our opinion, tend to secure the objects of Local Self-Government. Even in countries where municipalities have been established for the past 100 years, their administration is not without a fault, and it is too soon to expect an ideal condition in our Indian municipalities which are only 20 years old. It is therefore unwise to alter the constitution of these councils for unimportant omissions. The Hon'ble Sir James Thomson and the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Forbes, who now manage the affairs of this Government, have often appeared not to care for the successful administration of Indian municipalities and it is but natural that these take a serious view of every mistake committed by them, however small it may be.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1904.

10. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th December, says that notices have been circulated by Government announcing the proposed establishment of a burning-ground near the tomb of Hazrat Dastgir Sahib and that the proposal, being contrary to the Muhammadan religion and quite unprecedented, has caused a general restlessness amongst the Muhammadans of Madras. The editor hopes that Government will be pleased to give up the idea, otherwise it fears that ill-feeling will be created between Hindus and Muhammadans and thus the peace and tranquility will be disturbed.

The proposed establishment of a burning-ground near the tomb of Hazrat Dastgir Sahib in Kishnapet.

The *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 14th December, also echoes the above sentiments.

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

DESABHIMANI, *Bezwada*, Dec. 10th, 1904.

11. The *Desabhimani*, of the 10th December, referring to the suggestion made by a correspondent to the *Madras Mail* on the advisability of appointing passed men from the Saidapet Agricultural College as Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars, with a view that they may, during their tours, enlighten the ryots on agricultural matters and improve their condition, observes that if the Government so desire to educate the ryots, it should not assign that task to such Inspectors and Tahsildars who have many other duties to perform, but should specially appoint able men to visit each village twice at least every month and to instruct people there in agriculture and sanitation.

Appointing students of Saidapet Agricultural College as Revenue officials.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 9th, 1904.

12. A leader in the *Manorama*, of the 9th December, says that in the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart Stuart in the capacity of the President of the Tanjore Agricultural Association, the strictures passed upon the editors of the native newspapers are quite unwarrantable and out of place. Mr. Stuart remarked that improvements made by the ryots are not assessed by the Settlement authorities agreeably to the rules laid down in the Settlement Code. But the fact is that the Settlement authorities ignore this principle in conducting the settlement. What the papers do is simply to bring this fact to the notice of Government. The article says that the settlement is the main hindrance to the improvement of agriculture in the district, not on account of the stringency of the rules laid down by Government in the matter of conducting the settlement, but through the improper working of those rules by the Settlement officials.

Remarks on the speech made by the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart Stuart at the Tanjore Agricultural Association.

(*j*) *Salt and Abkári.*

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, Dec. 17th, 1904.

Sale of liquor in Bengal.

13. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 17th December, observes that although the consumption of country liquor in Bengal fell from 80,000 gallons to 37,000, yet the Government had a net saving of a crore and a half. But the reduction in the consumption of country liquor does not show that drinking has diminished in the country. On the other hand, it only indicates that the Indians are taking more largely to European liquors. This is the more to be regretted as it opens another channel for the Indian money to flow into Europe.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1904.

Assessment of the income-tax.

14. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 13th December, referring to a circular which is said to have been issued by the Government of India in which they apprehend that persons with an income of less than Rs. 1,000 are erroneously brought on the income-tax list and hope that such mistakes will not recur, observes that the Local Governments should not have disregarded the rules relating to the assessment of the tax to such an extent as to necessitate the issue of a circular from the Supreme Government and that the duty of preparing the lists of persons liable to this tax should not, in future, be entrusted to persons who try to gain the good opinion of their superior officers even at the risk of causing hardship to the people.

The increase of military expenditure in India.

15. The same paper writes:—We note that one important matter has been omitted from the list of subjects to be considered at the next meeting of the Indian National Congress, viz., the military expenditure in India which is increasing every year. As England is extending her sway in all parts of the world, it becomes necessary to increase her army and navy. As the British people do not generally like a minister who spends a large amount on military affairs and as the increased expenditure should anyhow be incurred, it has to be met from the Indian treasury. At present 30 crores of rupees collected here in the shape of land revenue are consumed by the army, and India cannot bear any further increase of expenditure in this direction. If additional expenditure be found necessary to protect the interests of England, that country should bear it. The congress should not fail to pay attention to this important subject.

The same paper, of the 14th December, says:—We now find that the increase of military expenditure in India is one of the subjects for the consideration of the National Congress this year. In our opinion, this is a proper subject to be considered by that body as the military expenditure alone is sufficient to ruin India.

The same paper, of the 15th December, states:—The *Englishman*, of Calcutta, doubts whether Lord Curzon would have spoken to the Home Ministers on the inadvisability of throwing on India the whole of the military expenditure in this country. Lord Curzon would have done nothing of the kind and there need be no doubt in the matter. The British Ministers, who have endeavoured to saddle India with the expenses incurred in connection with the visit to England of the Indian kings and gentlemen who were invited as guests on the occasion of the Coronation ceremony, and who have decided that the cost of the expedition to Thibet should be met from the Indian treasury, will not hesitate to throw on India the whole of the military expenditure incurred in this country. It will be a great good if Lord Curzon keeps quiet without creating additional sources of loss to India.

SARVAJANAMITRAN, *Tinnevelly Bridge*, Dec. 14th, 1904.

Reconstitution of the Madras Legislative Council.

16. The *Sarvajanamitran*, of the 14th December, agreeing with Diwan Bahadur Krishnaswami Rau, states that there must be seven members in the Madras Legislative Council to represent the several districts, that the term of office of each member should be extended from two to five

years, as in Ceylon, and that it need not be feared that the raising of the number of non-official members will lead to measures opposed to the wishes of the Government being passed.

17. The *Drávidavarthamáni*, of the 15th December, observes:—His Excellency Lord Ampthill, while he was the Governor-General, conducted the affairs of the State with discretion and ability; and Sir James Thomson, as Governor of Madras, displayed deep consideration, ability and sympathy towards the people both in his official and private life, though he treated his subordinates with a severity which was unnecessary. The fact that Sir James Thomson has made arrangements for opening relief works at a short notice, if there be famine, indicates his generous disposition.

DRAVIDAVARTHAMANI, *Madras*. Dec. 15th, 1904.

The administration of Lord Ampthill as Viceroy and of Sir James Thomson as Governor of Madras.

18. A correspondent to the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th December, brings to notice the great inconvenience caused to villagers by the new order issued by the Board of Revenue that stamp papers should, in future, be purchased direct by the person executing or in whose favour the document is executed and prays that the Government will set aside this order in view of the fact that the people will have to travel long distances to appear before stamp vendors, the number of whom in each taluk does not exceed four or five.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1904.

The Board's new order regarding the purchase of stamp papers.

19. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th December, stating that Lord Kitchener's proposals to strengthen the Indian Army involve an additional cost of 7½ crores of rupees, remarks that, while a greater part of the Indian revenue is expended on minor expeditions and the army, the Government pleads want of funds for the construction of drainage works, the supply of good drinking water and the education of the people.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1904.

Lord Kitchener's proposals and the Indian Army.

20. The *Ravi*, of the 15th December, remarks that seeds should be supplied to the ryots immediately on being asked by simply taking their signatures on the *chitta*. There should be no establishment, it adds, of clerks, etc., to carry on the business of these societies. The village karnams may keep the accounts of these societies without pay under instructions from the Collector. The accounts of Native Christians (societies) may be kept by any one of the members under instructions from their "Missionary" without any expense. The meetings of the members of these societies may be held on the pial of any ryot's house without incurring any house-rent, etc. It goes on to say that as the accounts of these societies will be inspected and audited by the Registrar appointed by the Government on a very high salary for the purpose, or by any officer deputed by him, "other bankers" will be induced to lend them money at less rates of interest. The pay of the Registrar will not be debited, it says, to these societies. The paper hopes that in future at least the ryots of this country will grow wise, and establish Co-operative Credit Societies and honestly work them to advantage. They can borrow money from these societies in cases of necessity and improve their fields.

RAVI, *Cocanada*, Dec. 15th, 1904.

No expenses should be borne by Co-operative Credit Societies.

21. The *Nadegannadi*, of the 17th December, attributes the decay of Indian industries to the free trade principles applied by Government to imported articles and the imposition of taxes on products of home industries, and regrets that Native States are also following the same policy, and are afraid of encouraging native industries by showing them any preference. The Gaekwar alone has had the courage to abolish all duty on country-manufactured articles.

NADEGANNADI, *Bangalore*, Dec. 17th, 1904.

Indian industries destroyed by the action of Government.

IV.—Native States.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Dec. 12th, 1904.

Plague passport system in Mysore.

22. The *Mysore Star*, of the 12th December, sees no good in maintaining a large establishment for the purpose of issuing passports to persons coming into the city of Mysore, inasmuch as Mysore itself is infected and no object is served by keeping in-coming people under observation. Moreover, it says that the persons appointed to issue passports levy black-mail from people and oppress the ignorant villagers and the women. Prosecutions for infringement of passport rules are too common. The paper, therefore, says that the establishment now employed for issuing passports may be abolished, and the saving thus effected may be employed for some more useful purpose.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 12th, 1904.

Famine relief works and the excavation of wells.

23. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 12th December, observes as follows:—It is evident from the replies of the Government to certain questions put in the Bombay Legislative Council, that the state of the season in that Presidency is unsatisfactory and that the Government, apprehending a famine, is ready to open relief works there. These works, however, do not seem to include the excavation of wells in cultivated lands to supply the deficiency of water for irrigation purposes, though works for improving the drinking-water supply are contemplated. A few days ago, the Revd. Mr. Andrew wrote to the *Madras Mail* that in times of famine wells should be dug in lands under tank cultivation and that these should be preferred to ordinary relief works. If his suggestion be adopted by this Government and the Government of Bombay, the chances of a recurrence of famine in these Presidencies will be minimised, as these wells will be of much use in the future. It may, perhaps, be said that damaged tanks may profitably be repaired instead of wells being sunk at Government cost in lands belonging to the ryots; but we urge that the benefits accruing from these wells are more marked and will last for a longer time, as the recurrence of famine and the consequent necessity of granting remissions will thus be prevented. In our opinion, the excavation of wells should take precedence over other works in any Province where relief works are to be started.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1904.

The failure of the monsoon.

24. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th December, observes that there is no use in the Government postponing the collection of revenue to the next year, and that remissions should be granted wherever necessary, because owing to the failure of the crops this year, the ryots have to borrow money even for their maintenance, and even if the next year is a prosperous one, it will not be possible for the ryots to pay the Government in that year the revenue due for two years, after returning the amount borrowed this year and after making provision for their daily maintenance.

Sasilekha, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1904.

The season at Proddatúr.

25. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 16th December, writes from Proddatúr as follows:—There are no rains in these parts. Cotton and cholam crops have withered and are withering. If two or three inches of rain fall soon, these standing crops that are drooping in some places will revive and may yield a little harvest. Some are irrigating their withering cholam fields by well water. The sufferings of the poor ryots are indescribable. All hopes of rain are at an end. Cholam is being sold at $10\frac{1}{2}$ manikas per rupee. Beggars are on the increase like swarms of ants.

Manorama, *Calicut*, Dec. 9th, 1904.

Crops withered owing to want of rain.

26. An article in the *Manorama*, of the 9th December, says that owing to the want of rain in Malabar, the crops in some of the taluks are withered, while those in the taluks of Ernád, Walavanad and Ponnáni have been destroyed by certain insects. The article regrets to notice that

although Government pays much attention to the development of irrigation systems in other parts of the Presidency, it has left out Malabar altogether from the programme.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

27. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th December, referring to Lord George Hamilton's speech in which he says that he does not, for certain reasons, wish to stand as a candidate for a membership in the Parliament, remarks that if he keeps aloof from Parliamentary affairs throughout his life, India will be spared many tears.

Lord George Hamilton.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1904.

28. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th December, writes:—The Municipal Commissioners of Madras have, in their address of welcome to His Excellency Lord Ampthill, exaggerated facts when they said that during His Excellency's term of office as Viceroy, the mission to Thibet ended favourably and many clouds on the frontier of India were dispersed. The Commissioners should have only stated that Lord Ampthill during the period of eight months he held that responsible office, conducted himself in a manner satisfactory to the Government and to all classes of the people. When even the Home papers are doubtful whether the ultimate object of the expedition to Thibet has been secured and whether the result is favourable to the British, how did the Municipal Commissioners of Madras express a positive opinion on the point? Further, they were not correct in saying that the scheme of military reorganization in the frontier is conducive to the welfare and safety of India, as the strengthening of the army which costs 7½ crores of rupees to be borne by India, is really intended for the safety of England.

The Madras Municipal address of welcome to Lord Ampthill.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1904.

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REPORT

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Hindu, *Madras*, Dec. 22nd, 1904.

1. A Nangunerian writes to the *Hindu* of the 22nd December :—

Transfer of the Nángunéri taluk head-quarters.

"Will you kindly allow me to protest, through the columns of your paper, against the proposed shifting of the taluk head-quarters of the Nángunéri taluk from Nángunéri to Valliyur? It appears that the present Collector of Tinnevelly has submitted to the Government of Madras a proposal advocating such a transfer. The question is a very old one, having been thoroughly discussed as early as 1860. Then the Board of Revenue and the Government of Madras located the taluk head-quarters at Nángunéri for obvious and valid reasons. The place is in the centre of 48 karnam villages, yielding, in all, a revenue of three lakhs a year. The neighbouring Maravars could be supervised effectively only from Nángunéri. It is impossible to understand why the Collector should rake up an old question which had been long ago settled once for all. There is nothing to account for it unless it be the re-distribution mania now so much in the air."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*) *Police.*

Police in Masulipatam.

2. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 15th December, blames the police in Masulipatam for failing to detect, even after a very long time, the culprits who committed burglary in Akulamannati people's house. When the police are not competent to protect the life and property of the people in the district head-quarters, what else, it asks, are they fit for? Seeing that offences are fearlessly committed unchecked, it may be inferred, it adds, that either the culprits are exceptionally clever, or they have some strong support in their misdeeds. As the present police of the place are not able to detect the offenders in any of the cases, the paper requests the Government to get capable men from other places and afford protection to the life and property of the townsfolk.

Kistnapatrika, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 15th, 1904.

A European gentleman buying stolen property.

3. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th December, writes that cases of theft frequently occur in the Ganjám district. Recently the Port Superintendent of Gopalpur (a European) purchased certain gold articles worth about Rs. 30 for Rs. 5, and when questioned by the police he quietly returned those articles to them. The correspondent remarks that there would have been much commotion if those articles had been purchased by a native.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1904.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

Unsatisfactory state of municipal accounts.

4. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th December, stating that the Government remarked that the accounts of the municipalities of Kurnool, Mannárgudi and Kodaikánal had been kept in a very bad condition, observes that it is very unsatisfactory that there should be room for such remarks, especially when paid secretaries are in charge of the said municipalities.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1904.

(*k*) *General.*

Accommodation for village karnams during jamabandi.

5. The *Gramaparipalini*, of December, states that at present the village karnams resort to pials of houses and chattrams to prepare their accounts during jamabandi and at other times when their stay in the head-quarters of the taluk extends to a month, and therefore requests that the Government will make arrangements for their accommodation in the taluk office or other convenient place near it, so that the karnams may attend to their work under the immediate supervision of the Revenue Inspectors.

Gramaparipalini, *Thóndangulam*, Dec., 1904.

District establishments for Land Records.

6. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th December, observes:—With the appointment of a Deputy Director of Land Records in the Board of Revenue, certain establishments for the maintenance of land records are entertained in the districts. It is not known for what object these new appointments have been created, nor is the number of such appointments for each district fixed. It is, however, stated that each district will have one Land Records Tahsildar and each taluk one Revenue Inspector for

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1904.

this work. We doubt if any advantage will result by the employment of such a small staff, nor do we see any connection between the Land Revenue establishment and the Land Records staff. In our opinion, both the duties should be discharged by the same officer. As there is a Land Records Department attached to the Board, it is unnecessary to have a separate establishment for this work in the districts. The present Land Revenue Tahsildars and Inspectors should be entrusted with the work connected with the land records, and if their number be found small to cope with the increased work, it should be increased.

SARVAJANAMITRAN, *Tinnevelly Bridge*, Dec. 21st, 1904.

Touring of District officers.

7. The *Sarvajanamitran*, of the 21st December, writes:—In order to ascertain the grievances of the people and to redress them, the District officers are required to go out on tour, and the number of days they should be on tour has also been prescribed. At present, the District officers are sorry that they do not spend more days on tour, not because the time allowed is too short to enable them to inquire into the wants of the people, but because they will get more travelling allowances if they are absent from head-quarters for more days. The higher officials in every district dislike the people and consequently the people fear to approach them and express their wants. The Tahsildars, Sub-Magistrates and other officials who are themselves natives do anything to please their superior officers, instead of rendering justice to the people. Further, the touring of these officers causes much suffering and expense to the people. For instance, a man who is assessed to an income-tax of Rs. 15 and who wishes to appeal against this tax, has to spend nearly double that amount, for, when he goes to the office on the day of hearing, the officer is away and the man has to remain there until the officer's return or he has to go to the place where the officer may be. Considering the expenses he has to incur, the man prefers to keep quiet without appealing. It will, therefore, be an advantage if the District officers attend to inspection work alone during their tours and conduct all inquiries at their head-quarters. The days when they will be at their head-quarters should also be specified. These officers must realize that they are appointed for the good of the people.

PRAPANCHATHARAKAI, *Madras*, Dec., 24th 1904.

The Madras Government and agriculture.

8. The *Prapanchatharakai*, of the 24th December, notes with satisfaction that the Madras Government is paying much attention to the subject of agricultre, and that the programme for the next year contains many useful schemes, and trusts that an Agricultural Chemist whose absence is now a real want will soon be appointed.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1904.

Village munsifs.

9. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th December, remarks that the Village Courts in the Ganjám district are not likely to be improved. About 80 per cent. of the village munsifs in the district are unable even to write their names. As these are entrusted with great powers, it is but proper that they should be appointed from among such persons as have received some decent education. The indifference of the Government in this matter is regrettable. If the Collector would recommend the establishment of Bench Courts more widely under section 9 of the Village Courts Act, the people in the district would be greatly benefited by them.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1904.

Assessment of the income-tax.

10. A leader in the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 17th December, referring to the vagaries practised by the subordinate Revenue officials in the matter of assessing income-tax, remarks that though Government has at last made the much-needed change of fixing the minimum limit of assessable income, yet the people do not seem to enjoy the benefits contemplated thereby, owing to the injustice and indifference of some of the Collectors and other Revenue officials. All those, whose income was assessed to be below Rs. 1,000 a year before, are now shown as having an income of above Rs. 1,000 a year and assessed accordingly. The amendment, which Government was pleased to make for the benefit of the people, has consequently failed to be of any avail to them.

When appeals are preferred to the superior Revenue officials, the necessary enquiries are not, it appears, made by them regarding the way in which the tax was assessed by their subordinates and accounts produced by the aggrieved parties are invariably rejected as false. In order that justice may be done to the people, the Collectors and other Revenue officials should not rely solely on the information of their subordinates, but should make the necessary enquiries and examine, if necessary, the accounts produced by the parties. If this is done there will be no room for complaint in future.

Return of His Excellency Lord Ampthill to Madras.

11. The *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th December in reporting the return to Madras of His Excellency Lord Ampthill, says that His Excellency being a very popular and noble Governor, his return has given great pleasure and happiness to the people of Madras.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, *Madras*, Dec. 19th, 1904.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

The Native States in India.

12. The *Lokopakari*, of the 23rd December, complains that one of the conditions of the treaty of 1877 between the British Government and the Native States in India, viz., that the Native Rajas should be Members of the Viceroy's Council has been a dead letter, and that the introduction of British coins in the Indore State and the reduction of the Holkar's army are not measures conducive to those States, and states that the terms of the said treaty should in future be strictly adhered to, that the rulers of the Native States should be given an opportunity of expressing their views on all changes proposed to be introduced in their dominions, and that nothing should be done which will diminish the greatness of these ancient States.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 23rd, 1904.

Inefficiency and corruption of the Travancore police.

13. A leader in the *Malayali*, of the 17th December, referring to the inefficiency and corruption of the Travancore police, writes as follows:—"Like their confrères in British India, the constables in Travancore draw a salary with which they find it difficult to make both ends meet. Drawn mostly from the lower strata of society and possessing an amount of power sufficient to be used either for the protection of or for doing injury to the person or property of the people, they are often found to weild their powers for their own benefit. Coming to the class of Inspectors, we find many of them wanting in honesty and sense of duty. Such, in brief, is the state of affairs that prevails among the Travancore police, and the sooner it is remedied the better it will be for both the Government and the people.

MALAYALI, *Calicut*, Dec. 17th, 1904.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Condition of Divi Island.

14. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 15th December, writes as follows:—"All the dry crops in Divi Island (Kistna district) have withered for want of rain. Owing to want of water in the tanks, the wet crops also have perished. Last year the assessment on dry cultivation was reduced on account of floods. Will the assessment be remitted altogether this year on the ground of want of rain? Such hopes are not to be realized. If Government be informed of the real condition of wet cultivation it will remit the assessment; but how is the Government to become aware of it? The ryots had to water their fields by mat-buckets from some standing waters, which were insufficient even to moisten those fields. Whatever may be the unsatisfactory condition of the crops so raised and whatever may be the toil and expenditure of the ryot, the assessment has in any event to be paid."

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 15th, 1904.

Failure of the crops owing to want of rain.

15. A leader in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 21st December, says that owing to the want of rain in Malabar, the crops have withered in most of the taluks and the outlook is very gloomy. It is the tenants who suffer most by the failure of the monsoon as they are deprived of the

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 21st, 1904.

means of subsistence by the failure of their crops, and they are further put to the necessity of borrowing money at a high rate of interest to pay the rent to their landlords. The article observes that now is the time for Government to assist the people, and hopes that measures will be adopted to relieve their distress.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Sarvajanamitran, *Tinnevelly Bridge*, Dec. 21st, 1904.

The return of Lord Curzon.

16. The *Sarvajanamitran*, of the 21st December, says:—Under the Parliamentary Act of 1793, the Governor-General and certain other high officials in India should not leave this country during their term of office; and whenever they have to go out of India they should resign their offices. The intention of this rule is to prevent these officers from prevailing upon the Home Ministers, by personal discussion, to support their actions. This rule was not, however, applied in the case of Lord Curzon. He left India with the intention of returning to it after some time. His return to India is, therefore, a violation of the above ruling. It is natural for men to disobey the Acts, and Courts are established to punish the delinquents. When the very persons, whose duty it is to see that the several rules are observed in practice, disobey them, there is none to question them. Lord Curzon passed the Official Secrets Act and the Indian Universities Act and organized a scheme for the division of Bengal. The people objected to these measures. Certain high officials even said that Lord Curzon was acting in a high-handed manner. He has now returned after consulting the Ministers and the Secretary of State, and when he landed in Bombay he said that he wished to finish those reforms which he commenced. If Lord Curzon and the Secretary of State try to do everything without consulting the Members of their Councils, the latter will have very little to do and their offices may well be abolished. The *Pioneer* also complains that Lord Curzon's return to India is against law.

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